"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain tonight and Friday; moderate temperature; southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,621. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SENATE, 82 TO 6, ADOPTS WAR DECLARATION; ITS OPPONENTS SCORED; HOUSE ACTS TODAY; BERLIN FEARS OUR INFLUENCE ON RUSSIA

SENATE INDORSES WAGNER, ENDING MITCHEL INQUIRY

Adopts Resolution of Confidence at an All-Night Secret Conference.

NO CENSURE OF MITCHEL

Mayor Is Cross-Examined on the Rockaway Fortification Measures.

HE MEANT NO ATTACK

Explains That His Reference to the "Gentleman from Prussia" Was in the Nature of a Retort to Wagner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.—The contempt proceedings against John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, before the Senate came to a close at 2 o'clock this morning when resolutions expressing confidence in Senator Robert F. Wagner were brought in.

The resolutions were adopted at an executive session which had been in progress since 9 o'clock last night.

An attempt was made to pass a resolution mildly censuring Mayor Mitchel, but this failed.

When the Senate met in the evening it was after a day during which Mayor Mitchel had been subjected to an exceptionally severe cross-examination at the hands of Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for Senator Wagner. The Mayor occupied the witness chair practically the entire day. The sole respite was when Colonel Frederick V. Abbot of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army was summoned as a witness for Mayor Mitchel in order to afford him an opportunity to return to duty immediately in response to an urgent call from the War Department.

The Senate went into session at 9 o'clock in the evening. Senator Charles D. Newton of Geneseo, Chairman of the Board of Managers appointed to supervise the contempt proceedings, at once moved that an executive session be ordered and that the Senate, in order to save the time that would be necessary to clear the Senate chamber and galleries, which were packed to suffocation, withdraw into the Senate Finance Committee room.

Untermyer Cross-Examines Mitchel.

Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for Senator Wagner, took up the cross-examination of Mayor Mitchel the moment the Senate was called to order yesterday morning. The early part of the testimony dealt with the circumstances under which the interview attacking Senator Wagner had been given to the newspapers by the Mayor.

Mr. Untermyer then took up the record of Senate proceedings on March 22—the day of the interview—and read the speeches by Senator Brown and Senator Wagner indicating that after conferences of the Republican and Democratic members of the Senate, an agreement had been reached that it would be better to obtain the land needed for the Rockaway Point fortifications through condemnation proceedings than through exercise of the option obtained by the Federal Government from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, contingent on a conveyance of some land by the city to the company. Senator Brown, in the statement which was read, set forth that General W. W. Wotherspoon, State Superintendent of Public Works and a member of the Military Condemnation Commission, had assured the Republican Senators that the incidental delay would not interfere with the development of the Rockaway defenses, and that it would not be difficult to avoid any substantial consequential damages.

Mayor Mitchel, in reply to questions from Mr. Untermyer, said that he had learned of this action after his statement had been made, possibly on the next day.

"Do I understand that on March 23 you did not know that the majority of the Senate in conference and the minority in conference had both agreed that the course of wisdom and patriotism was to take this property by condemnation and not under the agreement?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I did not say that," said the Mayor. "If you leave out the words 'wisdom and patriotism' I know that fact."

A moment later the Mayor admitted that he had learned of the condemnation proceedings on the evening of March 22, the day of his interview, from Senator Charles F. Murphy of Kings. Both were guests at a dinner

Continued on Page 11.

BEWARE OF SOLICITORS
who claim to represent this Fund. We have authorized no collectors to act for our Committee. All tickets for our Benefit Performance are sold only at the Hippodrome, at regular prices. Junior Patriots of America, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, V.-Pres. —Advt.

Austria to Break with Us If We Join War on Kaiser

Vienna, April 3, (via London, Thursday, April 5.)—It appears certain that Austria-Hungary will sever diplomatic relations with the United States if Congress declares that a state of war exists between America and Germany.

The Government has placed a special car at the disposal of Ambassador Penfield, who will probably leave Vienna on Thursday. Before leaving Ambassador Penfield will be received by Emperor Charles. The Ambassador will travel by way of Switzerland.

RUSSIAN ATTACHE STRANGELY SHOT

Michael Borzatovsky, Wounded, Is Found in a Room in Baltimore Country Club.

ACCIDENT, FRIENDS INSIST

Police Suspect Spy Attacked Diplomat Who Came from Petrograd Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Suffering from a dangerous gunshot wound in his chest about which he remains stubbornly silent, Michael Borzatovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, is in a critical condition in the Church Home and Infirmary. He was shot about 4 o'clock this morning in his bedroom at the Baltimore Country Club, where he was a guest.

Two theories are entertained regarding the affair, which the members of the Baltimore Country Club have done their best to shroud in mystery. The friends of the attaché in Baltimore declare the wound was self-inflicted accidentally while he was removing a revolver from his clothes.

The police have been told the wound was inflicted from a gun and not from a revolver. They find it hard to reconcile the fact that the man said goodbye to his friends at 11 o'clock Tuesday evening, and that the shot was fired after 3 o'clock in the morning, with the statement from club members that the shooting occurred when Mr. Borzatovsky was undressing to go to bed. They are following clues which lead them to believe he was the victim of a shot from a German spy, bent on assassination.

Close to adopted to the latter theory by the report that Borzatovsky, who came to America within the last two weeks, was returning from a conference with the Russian Ambassador at Washington with an important message for the new Government in his home land.

It was only with the utmost difficulty that detectives and police got any information regarding the shooting, and in a number of instances the information was absolutely incorrect and designed deliberately to lead the inquirers off the track.

On the person of the Russian diplomat was a large sum of money, but detectives scout the theory that robbery was the motive, if, as is confidently believed in many quarters, the wound was not self-inflicted. They believe that interests here inimical both to the Russian and the United States Governments regarded it as extremely dangerous for Brozatovsky to return to Russia, and resorted to desperate means to prevent him from getting there.

Borzatovsky came to the United States from Petrograd eight days ago and went immediately to Washington, where he had business for his Government with his embassy. Some years ago, in Petrograd, he had made the acquaintance of E. Griswold Thelin of Roland Park, who is the Baltimore manager of the Prudential Insurance Company, and also of other Baltimoreans at that time in the Russian capital. On his return journey he decided to visit these persons, and Mr. Thelin arranged for him to remain at the Baltimore Country Club, where he arrived on Saturday last.

Entertainments were given in his honor, and there was a particularly brilliant dinner party on Tuesday evening. Present there at the table were some of the most active and influential members of the club, in addition to Mr. Thelin and other Baltimore friends of the visitor. The party dispersed after 11 o'clock, and the departing guests left Borzatovsky apparently in fine spirits.

George S. Jackson, President of the Baltimore Country Club, said that two bellboys had told him Mr. Borzatovsky remained for possibly two hours, or even longer, in the green room writing letters. Soon afterward he retired to his room and later attendants hearing a shot went to the room. They found Borzatovsky with a serious wound in his chest. He was conscious and calm. He asked that Mr. Thelin be called. Mr. Thelin summoned Dr. R. V. Norment, and in the physician's automobile the wounded man was hurried to the Church Home and Infirmary.

Mr. Thelin informed the doctor there had been an accident. Mr. Borzatovsky said he had been partly undressed; that some whim prompted him to examine his service revolver, the gift of a friend; that quite unaccountably it had exploded.

Had Mysterious Bundle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Michael Borzakovsky arrived in San Francisco recently on the Koreau Maru on an unexplained mission to the United States. A red, sealed bundle, closely guarded by two Russian detectives, gave an air of mystery to the Russian agent's trip. Borzakovsky was the guest during a few days' stay here of A. M. Wyrodseff, the Russian Consul-General.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Michael Borzatovsky, who was found shot at the Baltimore Country Club today, was a commercial messenger for the Russian Government, but had no connection with the Russian Embassy here, and was not a Count, embassy officials said tonight. They added that they understood he had shot himself accidentally while handling a pistol.

AUSTRIA TO PROPOSE PEACE

Charles to Make Statement to World on Behalf of Teutonic Allies.

OPPOSES PRUSSIAN JINGOES

Pressure Brought to Bear on Reactionaries Who Demand Territorial Aggrandizement.

PEOPLE STIRRED BY RUSSIA

But Dual Monarchy May Be Compelled by Germany to Break with United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—The Frankfort Gazette's Vienna correspondent sends his paper a long telegram declaring that there never was in Austria a party "like the Prussian Conservatives" who sympathized with the Czar's absolutism. He says: "It needs direct warnings of saner individuals to prevent the bulk of the population of Austria-Hungary from making untimely demonstrations in favor of the new Russia."

The correspondent then says Germany should note very carefully Count Czernin's insistence on the fact that Austria is not after annexations, and continues:

"Germany also can therefore hardly desire to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexing territory. But if certain German parties should attempt this they must be absolutely clear that such efforts would find no echo in Austria-Hungary."

This is the plainest possible indication that pressure is being put by Austria on German reactionaries.

The Vossische Zeitung states there is slight possibility that the Entente countries would be unanimous in the wish to confer with the Central Powers, but that a separate peace with Russia would be more conducive to German interests.

"Since the revolution Russia is much occupied with interior affairs," it says, "and a large part, if not a majority, of the Russian people want peace, in spite of what is said in England. The Chancellor has made it quite clear that Germany is ready for a peace with Russia which would be honorable for both sides."

LONDON, Thursday, April 5.—What The Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still attempt this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Hungary."

The telegram describes the Austrian terms simply as a "guarantee for integrity and possibility of existence—that is, in relation to Serbia and Rumania."

The newspaper makes further quotations from President Wilson's denunciation of the German Government and demand that there be no peace with the Hohenzollerns.

A dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Austria-Hungary will break diplomatic relations with the United States as the result of strong German pressure.

At the conference attended by Emperor William and Emperor Charles and the Ministers and Generals of the Central Powers, the correspondent says, the chief subject dealt with was the American situation.

The conference is also said to have received important declarations from Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on the possibility of an early peace. The Emperor of Austria intends, it is added, to make a statement to the world shortly to that effect in the name of the Central Powers.

The Westminster Gazette says the conferees "can hardly fail to notice that the overthrow of their system and the clearance from the world of war lords and war makers is more than ever projected into the foreground as the primary object of the Allies. That is the central theme of President Wilson's address to Congress and the main purpose for which the Western democracy enters the war."

The Pall Mall Gazette says that President Wilson "indicates quite clearly his determination to make no treaty with perverts for whom treaties have no meaning," and adds that all of the allied nations are in line with his resolution.

BERLIN, April 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, April 4.)—"Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria endorsed in the Bulgarian

Continued on Page 3.

A fund of humor that is inexhaustible, a power of observation that is almost uncanny, a style original, *human*, delightful. There you have Fontaine Fox, comic artist. Tonight and every night in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The New York Evening Post.—Advt.

Popular Celebration in France to Mark Our Entry Into War

PARIS, April 4.—A great national demonstration to mark the entry of the United States into the European war was proposed today to the French Government.

It was suggested that the demonstration should be of a popular character, in order to enable the French people to participate in it.

PUTS GREAT HOPES IN AMERICAN AID

British Public Watches Developments in Congress with Intense Interest.

COMMISSION TO SAIL SOON

Westminster Gazette Says It Will Discuss the Scope of Our Co-operation with Allies.

LONDON, April 4.—The British nation tonight is awaiting with the same intense interest as the American people the decision of Congress, whose proceedings are fully reported in the English press. This is not because any doubt exists here as to what the result of the vote in the American Congress will be, but because the nation is anxious to have a formal official expression of its sentiments of satisfaction at America's entry into the struggle on the side of the Allies cross the Atlantic from Parliament, which will adjourn tomorrow for the Eastern recess, and there is a general desire that Congress arrive at its decision in time to allow this to be done before the House of Commons rises.

Pending the decision of Congress, the Ministers and responsible officials in London hesitate to make any public expression of their ideas and sentiments on American co-operation with the Allies.

The present mood of the British public is perplexed. On the one hand, it has daily evidence from the western front of the splendid success of the Allies' continuing advance; on the other hand, the War Office is constantly insisting upon the urgency of providing more men for the front, and the Ministers are imposing increasing food restrictions, warning the country that still greater sacrifices than any yet endured will be needed.

There were two instances of this today. General Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at Army Headquarters, declared that the Germans were now stronger by a million men than at any time before, and that the struggle would entail heavy sacrifices and greater determination. Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion of the air service, referred to America's entry into the war as "God-granted aid to struggling Christendom," and declared that but for this aid no prudent man could have said that the issue of the war was settled.

"Never since the victory of the Marne had the position been more serious, added Mr. Churchill, and even with America in the struggle a most oppressive situation lay before the nation, and the most vehement efforts were needed. The most terrible months of the war were coming, and it would only be by the highest wisdom, utmost daring, and truest comradeship that the Allies could come safely through.

Faced by the gloomy predictions, the people, who only a few weeks ago were inclined to belittle any practical assistance the United States could render, even if she came into the war, have now a tendency to go to the other extreme and hope for everything from American co-operation. While it is recognized that the greatest aid possible in the immediate future would be from the American Navy and in the realm of finance and supplies, keen curiosity is displayed as to the line co-operation with the new ally will take.

The Westminster Gazette says that a commission will soon be sent to the United States to decide the scope of this co-operation.

Ambassador Page had another prolonged conference with A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today, and the American Naval Attaché was in close communication with Admiralty officials on the naval co-operation. All reports of American war preparedness were read with eagerness and satisfaction.

An interesting phase of the situation is the renewed peace talk and, although Premier Lloyd George, questioned in the House of Commons today about these rumors, said he was not aware of any peace terms being suggested by the Central Governments, there is a very general belief that the reports from Vienna and in inspired German papers of renewed peace tentatives are

Continued on Page 3.

"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 360 B'way.—Advt.

MAY BLOCK SEPARATE PEACE

America's Stand a Menace to German Negotiations with Duma Government.

COMMENT OF GERMAN PRESS

Can't Understand Reason for War, but Will Face Eleventh Enemy Bravely.

WISH FOR A BRYAN TREATY

Plan 'Foolishly Rejected' Would Have Held Us Off for a Year, Tageblatt Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4, (via The Hague.)—Reports of yesterday's proceedings in the American Congress, scant as they are, leave no doubt in the minds of the German people and Government that President Wilson will have his way in everything, and that their eleventh enemy is about to make his appearance in the theatre of war.

Nobody is excited here, but nobody is underestimating the effect of America's entrance into the war against Germany. In military circles it is considered that the immediate effect on the various fighting fronts will not be considerable. In political circles what is most feared is that America's action may influence the present rulers of Russia to a degree that they will resist the temptation to accept the peace offered by Germany. The masses of the German people are utterly at a loss to understand this war with a nation 4,000 miles away, with whom they have no quarrel whatever. The news from America arrived so late that most of the afternoon papers abstained from lengthy comment, contenting themselves with explaining to their readers the workings of the Washington Government machinery. But the Tageblatt states the German position very lucidly as follows:

Sees the Hand of England.

"In his last speech the Chancellor prepared us for the fact that there was no chance of continuing on peaceful terms with the United States. If the English press pretended that it was just this speech that had knocked the bottom out of the barrel, this is only another of those tricks which have had such fatal success with American public opinion. The English press also hoped to minimize thereby the Chancellor's declaration that the German people would go into this war without hatred or enmity, but would be sure to bear patiently this new burden.

"Are the American people in a like condition of mind? It is difficult to answer this question.

"It is a foregone conclusion that Congress will grant all of President Wilson's demands made in his message. He had little trouble to overcome the opposition which was raised against him in the last Congressional session. Of the few Senators who resolutely carried out the operations of obstruction against his policy very few are left, if English sources have informed us correctly. They gave way under the pressure of public opinion even in some of the Western States, where that Zimmermann letter seems to have had some effect after all.

"Since then there has been a feverish war propaganda. Meanwhile the Bryan pacifists did their best to avoid the worst. But it was quite clear that when once the war fever caught Madison Square there would be no stopping this hysterical wave.

"Hatred? Enmity? We know nothing about it. The emotions dictating to Congress its action and which were nourished by President Wilson and his partisans were of another kind. They were nothing but anger over supposed violations of American rights. Despite all efforts to enlighten him President Wilson clung tenaciously to his original view, and he still upholds it with surprising acuteness.

"In order not to disavow his pretended pacifism, Mr. Wilson now seeks to avoid an American declaration of war against Germany. That is why he insists on a fiction, as though Germany by her U-boat war had been guilty of a warlike action, necessary now, for America has recognized the existence of a state of war.

Wish for a Bryan Treaty.

"We realize now what a big mistake it was that German policy saw fit to refuse to conclude the Bryan peace treaty such as England and other powers entered into with the United States. If such a contract existed today the United States would be compelled to submit even the gravest differences to a court or arbitration before breaking relations. This would mean gaining at least a year. It is not at all impossible that President Wilson in his embarrassment would have taken that course to

Continued on Page 5.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers.
2 Vols., Price $2.00. At all Book Stores.—Advt.

Text of War Resolution Adopted by Senate and the Detailed Vote Upon Its Passage

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Following is the text of the resolution declaring war upon the Imperial German Government, which was adopted by the Senate tonight:

Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

The detailed vote of the Senate on the declaration of war was as follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION—82

Democrats—[illegible]

ASHURST, BECKHAM, BROUSSARD, CHAMBERLAIN, CULBERSON, FLETCHER, GERRY, HARDWICK, HITCHCOCK, HUGHES, HUSTING, JAMES, JOHNSON, (S. D.) JONES, (N. M.) KENDRICK, KING, KIRBY, LEWIS, McKELLAR, MARTIN, MEYERS, OVERMAN, OWEN, PHELAN, PITTMAN, POMERENE, RANSDELL, REED, ROBINSON, SAULSBURY, SHAFROTH, SHEPPARD, SHIELDS, SIMMONS, SMITH, (Ariz.) SMITH, (Ga.) SMITH, (S. C.) SWANSON, THOMPSON, TRAMMELL, UNDERWOOD, WALSH, WILLIAMS.

Republicans—39.

BORAH, BRADY, BRANDEGEE, CALDER, COLT, CUMMINS, CURTIS, DILLINGHAM, FALL, FERNALD, FRANCE, FRELINGHUYSEN, GALLINGER, HALE, HARDING, JOHNSON, (Cal.) JONES, (Wash.) KELLOGG, KENYON, KNOX, LODGE, McCUMBER, McLEAN, NELSON, NEW, PAGE, PENROSE, POINDEXTER, SHERMAN, SMITH, (Mich.) SMOOT, STERLING, SUTHERLAND, TOWNSEND, WADSWORTH, WARREN, WATSON, WEEKS, WOLCOTT.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION—6.

Democrats—5.

LANE, STONE, VARDAMAN.

Republicans—3.

GRONNA, LA FOLLETTE, NORRIS.

Eight Senators were absent, but all would have voted for the resolution. They were: Bankhead, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith, (Maryland;) Thomas and Tillman, Democrats; Goff, Republican.

ARMY CALL READY FOR 500,000 MEN

War Department Has Universal Service Plan Worked Out and Waits on Congress.

BACKED BY GENERAL STAFF

Selective Conscription Scheme to be Submitted When War Resolution Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The plan of selective conscription, under which the first increment of 500,000 men is to be obtained under the universal military service plan of raising an army for the war with Germany, will be presented to Congress by the War Department as soon as that body adopts the war resolution.

In his address to Congress the President said that the entrance of the United States into the war would "involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at elast 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen on the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force as soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training."

The War Department has a well-worked-out plan, representing the views of the General Staff and Army War College, as to how this army may be raised and the machinery for registering and enrolling the various increments of 500,000 men.

But the plan has been carefully guarded, and Secretary Baker said today that the War Department's recommendations would not be made public until after they had been sent to Congress. While the department has a plan, Secretary Baker asserted today that the initiative with respect to the raising of an army rested with Congress, and that the Administration would carry out the will of that body as embraced in the legislation to be enacted.

In view of the President's recommendation in favor of universal liability to service, and the sentiment throughout the country in favor of universal military service, it is now assumed in Administration circles that the legislation soon to be enacted by Congress will be based on that principle.

In raising the first increment of 500,000 only young men of certain designated ages are to be called to the colors. These will include mainly unmarried men 18 to 19 years of age, but may include men up to 23. The age limits to be recommended by the War Department to Congress were not disclosed at the department today.

The unmarried males from 18 to 24 years of age in the United States at the beginning of the present year are estimated to have been as follows:

Between 18 and 19 years	1,981,208
Between 20 and 24 years	3,775,376
Total, 18 to 24 years	5,756,674

These figures are based on the 1910 census plus a 10 per cent. increase suggested by the Census Bureau as approximately correct for the period 1910-1916. It is not to be assumed that all these unmarried men would be called to the colors or that they are all without dependents. In addition to exemptions in favor of married men, and others with dependents, there will also be exemptions in favor of men needed in war in-

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

HOUSE WILL PASS RESOLUTION TODAY

Continuous Session Will Be Held from 10 A. M. Until Declaration Is Adopted.

COMMITTEE FOR IT, 17 TO 2

Both Sides File Reports, the Majority Reviewing the Wrongs Suffered at Germany's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The war resolution, in the form reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee, was reported today by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be the order of business in the lower body of Congress tomorrow. Chairman Flood obtained unanimous consent agreement that the House should meet at 10 A. M. and proceed immediately to consider the resolution. No time limit was fixed, but there was a tacit understanding that the resolution will be passed by night.

Announcement was made tonight by Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican of Illinois, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, that he would offer this amendment tomorrow to the war resolution:

Provided, however, that no part of the military forces of the United States shall be ordered to do land duty in any part of Europe, Asia, or Africa until so directed by act of Congress.

Unless such an amendment is included in the war resolution Mr. Britten will oppose its passage. Mr. Britten has not evinced pacifist tendencies before, but has been one of the radical preparedness advocates.

"The resolution, authorizing the President to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States to carry on war against the Imperial German Government is nothing more nor less than a complete declaration of war," said Mr. Britten. "I do not believe the great masses of our people are in favor of such a resolution, and I am certain they are opposed to the use of our military in the bloody trench warfare which has already annihilated the flower of the youth of the most civilized countries on earth.

"It is not yet too late diplomatically to consider the differences between Germany and ourselves, and I am sure a sincere effort in this direction would prove more valuable and creditable to the country than a declaration of war."

Two members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican, and Representative Shackelford, a Democrat, of Missouri, voted against a favorable report on the resolution. Seventeen votes were cast in its favor.

Representative Cooper contended in the committee that the English blockade was responsible for the present conditions, and the United States should not single out Germany for a declaration of war.

Both majority and minority reports were filed from the committee. The majority report, filed by Chairman Flood, arraigns the German Govern-

Continued on Page 3.

KEEN DEBATE FOR 13 HOURS

La Follette Scourged by Williams as Pro-German and Anti-American.

'TREASON' CRY AT NORRIS

Nebraska Senator Denounced for Hinting That Commercialism Prompted Nation's Course.

OPPONENTS 'WILLFUL MEN'

Three from Each Party—La Follette, in 4-Hour Speech, Assailed Great Britain.

President at Theatre Is Cheered by Audience

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Wilson, attending a theatre tonight after working most of the day on war plans, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and as the President was recognized the audience rose for a tumultuous demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At 11 minutes past 11 o'clock tonight, the Senate, in the presence of a great throng on the floor and in the galleries, passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and the German Government, and pledging all the resources of the United States for the successful prosecution of the war.

While the recorded vote was 82 to 6, the Senate's true alignment on the question of war is 90 to 6, as the absent Senators all favored the resolution. The House is expected to pass an identical resolution tomorrow by a still more overwhelming vote.

The six Senators opposing the declaration were equally divided between the two parties. They were La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans; and Stone of Missouri, Lane of Oregon, and Vardaman of Mississippi, Democrats. All were members of the group of "willful men" whom President Wilson denounced.

Of the other six opponents of armed neutrality at the last session Senators Cumming, Kenyon, and Kirby voted for the resolution tonight. Senators O'Gorman, Clapp, and Works have retired to private life.

The vote came after thirteen hours of debate, that had lasted continuously since 10 o'clock in the morning.

Awed by the Occasion.

The passage of the resolution was marked by no outburst from the galleries. On the floor the Senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

As the last name was called, and the Clerk announced the vote, there was hardly a murmur of applause. The great crowd was awed by the solemnity of the occasion and sobered by the speeches they had heard.

The resolution was adopted in the form approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Only one effort was made to change the committee's draft. That was in a substitute offered by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, in which the United States would simply proclaim certain principles of international law, with the warning that war would be made on any country violating them. Mr. McCumber cast the only vote for the substitute.

Throughout the long hours of discussion only five speeches were made against the resolution, and all efforts in opposition to it ceased with the conclusion of Mr. La Follette's four-hour attack on the President and defense of Germany's course. The remaining hours of the session were consumed by brief statements from Senators, one after the other, telling why they regarded war as necessary, how they had gradually come to change from advocates of peace to believers that war was essential to the safety and honor of the nation.

Last Stand of Germany's Apologists.

Today's debate, slow-moving as much of it was, postponing for weary hour after weary hour the declaration for which the country waited, was in itself the culmination of almost three years of intermittent discussion.

That long discussion had the same subject on the part of most Senators as today's debate, resentment of German outrages of every sort, murders on the high seas, affronts to Americans in Germany, and gross violation of American hospitality by the Imperial representatives in the United States. During these three years, as was again the case today, there was a bipartisan minority defending the acts of Germany, extenuating her offenses, and doing everything to hold the United States back from vigorous assertion of her rights.

Both these aspects were summed up in the speeches today, and both aspects seemed to lead to the end of today's debate—a solemn declaration of war against the house of Hohenzollern. For the subject matter of discussion has been increased from month to month by new German outrages, while the defenders of Germany in the Senate have presented a constantly dwindling front. The vote tonight, which every recent event insured would be overwhelming, might be regarded as the point of intersection of these two converging lines of change.

The loss of American sympathy for Germany was never more evident than it was in today's proceedings in the Senate. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chair-

man of the Committee on Foreign Relations, still held out for submission to German dictation, as did Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. And three Republican Senators spoke against war—La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota, and Norris of Nebraska.

But Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, next to Mr. Stone, the Democratic leader of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has been regarded by some as a pacifist, today took the last step in the march he began, when he accepted responsibility for the Armed Neutrality bill, by supporting vigorously the President's demand for war and handling the resolution embodying that demand. Senator Kirby of Arkansas, a Democratic member of the "little group of willful men," announced that as war was inevitable he would not weaken the country's stand before the world by voting against the resolution. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who refused to sign the manifesto of Senators supporting the Armed Neutrality bill, announced his support of the war resolution in a ringing plea for the destruction of the "bloody dynasty of Hohenzollern," and his colleague, Senator Cummins, who fought the Armed Neutrality bill with all his might, was among the supporters of the war resolution.

As this gradual drift manifested itself more and more in the direction demanded by the country, old observers, inured to the deliberate processes of the Senate, got, perhaps, an added sense of climax from the debate. To them the apparently endless addresses were the breathless hush before the breaking of a tornado. They knew what the end would be; everybody knew it; and they could read its terrible significance in the most casual utterances of the day.

Plain Talk of "Treason."

The delay increased the tension that has followed the President's last call for an extraordinary session of Congress to the breaking point, and the break came at last with almost unprecedented violence. It came when Mr. Reed of Missouri, in restrained voice and deliberate manner, accused Senator Norris of treason, and Senator Williams of Mississippi, Pomerene of Ohio, and James of Kentucky, supported the charge, inferentially, by the severe questioning to which they subjected the Nebraskan.

The rules of the Senate expressly forbid accusing a Senator of motives unworthy of a Senator, but Mr. Norris admitted the extraordinary situation by not invoking the rule in his defense, and not resenting the charge. He denied the truth of the charge, but contented himself with saying that his accusers would in calmer moments regret what they had said.

The clash came over a sentence in Mr. Norris's speech for peace, in which he said that Congress, by declaring war, would "put the dollar mark on the American flag." As he explained his remark, he meant simply that the war in which the United States was about to engage had a commercial origin, that most of the persons slain by German forces had taken their dangerous voyages for the sake of profit, and that American exports to the Allies had caused the German blockade to be turned against Americans.

But his interlocutors were in no mood for explanations. Senator Reed sent for the notes of Senator Norris's speech, reread them to the Senate and declared them to be an insult to the President. Then, using the language of the Constitution's definition of high treason, he went on:

"If that be not giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States on the very eve of hostilities, I, at least, do not know what would give more comfort to a Hapsburg or a Hohenzollern. If that be not treason, it would at least give more comfort to the enemy, coming from a Senator of the United States, than if 1,000 or 10,000 private citizens rose in open revolt. If that be not treason, as the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Williams] suggests to me, it grazes the edge of treason. We are going into this war, not to save money, but to pour out our blood that liberty might live. The President calls for war, not to save a few paltry dollars, but to vindicate the sovereign rights of the United States."

Senator Norris then made his explanation, denying any reflection on the President. The country, he said, was war-crazy; he admitted that war would certainly be declared, but under the influence of passion Senators, he said, had somewhat lost their reason.

"All except him," commented Mr. Williams, while his colleagues laughed.

Although the day's debate was slow, there was no filibustering. Even La Follette, though he began to talk in the middle of the afternoon and ended only after the lights were turned on, did not try to delay matters. He is naturally a long talker, and his criticism of President Wilson, his denunciation of Great Britain, and his defense of Germany were taken by his hearers, not as tactics of delay, but as a defense of himself in voting against war.

Some Stirring Moments.

At times the debate, under impulse of the mighty events it foretold, rose to the ancient heights of Senatorial traditions. Senator Hitchcock's speech, in which he frankly related his own change of opinion in the face of increasing evidences of Germany's determination to follow her ruthless course without regard to warnings or to rights, and his final plea for a united country for the war, made a profound impression.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the scholar of the Senate, and a recognized authority on international law, made the speech that was expected of him.

And when Senator La Follette took his seat, Senator Williams in a vigorous reply rose to a flight of patriotic eloquence that gave the galleries the throb and thrill that they had been waiting for.

For these orations the stage of the Senate was grandly set. Every Senator was in his place and remained there. The rail of the Senate was lined by members of the House, who remained standing all day long and through the night till the end came. The galleries were crowded to the doors, and around the elevated rear of the galleries a packed line of tireless watchers, standing, carried the bowl of faces up to the lofty ceiling. If a few spectators withdrew, their places were instantly taken by others, waiting their chance in long lines at every door.

Officials and Diplomats There.

The crowd retained its density through the night, but as the evening wore on its character changed. Brilliantly dressed women, with escorts in evening clothes, came from dinner parties or theatres, seeking a more vital drama. Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk, and Assistant Secretaries Phillips and Long of the State Department, Solicitor General Davis, and Secretary Tumulty were among the prominent officials in the evening audience.

Even during the day a sprinkling of diplomats was constantly renewed in the diplomatic gallery. Mrs. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, was there for many hours. Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo were long listeners. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, came to hear the discussion that was destined to see another country take its place in the conflict with Germany.

STORY OF THE DEBATE.

Question of War or Peace Discussed with Vigor and Solemnity.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—As soon as the Senate met Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska obtained unanimous consent to take up the war resolution. Senator La Follette at that time was not in the Chamber.

The Nebraska Senator then made an opening statement in behalf of the resolution, saying:

"What I shall say will be short. The time for action has arrived. The time for discussion has passed. The President of the United States has already stated more clearly, more conclusively, and more effectively the reasons which make this great step now to be taken necessary.

"The joint resolution provides for war against the Imperial German Government. It is framed on the lines of other war declarations of Congress in that it directs the President to employ the military and naval forces of the country to carry the war to a successful conclusion. It also conforms to the precedents of other declarations when Congress enters upon solemn business of war by declaring that a state of war already exists.

"It places the responsibility of this war squarely upon the shoulders of the Imperial German Government, which is charged with having committed repeated acts of war against the United States. Over and above all this, however, the measure is unquestionably also a declaration of war.

"Mr. President, in presenting the joint resolution I am impressed with the solemnity of this occasion. Some may be filled with joy at the prospect of war. To me it is depressing and dreadful. The enormous cost which the people will pay, which the people must pay, the great increased cost of living which they must meet, the enormous burden of taxes which they must pay, and the still greater heritage of debt which they must incur stagger my mind. The awful sacrifices of life that must follow sicken my heart. I am sure that other Senators have the same feeling; I am sure the great body of the American people have it also.

We Alone Ask No Material Gain.

"Our country has nothing material to gain by victory. We want no more territory; we demand no indemnity. We have no historic grudges to settle and no racial antipathies to gratify. In these respects, Mr. President, we differ from other countries, already involved in this awful struggle. Pan-Slavism struggles with pan-Germanism. Italy fights to get back the Trentino. France is resolved to recover her lost provinces. Great Britain has almost within her grasp German commerce and German colonies. Russia fights to win Constantinople. Germany not only wants her place in the sun, but she wants to dominate Central Europe, while Austria, Bulgaria, and Rumania all seek to extend their borders.

"We alone of all the nations will spend our treasures and sacrifice our lives without possibility of material gain. We are going to war to vindicate our honor and our independence as a great nation. We are going to war, as the President has stated, in defense of humanity. Such quarrel as we have with Germany was not of our seeking. It was forced upon us. We did much to avoid it.

"For nearly three years our country has steadily held to its purpose to avoid war if possible. This has been true not only of the President but of Congress. It has been true of the American people. One desperate act of the Imperial German Government after another has added to the provocation. I do not mean to say, Mr. President, that Germany has desired war with us; I do not believe it; but the German Government has been desperate and has taken desperate chances.

"The invasion of Belgium shocked the sense of justice of the whole civilized world and subjected American neutrality to its first great strain. The sinking of the Lusitania, with hundreds of innocent passengers, men, women and children, many of them Americans, sent a thrill of horror through America and would have produced war, had it not been for the moderation of President Wilson and his success finally in securing from the German Government an agreement to modify its methods and conform them to the rules of international law and of the dictates of humanity.

"It is customary, Mr. President, to say that this agreement was violated by Germany, but it is more just and more correct to say that Germany has reserved the right to revoke it under certain conditions and exercised that right by revoking it on February 1. This also was an act of desperation. It was not intended to provoke war with us, but it was followed by acts of war upon us. They were not made for the deliberate purpose of injuring us but rather to starve the English people. The effect, however, was the same. We were ordered off the high seas. We could not submit; no great nation could remain great and independent, if it did so. No great nation could maintain its place in history if it permitted another to order it off the sea, if it permitted another to bottle up its commerce, if it permitted another to dictate to it in the exercise of its unquestioned right and to impose the penalty of murder of its citizens in case of refusal.

War Now the Only Alternative.

"The President stated in his address that we were confronted with the alternative of resistance or submission; and, Mr. President, we should remember that even then this people did not declare for war and our great President did not recommend war. He asked the only other alternative there was and recommended to Congress that this country assume a position of armed neutrality so that it might assert and defend upon the high seas its rights and the privileges of its people without actually going to war.

"When the President made that recommendation a little more than a month ago, the country received it practically with unanimity; the Congress received it practically with unanimity. The resolution, authorizing it, passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. That resolution would have passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote if it had not been for a filibuster in the closing days of the session, which made it impossible for nine-tenths of the Senate to cast the vote that it was ready to cast in support of the President's position. So the people of the country, the Congress of the country, and the President of the country have taken one step after another; have adopted one policy after another in the hope of avoiding this terrible last alternative with which we are now confronted.

"Mr. President, I do not think it would have been impossible that armed neutrality could succeed. I thought when I stood here and advocated the armed neutrality bill that if Congress with practical unanimity stood behind the President in authorizing armed neutrality Germany might have yielded; Germany might have seen that the position of the United States was definite and certain and unmistakable as well as honorable and Germany might have hesitated to continue the invasion of our rights upon the high seas.

"Unfortunately, however, the opposition to that measure, the filibuster successfully conducted upon the floor of the Senate, resulted in an official refusal of Congress to take the President's recommendation. It went out to the world officially that the different branches of the Government of the United States were at loggerheads.

"The result was that our neutral rights have been more imposed upon since that time than they were before. Five or six, possibly seven, American vessels, upon innocent errands of commerce upon the high seas, have been sunk. Some of them were not even upon the way to a neutral port but were returning to the United States in ballast, and in three of the cases, at least, the lives of American citizens have been lost. Nearly a hundred lives have been lost since we stood here, discussing armed neutrality, and the time has passed, unfortunately, when we can longer consider armed neutrality as an expedient short of war.

Ready Now for the Sacrifice.

"The American people, Mr. President, have clung to the hope through all these months that the dread alternative might be avoided. Like the Saviour of Man in the Garden of Gethsemane they have prayed that the bitter cup of sacrifice might pass from them. They have prayed that it might not be necessary to make the sacrifice for the protection of humanity and the vindication of national honor; all in vain.

"All patience, all moderation, and all long-suffering have been in vain—not entirely in vain, though, Mr. President, because we have avoided the horrors of war for possibly two years, but the time has now come when delay is impossible.

"Mr. President, I have opposed war; I have been bitterly opposed to it. What influence I have had in my State and in this body has been exerted against it; as long as there was any hope to avoid it, I used my legitimate influence for that purpose.

"I supported armed neutrality here with the fervor that I did because I thought it offered an escape from war with honor, and even hoped to the eleventh hour, Mr. President, when I knew that a majority of the Congress of the United States was overwhelmingly for war and upon the proper occasion would vote for war, even when I knew that, Mr. President, I sought out the President of the United States and begged him to cling longer, if possible, to armed neutrality as an expedient and to peace as a hope, but it was vain. The President was in possession of such information as made it impossible for him to listen longer to the arguments of those who sought to avoid war. He has spoken to the Congress; the country is ready and the Congress is ready.

"While the vote has not yet been recorded, the decision has, as we all know, been reached; it is war. I cannot at this moment cast my vote against it without doing a vain and foolish thing. My act would only serve to weaken my country in the face of the enemy and in the face of inevitable war. Therefore, Mr. President, I have obeyed the instruction of the Committee on Foreign Relations and made this report to the Senate, and I am now ready to take my place with those who will back to the utmost the President of the United States in prosecuting this war for the honor of the country and in the interests of humanity."

"Clock of Patriotism Strikes."

Senator Swanson of Virginia said the German Government had "repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe Doctrine. Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German Government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining.

"The advocates of peace now would place upon this nation the shame of a still greater submission. They would endure still greater affronts and suffer still greater submission."

Reciting the warnings given to Germany against ruthless submarine warfare, Senator Swanson asked if they were "mere empty boasts and bluff, or the solemn voice of a resolute people."

"No," he answered. "Congress will not by cowardly action declare that diplomatically we roar and then when rebuffed strike with the gentle hand of a woman."

He styled Germany's barred zone decrees as "tyranny and arrogance."

"We have almost forgotten the wrongs of the past in the outrages of the present," he continued, asserting that unless American rights were upheld "Old Glory will be sunk to low depths of shame and humiliation."

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us?" he demanded. "Armed neutrality would now be a cowardly makeshift. We cannot avoid war. When the war-made autocracy that now rules Germany has been chastened, or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be reunited. The clock of national patriotism now strikes for each of us in our hour of work and responsibility."

Party Lines Gone, Says Lodge.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"No one is more conscious than I that this is a moment for action and not for debate, but I wish briefly to state why I support it with the greatest earnestness of which I am capable.

"The most momentous power, intrusted to Congress by the Constitution, is the authority to declare war, and never has Congress been called to a more solemn exercise of this great function than at this moment. We have submitted to wrongs and outrages from the Central Powers of Europe with a long patience. We have borne and forborne to the very limit of endurance. Now the inevitable end is here and we are about to declare war against Germany.

"Speaking for myself and, I hope, for my associates generally on this side of the chamber, I desire to say that in this crisis and when the country is at war party lines will disappear, and this disappearance of the party line will, I am confident, not be confined to the minority. Both Democrats and Republicans must forget party in the presence of the common danger. This is not and cannot be a party war. It is a war in which all Americans must be united, and no one must ask a loyal citizen, high or low, who seeks to serve his country in the field or in civil life, to what party he belongs, any more than it would be possible to ask his religion or his race. As Americans we shall all, I am sure, be prepared to give to the executive money, men, and all the necessary powers for waging war with energy and driving it forward to a successful conclusion.

"We have only a very small army and we must proceed at once as rapidly as possible to build up a large one, fit to defend the country in any emergency. We must provide for the future and for the supply of men for the army by a system of universal military training. I agree with the President that this new army should be chosen upon the 'principle of universal liability to service.'

"Our navy is strong in certain branches and very weak in others. It must be our business to supply the deficiencies as rapidly as possible. Fortunately those deficiencies are of the kind which can be most quickly supplied. It is our duty to see to it that all the money and all the legislation necessary for both the army and the navy are given at once.

For Quick Co-operation with Allies.

"The President has said that war 'will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in council and action with the Governments now at war with Germany,' and as incident to that the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. I am not only in full agreement with this policy advised by the President, but it seems to me that nothing is more important than to follow it out.

"I am as thorough a believer in the general policy laid down by Washington when he advised the people of the United States not to enter into permanent alliances, but the man who won the American revolution through the alliance with France would have been the last to lay down a hard and fast rule that under no circumstances and for no purposes were we ever to ally ourselves with other nations. Far-seeing and wise, he knew very well that dangers might come which would make a temporary alliance or agreement with foreign nations imperative. That time has arrived.

"It would be madness for us to attempt to make war alone upon Germany, and find ourselves, perhaps at the end left isolated, at war with that Power, when all the nations had made peace, because we had not associated ourselves with them. The Allies of the Entente, as they are called, are fighting a common foe, and their foe is now ours.

"We cannot send a great army across the ocean, for we have no army to send. Yet I should be glad for one if we could send 10,000 men of our regular troops, so that the flag of the United States might at least be unfurled in the fields of France; I believe that the mere sight of that flag in that region, made so desolate by war, would stimulate the courage and help the success of those who have the same aim that we have, and who seek the same victory.

"We can also help the Allies, as the President recommends, with large credits and with those supplies which we can furnish, and which they lack. We cannot do more in any direction to bring this war to a speedy end than to give those credits and furnish those supplies."

Referring to the President's statement concerning German spies in this country, Senator Lodge said he believed that "the overwhelming mass of our citizens of German descent are just as loyal to the United States as any citizens could be," but that German agents must be dealt with, to quote the President's address, "with a firm hand."

Favors Seizing German Ships.

Senator Lodge said one of the first acts of the United States should be to seize the German ships, now in United States ports, and putting that tonnage in the world's service.

"We have never been a military nation," Mr. Lodge continued. "We are not prepared for war in the modern sense; but we have vast resources and unbounded energies and the day when war is declared we should devote ourselves to calling out those resources and organizing those energies so that they can be used with the utmost effect in hastening the complete victory. The worst of all wars is a feeble war. War is too awful to be entered upon half-heartedly. If we fight at all, we must fight for all we are worth. It must be no weak, hesitating war. The most merciful war is that which is most vigorously waged and which comes most quickly to an end.

"But there are, in my opinion, some things worse for a nation than war. National degeneracy is worse; national cowardice is worse. The division of our people into race groups, striving to direct the course of the United States in the interest of some other country when we should have but one alliance, one hope, and one tradition—all these dangers have been gathering about us and darkening the horizon during the last three years. Whatever suffering and misery war may bring, it will at least sweep these foul things away. It will unify us into one nation.

"I believe also that on our entrance into this war under the conditions which it has assumed, our future peace, our independence as a proud and high-spirited nation, our very security are at stake. There is no other way, as I see it, except by war, to save these things without which national existence is a mockery and a sham.

"But there is a still higher purpose here, as I look upon it. The President has said with great justice that Germany is making war on all nations. We do not enter upon this war to secure victory for one nation as against another. We enter this war to unite with those who are fighting the common foe in order to preserve human freedom, democracy, and modern civilization. They are all in grievous peril; they are all threatened.

A War Against Barbarism.

"This war is a war, as I see it, against barbarism, panoplied in all the devices for destruction of human life which science, beneficent science can bring forth. We are resisting an effort to thrust mankind back to forms of government, to political creeds and methods of conquest, which we had hoped had disappeared forever from the world. We are fighting against a nation which, in the fashion of centuries ago drags the inhabitants of conquested lands into slavery; which carries off women and girls for even worse purposes; which in its mad desire to conquer mankind and trample them under foot has stopped at no wrong, has regarded no treaty.

"The work that we are called upon to do when we enter this war is to preserve the principles of human liberty, the principles of democracy, and the light of modern civilization; all that we most love, all that we hold dearer than life itself. We wish only to preserve our own peace and our own security, to uphold the great doctrine, which guards the American Hemisphere, and to see the disappearance of all wars or rumors of wars from the East, if any dangers there exist.

"What we want most of all by this victory, which we shall help to win, is to secure the world's peace, based on freedom and democracy, a world not controlled by a Prussian military autocracy, but by the will of the free people of the earth. We shall achieve this result and when we achieve it, we shall be able to say that we have helped to confer a great blessing upon mankind, and that we have not fought in vain."

A burst of applause came from the galleries when Senator Lodge concluded.

Vardaman Speaks in Opposition.

Senator Vardaman, Democrat of Mississippi, one of the men who participated in the filibuster at the recent session, said he wished he could vote with the majority of his colleagues but he "must follow the path of duty" as he saw it.

"I must see the path of duty through the mists of passion," said this Mississippi Senator.

Some spectators left the galleries as Vardaman spoke, and he interjected the remark that he did not care whether they remained or not.

"The atmosphere enveloping this Capitol for the past year," Vardaman continued, "has been surcharged with the spirit of prejudice, hate and love—all good and bad passions, until men have lost their bearings and their poise. Everything seems out of joint. Of all the times when Congress and the people should keep their heads now is the time. Self-assumed superiority of mind, intolerance and bigotry are attributes of little minds, incompetent in leadership for directing affairs of this great nation.

"The provocation is great," he said, referring to German acts against this country. "The tide of passion runs high. Each senator should remember that he may, by his vote, be signing the death warrant of hundreds of thousands and burdening generations with crushing burdens endangering their very existence."

Senator Vardaman said that he did not question the patriotism of those differing from him, but predicted that the wisdom of their course would be determined by time alone.

"For the life of me, I cannot believe that war is for the welfare of the world or the people of this nation. I do not condone the crimes of the German Government against the people of the United States and I would not deny that the law has been violated and that we have the right to declare war. If the issue of war or peace should be submitted to the people who must fight the war, the voice of the people would be heard in thunderous tones directing the President to find some other way than war.

"I am not going to vote for this resolution," Senator Vardaman continued. "I do not believe it is necessary to go to war. But I am not going to delay or interfere with its passage."

Once in the war, he concluded, he would support the President.

Stone, Against War, Will Accept Decision.

Senator Stone, in opposing the resolution, said:

"I fear that involving the United States in this European war will be to commit the greatest national blunder of history. I shall vote against committing this mistake, to prevent which I would gladly lay down my life. Until the Congress shall otherwise command I shall stand as I have stood from the beginning, and even now I lift my voice in solemn warning against this blunder.

"But if the constituted powers of my Government, the powers constitutionally authorized to speak for the people on this momentous issue, shall decide for war and we go into the war, then I shall cast all doubts and forebodings to the wind, and my eyes will be blind to everything but the flag of my country borne by American boys through the storm of war, and my ears will be deaf to every call except the call of my country in its hour of peril.

"If Congress unfurls the battle flag, however profound my sorrow, I will at once stand in obedient salute to that flag, dutifully willing and ready to perform any service or make any sacrifice necessary to bring the cause we espouse to a successful issue. To my countrymen I say, that while we may differ, as we do, about the policy of entering this war, once in it all differences must end.

"In war there can be no divided patriotism. In war the eyes of an American can behold but one flag. In a time of stress like that all gaps must be closed and our front become as solid as a wall. If we declare for war, there must be no halting; we must make war in earnest. We know what that means, but when war is declared, if it is declared, honor and patriotism will demand that we shrink not even from the mouth of hell.

"If your decision be for war, there is nothing that any sane, honorable, patriotic American could do that I will not do to make that war a success. I will stand ready instantly to take my full share of the responsibility and burden."

McCumber Urges One More Effort.

Senator McCumber, Republican, proposed that recognition of a state of war be delayed by the passage of a resolution to declare the future sinking of any American ship without warning or failure to take care of American passengers or other violations of international law, an act of war, and authorize the President to use the military forces of the country to carry the war to a successful termination.

"I am pausing on the brink of this war," said he, "long enough to allow Germany to withdraw her declaration of unrestricted warfare on neutral ships and neutral citizens. I am allowing her the opportunity to retreat. Without condoning a single past act, I am chalking the deadline and leaving it to her whether she will again cross that line. She can answer by word or act. If she immediately ceases her unlawful assaults upon our vessels and citizens, she can avoid war with us. If she oversteps that line again, she will do so after having measured the consequences, and the war will be of her own choosing."

Mr. McCumber said he believed that the German people do not understand the position of the United States, and had a conviction that we were insisting upon the right of our merchant ships to deliver without molestation or interference contraband to their enemies.

"By my resolution," he said, "I want the fairness and righteousness of our position to be put before the German people before we either initiate or declare war. I want to put the onus of that war on the other country. I have an abiding conviction if we pass this resolution there will be never another American vessel sunk without notice, and we shall secure recognition of our vital rights without plunging in this conflict."

Senator McCumber said that a "very considerable portion of the people" did not favor war.

"If this last effort of mine," he concluded, "shall fail, I shall acquiesce in the judgment of the majority and support my Government in its every war need, and shall never vote to sheath the sword until peace, honorable and just, shall be restored."

Norris Blames Wall Street.

A vigorous speech in opposition to the resolution was made by Senator Norris of Nebraska, who charged that "Wall Street" and other centres of wealth were interested in profits, and also that newspapers and news agencies had been in a propaganda to foster war sentiment.

"I am most emphatically and sincerely opposed to taking any step that will force this country into the useless and senseless war," said he. "But I shall not permit my feelings to interfere with bringing success and victory to American arms."

Senator Norris cited loans to the Allies as a huge American interest in the war's outcome.

"Through these instrumentalities and others of those who expect to make millions more, if our country can be drawn in, a large number of the great newspapers and news agencies of the country have been controlled and enlisted in the greatest propaganda that the world has ever known to manufacture sentiment in favor of war.

"The enormous profits of munition manufacturers, stock brokers, and bond dealers must be still further increased. Congress, urged by the President and backed by artificial sentiment, is about to engulf our country in the greatest holocaust the world has ever known."

Citing a stock broker's letter, predicting increased financial benefits from America entering the war, Senator Norris continued:

"He expresses the view undoubtedly of Wall Street, and of thousands of men elsewhere, who see only dollars coming to them. War does not bring prosperity to the soldier; not to the broken-hearted widow and mother; not to little children. War brings no prosperity to the great mass of common and patriotic citizens. War brings prosperity to the gambler in Wall Street; to those already possessed of more wealth than can be enjoyed. Such men could not go to war; they must remain in their offices; even the drafting officer will not find them.

"We are going into war upon command of gold," Norris continued. "We are about to do the bidding of wealth's terrible mandate and make millions of our countrymen suffer and untold generations bear burdens and shed their life blood, all because we want to preserve our commercial right to deliver munitions to the belligerents. I feel that we are about to put the dollar sign on the American flag."

Senator Norris concluded by predicting that the conflict would take America into "entanglements that will not end with this war."

Reed Denounces Dollar Talk.

Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri replied to Senator Norris by declaring that his charge that the war resolution was placing the dollar sign on the American flag was "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold was "an indictment of the President of the United States, an indictment of Congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"It is not the truth!" shouted the Missouri Senator.

Senator Norris, Senator Reed asserted, was a man blinded by his obsessions and obsessed with the "fear of money or good fortune."

"He is so obsessed with this fear," said Senator Reed, "that all that is necessary to get him to take a false vision is to suggest that some wealthy man or interest, however remote or contingent, is concerned in something or will make profits from something."

Concerning Senator Norris's statement that a war declaration would "put the dollar sign on the American flag," Senator Reed said:

"I am sore at heart that such a statement should be made at this time, in this place. If that is not giving aid and comfort to the enemy on the eve of hostilities then I fail to see what could be. If that be not almost treason, it takes on the character and guise that is so near treason that the enemies of America will gain as much consolation as if 10,000 citizens had denounced the Government after a war declaration."

"It grazes the edge of treason," Senator Williams of Mississippi interjected, and Senator Reed indorsed the interjection.

"The President is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country—to say that neutral nations shall not be crushed under the iron heel of that military despotism that threatens the life and civilization of free countries, and, in fact, the world."

Senator Norris disclaimed any intention to reflect on anybody.

Senators James, Williams, and Pomerene here joined in a sharp tilt with the Nebraska Senator, at which spectators laughed and applauded. Some hissed statements by Senator Norris and were warned against such demonstrations.

When Senator Reed said that the Nebraska Senator owed it to the country to make clear his "dollar mark" statement, Senator Norris replied that he could not help wrong constructions being placed upon his words.

"What would the Senator think if I said that he and other Senators, opposing the resolution, were seeking to place the picture of the Kaiser on the American flag?" asked Senator James.

"I would not pay any attention to it," said Senator Norris.

A few hisses came from the galleries.

"Your speech will be paid attention to by the American people and particularly of Nebraska," Senator James retorted.

"I hope it will," Mr. Norris answered.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio interrupted by saying that about 300 Americans, including women and children, had been killed by submarine warfare, and asked:

"How many more does the Senator want to see killed before he is ready to defend our citizens and their rights?"

"If any Government were seeking out Americans with intent to kill them because they were Americans," said Senator Norris, "I would go to war when the first one was killed. That has not been the case here either with those killed by British mines or German submarines. In Mexico more than 300 have been killed because they were Americans, and that was all right."

"I think," replied Mr. Pomerene, "that Senators will distinguish between the actions of a responsible Government and one that is irresponsible."

Senator Norris said that Americans had not been killed deliberately by submarines and mines.

"I'm not defending the policy and I have condemned it," said he.

"I do not mean that you are defending that act, but I do mean to say that you are assaulting the American people," Senator Pomerene asserted.

"That statement is absolutely unfounded," retorted Senator Norris.

"The Senator pleads in extenuation that the murder of Americans on the high seas has been only incidental and commercial traffic," said Senator Reed. "The best you can say is that murder has been indiscriminate."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina said that the President had made it clear that war was upon the German Government and not the German people.

"The Kaiser and his slavish underlings, aiders, and abettors alone are responsible," said he. "The Hohenzollerns, indeed, have compelled us to fight for our dearest rights. The German people, having been educated for more than a generation to bow down and worship that dynasty, have become indifferent to their own liberties and rights because they never had any. I want to pick out the Hohenzollerns and specify that we are warring alone with them and not with the German people. The Russian people have settled with the Romanoffs and we ought by every means encourage the Germans to settle with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs."

Kenyon Ready to Vote War.

In announcing that he would vote for the war resolution, if for no other reason than that the nation should not be divided, Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, said the fight for world democracy against autocracy was an impelling reason.

Senator Kenyon said he had been strongly opposed to entering the war, but he went on:

"Patience has its limitations. The limits have been reached. War is not of our choosing. The German Government is practically waging war upon us. Uncle Sam, that patient giant, has done his best for peace. There will be no difficulty in securing enlistments if the people believe that this is a war to save the democracy of the world and the honor of our nation. If the rule of Kings, Kaisers, and Czars be overthrown and the government of the people arise, then the hand of Providence will be apparent.

"This is no time for censuring one another or denouncing those who have been earnestly contending for peace. It is a time for 100 per cent. Americanism. The great Republic must accept the challenge of autocracy and go forth in battle for the world's democracy. When we hit, we must hit hard.

"Let us forget the making of money. Those who would at this time make excessive profits from war materials or the food the people need are just as guilty of treason as those who give aid or comfort to the enemy, and should be treated as such."

Senator Kenyon said that he was opposed to any alliance in the war, and that if anything beyond co-operation were proposed the President must again come before Congress.

"The question of sending an army to Europe," he continued, "is not settled by this resolution."

Gronna Against the Resolution.

Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, who opposed the Armed Neutrality bill, said he would vote against the resolution, holding that the maintenance of honorable peace with all nations was possible.

"War will be an unpardonable error and blunder," he said. "But after it is declared we will have but one cause—to do our duty in our country's defense. When that time comes I shall do my full duty."

Another of the Armed Neutrality filibusters—Senator Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas—said in an impassioned speech that he would vote in favor of the war resolution because he believed that it would pass overwhelmingly, and he desired to have the country united, although he was opposed to entering the war.

"I have felt from the beginning," said he, "that the policy we were pursuing would result in war, as it is today. For that reason I voted against the Armed Neutrality bill, which its friends now say is inefficient.

"But it is a new policy laid down and to be enforced with the sword. I do not believe the majority of the people think we should be forced into war under existing conditions. But I am for my country, right or wrong.

"I am not going to vote against the resolution. No good could be accomplished. The great majority are for it. But if I thought that my vote would defeat it I would stand here a thousand years and fight against it. I will vote for the resolution that it may appear that we are going along together."

Time to Stand Up and Be Counted.

"The time has come to stand up and be counted," said Senator Ashurst. "If we are to keep this nation powerful and able to work out the problems that will confront it, we must keep an unweakened fibre. We must face problems as we find them, not as we would like to have them presented. What does it profit a nation if it keeps its hide unpunctured and rots its heart?"

Senator Myers of Montana said:

"We can maintain peace no longer and maintain our honor and our rights. There is one of two courses—submit or fight. The question is, Shall we take orders from the German Government? If we do not accept Germany's defiant challenge, then the men who fought at Bunker Hill will have died in vain to establish a nation too degenerate or too cowardly to survive."

"The most eloquent speech that can be delivered here," said Senator Colt of Rhode Island, "is a vote for this resolution and to support the President of the United States. To my mind, there are only three courses open—submission, armed neutrality, or war. Submission cannot be thought of for a moment, when we reflect on the honor and dignity of the United States. Armed neutrality has been tried and has proved a failure. You cannot have a condition of armed neutrality and defend yourself against this monster of the sea that lies in ambush.

"I regard that we are as much in a state of war as if a German battleship had bombarded the City of New York and killed innocent non-combatants. The battle today is simply for the overthrow of Prussian militarism, a menace to liberty, civilization and Christianity."

La Follette Speaks Four Hours.

Senator La Follette began his speech by reading a letter to Representative Helgesen of North Dakota from a woman, protesting on behalf of her son against the slaughter of war. The Wisconsin Senator received close attention from floor and galleries.

"I had supposed until recently," said the Senator, after reading the letter, "that it was the duty of Senators and Representatives to vote and act their convictions on questions coming before them. Quite another doctrine has been proposed by the newspapers of the country. It is the doctrine of standing behind the President, without inquiry as to whether he is right or wrong. I have never subscribed to that doctrine and I never shall. I have stood behind him when I believed him right, and I shall continue to oppose him when I believe him wrong.

"If it is important for us to speak on matters of domestic policy though we may, unfortunately, be in disagreement, it is infinitely more important to speak and vote our convictions when the question is one of peace or war, involving certainly the lives and fortunes of our people, and it may be the destinies of all of them and even of the civilized world as well. If, unhappily, on such a momentous question the most patient research and conscientious consideration we could give leaves us in disagreement with the President, I for one, regretfully, but none the less firmly, must remain so."

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's speech to Congress when he severed relations with Germany, and the one when he urged armed neutrality. He said that conditions between this country and Germany had not changed greatly since the diplomatic break.

Declaring that he became convinced that the arming of merchantmen would be wholly futile and a "lure to their destruction," Senator La Follette spoke of how he had been criticized by the Executive for opposing the armed ship bill. The President's daughter, Mrs. McAdoo, listened from a gallery.

"Representatives of the President saw fit, by methods I do not care to characterize, to prevent my speaking," the Senator said. "The President issued a statement in which he saw fit to characterize as 'willful' the conduct of Senators who in obedience to their conscience and oaths of office, opposed the bill. I know of no graver charge."

Senator La Follette read a sheaf of telegrams reporting "straw votes," post card and other polls, in various communities opposing war. He asserted that of 15,000 or 20,000 letters and telegrams he had received regarding his vote on the armed ship bill, 80 to 90 per cent. had approved his stand. The Senators, who opposed the armed neutrality bill had been attacked and "scurrilously libeled" in the newspapers, he said, contrary to the spirit of fairness which once pervaded the nation.

Attacks England as Lawbreaker.

Asserting that a minority is frequently able to shape the national policy, Senator La Follette digressed from his prepared speech to make a plea that the people make themselves heard.

"The poor who are called to rot in the trenches," he said dramatically, "have now no organized mouthpiece, they have no press, but some time they will be heard, I hope, in an orderly and peaceful way and before long, when, if we take this step, prices of necessaries will multiply and they will come to be taxed double again and again. The people will be heard; they will have their day."

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's statement that Germany had violated her submarine pledges, and continued:

"Her promise, so called, was conditional upon England being brought to obedience of international law. Was it quite fair to lay before the country the statement that Germany made an unconditional promise and had deliberately violated it?

"It was England, not Germany, who refused to obey the Declaration of London, containing the most humane ideas of naval warfare which could be framed by the civilized world up to that time. Keep that in mind.

"If this is war upon all mankind, is it not peculiar that the United States is the only nation of all neutrals which regards it as necessary to declare war upon Germany? All have refused to join in a combination against Germany. Some may have a clearer view than we. This suspicion of a desire for war profits does not attach to them."

Senator La Follette said that the United States had not the confidence of the other American republics because of its war policies. He predicted that entrance of the United States would not shorten the conflict, "but will vastly extend it by drawing other nations in."

It is idle, the Senator went on, to talk of a war on the German Government and not on the German people.

"We are leagued," he continued, "or are about to be, according to the President's speech, with the hereditary enemies of the German people. Words are not strong enough to protest against a combination with the Entente Allies, which would have us indorse the violations of international law by Great Britain and her purpose to wreak vengeance on the German people. We do not know what is in the minds of those who made the compacts in which we are to share."

Why Not a Referendum?

Reverting to the President's assertion that the German people were thrown into war without an opportunity to say anything about it, the Senator asked:

"Will the supporters of this war bill have a vote on it before it goes into effect? Unless they do that, it ill becomes us to speak of Germany. Submit this question to the people. By a vote of ten to one they would register their declaration against war."

The German people, he asserted, were more solidly behind their Government than the people of the United States would be behind the President, in waging war on Germany.

"The Espionage bill and the Military bill that have been drawn by the war machine in this country," he said, "are complete proof that those responsible know that it has not popular support. The armies, necessary to be raised to aid the Entente Allies, cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment."

Praising the character and services of German-Americans in this country, Senator La Follette said that they now were being "dogged" by Secret Service men. He denied that any one Government was responsible for the war, saying that it was caused by European secret diplomacy. He cited the Anglo-French Moroccan secret treaty as "the most reprehensible, dishonest, and perjured on record."

"England first began the ruthless naval warfare," he charged, "by repudiating the declaration of London."

Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, interrupted to suggest that England did not ratify the declaration. Senator La Follette replied that British representatives signed it, and Senator Stone said England had not actually rejected it.

"It has pleased those who have been conducting this campaign [for war] through the press to make a jumble of issues," Senator La Follette continued, "until now it is impossible to get an intelligent answer regarding the real issues. They say that Americans are being killed by German submarines. We haven't a leg to stand on in support of this war declaration."

That the United States did not protest more vigorously against the British mine field blockade was the Administration's great mistake, the Senator said, and the real and primary cause of an American war declaration.

"We have wallowed in the mire at the feet of Great Britain and submitted in silence to her dictation," he continued. "Because we acquiesce, we have a legal and moral responsibility to Germany. Thus we have been actively aiding her enemy in starving German women, children, and old men. Germany waited three long months for this Government to protest. In principle, therefore, Germany had the right to destroy, blindly, ships by submarines and mines, in her own blockade zone. Germany is only doing what England is doing.

"Germany has been patient with us, standing strictly on her rights to be accorded the same treatment as England by us."

Williams in Fiery Response.

When Senator La Follette concluded he had been speaking nearly four hours. Senator Williams of Mississippi arose immediately to reply to him.

"The speech of the Wisconsin Senator would have better become Herr von Bethmann Hollweg than an American Senator," said Senator Williams. "In fact, he has gone further than Herr von Bethmann Hollweg would ever have gone. Bethmann Hollweg said that the use of the submarine could be justified only on the ground of necessity, the Senator from Wisconsin puts it on the same footing as Great Britain's interference with our commerce.

"I fully expected the Senator from Wisconsin before he took his seat to defend the invasion of Belgium, the most barbarous act ever committed. I heard from him a speech that was pro-German, pro-Goth, pro-vandal and which was anti-President, anti-Congress, and anti-American.

"While pronouncing a eulogy on the German people, it might have eulogized a very much greater, better and more intelligent people—the American. His speech was exactly what might have been delivered in the German Reichstag by Bethmann Hollweg, if Bethmann Hollweg had had the audacity. But Bethmann Hollweg had too much sense, too much knowledge to make that speech."

At this point Senator La Follette left the Chamber, but remained in the cloak room within hearing distance.

Continuing, Senator Williams said that he heard in imagination the groans of

Continued on Page 3.

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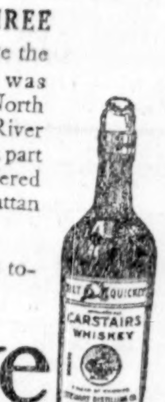

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"Greatest Event Since the Civil War," Is Jules Cambon's Comment.

PREMIER RIBOT PLEASED

Press Eulogizes Wilson for His High-Mindedness and Expresses Great Joy.

PARIS, April 4.—"It is a red letter day for us," was Premier Ribot's comment on President Wilson's speech. In conversation with his friends the Premier expressed the deep joy felt by everybody in France over the entry into the conflict of the great American democracy.

A statement will be made in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, if the American Congress has taken action by that time. United States Ambassador Sharp called at the Foreign Office last night and was received by Premier Ribot and Jules Cambon, Secretary General of the Foreign Office.

Premier Ribot received the American correspondents today at the Quai d'Orsay.

"This is a memorable day in your history and in the history of the world," he said.

"It is the greatest event since the civil war," remarked M. Cambon, who was present.

Premier Ribot, both in what he said and by his manner, gave every evidence of his satisfaction with the action of the United States and his high appreciation of President Wilson.

Talking with the American correspondents during the day concerning President Wilson's address, M. Cambon said:

"There can be no doubt of the emotions with which the French people read this message. It makes a profound impression, even among those not swayed by the passion of war. It is a veritable accusation against Germany.

"We in France have applied ourselves to establishing Germany's responsibility for the origin of this war and how it sought to avoid every effort to prevent war. The German Government put aside the arbitration proposed by the Imperial Czar of Russia and the endeavors of England and France. The President's interest is not to determine the origin of the war. It is in the manner in which it is conducted. He convicts the Germans for their profound inhumanity, which is the basis of the German character.

"President Wilson draws a distinction between the German people and those who govern them. We have a proverb that a people always has a Government which it merits. The United States has the Government it merits—we see the result. The American Government has been created by the efforts of Americans. They fought for their ideas of Government in the War of Independence and in the civil war. The Germans submit to autocracy. Still, I think it important that President Wilson has assured the German people that the war is not against them. His words will cause profound perturbation among the rulers of Germany. It is a veritable punishment for them."

M. Cambon thought the message would have a repercussion throughout the world.

"The President's message is a great battle won from Germany," he continued. "I am convinced it will shorten the war considerably. President Wilson's word is that of a peaceful pacifist, because what he does will shorten the war and bring the United States into the peace settlement, in which his ideas concerning the prevention of war in the future will have an opportunity for consideration. I doubt whether war can altogether be prevented, but it can certainly be made rarer and more difficult."

Although to a certain extent discounted, President Wilson's address has made an enormous impression in France. The numerous vague and sometimes contradictory forecasts and rumors as to its probable contents, published continuously during the past few weeks, had served more than anything else to sharpen expectation. Consequently the message itself came almost with the force of novelty, and the joy of the press is unbounded.

The message fulfills the wildest hopes of France. The front pages of the principal newspaper organs are entirely given up to it, and portraits and enthusiastic pen pictures of President Wilson are published under such headings as "A Great Citizen."

"President Wilson's message," says the Matin, "is a logical sequence of the attitude he has maintained firmly for more than two years. It will cause a profound sensation in the world."

The Petit Parisien says:

In the Figaro, Alfred Capus says:

"This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world realizes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living on an earth with a powerful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States of America to have embodied a universal sentiment and, forsaking the role of spectator, to have entered the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation grown monstrous and imposed upon them. President Wilson will share the honor with his country and will leave his name inscribed on this magnificent page of history."

Stephen Pinchon, former Foreign Minister, writes in the Petit Journal:

"To those who are striving to rid Europe of the leprosy which is gnawing it and threatens to spread through the whole world, the United State brings an invincible force—that of its credit, its industrial and commercial resources, and its fleet. In addition it brings a moral power greater than all these. The wild beasts who are sowing death and destruction in our occupied territories may still do much damage, but from now on their days are numbered."

LAURIER PRAISES WILSON.

OTTAWA, April 4.—"President Wilson's message is one of the most important contributions since Lincoln's time to the literature of freedom and democracy," Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in a statement made here today. "It is greatly inspiring to the free peoples of the world, who are battling for the rights of civilization against the tyranny, autocracy, and maniacal efforts of Prussianism. As intense lover of peace, the President draws the sword more in sorrow than in anger, but with the firm determination that the American people will exhaust every effort to assist in freeing the world from the frightful menace of barbaric war waged at the dictation of a few men for whom there should be no place whatever in civilization.

BRITAIN SHORT OF DOCTORS.

Battle of the Somme Cost Them 400 Medical Men.

LONDON, April 4.—The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, in moving in the House of Lords today the second reading of the bill to review military exemptions, said:

"We lost more than 400 doctors, killed or wounded, in the battle of the Somme alone, and at the present moment we are, I won't say critically, but lamentably short of medical men, and I am afraid we will continue so in the immediate future."

The War Secretary, while regretting the necessity of introducing the bill, said that extensive and more drastic measures were required to secure to the army the men necessary.

ARMY CALL READY FOR 500,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

dustries and men who fail to meet the proper military requirements.

After deducting from the 5,756,674 unmarried men between 18 and 24 years a percentage representing the physically incapable, as estimated from the results of examinations of applicants at army recruiting stations over a period of nine years, there would yet remain ten times as many men as would be required to fill the first increment of 500,000 men.

In the light of developments of the last two years in the European war the War College recently favored a first-line army of 1,500,000 and an army of 1,500,000 that could be in readiness in ninety days as the best military policy for the United States. Census figures indicate that the whole of such first-line army could be made up of men from 19 to 20, and that the other unmarried men from 21 to 24 years would supply a force twice as large as the proposed second-line army.

Careful Selection at First.

In picking the 500,000 men for the first call, as well as of the other increments, careful selection will be applied to bring into the service those with the fewest responsibilities. There will be a registration of all available men in the country, and from these lists the men will be chosen for the first call. It is expected that it will require about four months to complete these registration lists.

Want 20,000 Skilled Men.

It was announced at the War Department today that 20,000 mechanics and artisans were wanted at once to join the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps. Men of many trades, from blacksmiths and butchers to motorcyclists and tentmakers are wanted, and rapid promotion is promised to those who prove themselves fit. The call for these men was issued in the following form:

"Twenty thousand men, of all trades, wanted for the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps.

"The Department persons qualified to fill the following named positions will be enlisted in the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps for a period of four years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and promoted to the higher grades as vacancies occur and the reservists' qualifications, education, and service justified. Promotions will be rapid in the case of men of high character who show most proficiency in their particular lines. The positions are as follows:

Bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, cargaders, (pack trains,) carpenters, carpenters, (foreman,) chauffeurs, checkers, clerks, cooks, electricians and helpers, engineers, (steam,) farriers, forage masters, horseshoers, horse trainers, laborers, machinists and helpers, masons, truck and stone,) mechanics and helpers, (automobiles,) motor-car masters and assistants, motor-truck masters and assistants, motor cyclists, overseers of labor, painters, painters, (foreman,) packers, (with pack trains,) pack masters, (foreman,) pack masters, plumbers, (foreman,) saddlers, (foreman,) saddlers, stablemen, stenographers, storekeepers, teamsters, tentmakers, train masters, typewriters, wagon masters, wagon masters, (assistant,) watchmen, wheelwrights.

Recognizing that from patriotic motives many are willing to do their share to further the preparedness of their country to meet aggressions from foreign nations, Congress, on June 3, 1916, authorized the formation of the enlisted reserve corps as an auxiliary of the regular army, such reserves to be made up of men from all walks of life and skilled in various trades and businesses as indicated above.

HOUSE WILL PASS RESOLUTION TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

ment for its submarine warfare, refers to Germany's espionage system in this country and the bomb plots for which German agents were held to be responsible, and declares that the ruthless disregard of Germany for American rights has forced this nation into war.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility of the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution that your committee reports it to the House with the recommendations that it be passed," says he majority report, which goes on:

"The conduct of the Imperial German Government toward this Government, its citizens, and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

The majority report follows the line of argument advanced in the President's address to Congress on Monday and is intended as a history of the efforts this nation has made to keep out of the war.

The minority report was filed by Representative Schackelford, who expressed regret that he could not follow the President in the present emergency.

"It is no dishonor for an individual or a Government to overlook injuries which it has received," says Mr. Shackelford in answering contentions that "we have been wronged and should fight to vindicate our honor."

"I cannot believe," the report concludes, "that it would now be to our interest to abandon the traditional policy which has brought us so much glory and happiness, to enter into intrigues and alliances with European countries whose jealousies keep them in constant conflict."

STORY OF DEBATE ON WAR RESOLUTION

Continued from Page 2.

men, women, and children sent to watery graves by German submarines.

"But the Senator from Wisconsin hears none of them," said the Mississippi Senator. "I have loved the Wisconsin Senator in a way until recently, but I have no patience with any man who stands up in the Senate at this time applauding the common enemy, who also is the enemy of the human race, and has not one word in praise of the American President or the American people.

"If the American people cannot be aroused now in patriotic fervor they are degenerate sons of noble sires. We are involved in this war now, but not by Congress—involved by the German Kaiser. I join the President in expressing no hostility against the German people themselves. I lived among them two years.

Prize Court and Torpedo.

"The Senator from Wisconsin labored to establish an identity of purpose and action in the violations of our neutral rights by Great Britain and Germany. He proved that he did not know the difference between a prize court and a torpedo. Great Britain has drowned none of our citizens.

"I am a little tired of utterances like that of the Senator from Wisconsin, denouncing the Entente Allies. He endeavors to twist the British lion's tail. Demagogues have been doing that ever since the Revolution, but it is a matter of history that most of the people of England were against the war on the Colonies.

"Which would you rather do, fight Germany now with France and Great Britain and Russia, or fight her alone later? You've got to do one or the other. I tell you that if Germany does win that fight on the Continent of Europe she will begin building and getting ready to whip us, unless the English fleet prevents it."

Referring to the Wisconsin Senator's statement that the United States had nothing to lose, no matter which side won the war, Senator Williams said:

"Let's see. Have we no honor? No regard for the future sovereignty of our country? No regard for our flag? Is sentiment rot? Is patriotism rot? Is there nothing precious except money?

"I'm getting tired of this talk that this is a Wall Street war. That's a lie. Wall Street did not sink the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex and these other ships. I'm tired of lies like that, and I think it is the duty of the American Congress and people to brand them as lies."

Senator Williams said that the resolution did not propose that the United States enter the European war, but that it go into an American war to protect American rights and for the sake of honor, justice, safety, liberty, and equality. Once at war, he added, the United StSates should stay until it became assured that the forces of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg would no longer reign in Germany and Austria, and that the Turk would be forced back into Asia.

Husting Assails "Hyphenates."

Senator Husting, La Follette's Wisconsin colleague, said that while every Senator should have a mind of his own and speak on his own convictions, in times of this kind the conduct of international affairs must be in the hands of one man. He said he believed that if the question "of peace or war only" were submitted to the people, war would be voted down.

"That," he added, "is not the question here. The question is shall the people of the United States support the President and the Congress of the United States in whatever course they deem wisest and safest. I want to say that if 'that question were submitted to the people I would sustain the President and Congress overwhelmingly. I would not go on record as saying the people of my State would be disloyal, and they would be disloyal if they refused to back up the President in the course he has decided to take.

"I wish I could vote against war. It would ease my mind and conscience to vote against any war, but that question is not whether we want war. It is whether or not we are in war."

Referring to "hyphenate" activities, Senator Husting said:

"Societies and leagues have been formed to exalt everything that is German and denounce everything American. We find newspapers denouncing the President. There is nothing too infamous for them to say. It is what they talked in the shops and on the farm. Everything Germany has done, no matter how infamous, has been exalted."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia said the war resolution could not be because the American people or Congress desire war, but because it is an imperative necessity.

"We go to war not on fine spun theories," he said, "but for one cause—that peaceable American citizens engaged in legitimate business have been murdered in cold blood by agencies of an established Government.

"I deeply mistake the temper of American manhood and the mettle of American citizenship if the prayers for peace are for peace at any price. The people want peace, but not at expense of national honor or national safety."

Cummins for Unity in the Crisis.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, one of those who opposed the Armed Neutrality bill, said he desired to have a united nation, and, therefore, would vote for the resolution. The Iowa Senator said he opposed the armed neutrality measure because it gave the President war-making powers, and "would still oppose with equal earnestness at this time an effort of that kind.

"Congress, however," he continued, "is now exercising its rightful constitutional functions. When Congress has determined every loyal American will yield instant, undivided allegiance to its decree. There will be no division. And no man will be permitted to outrun me to make America strong and victorious in the struggle that is before us.

"I still believe there is another better course than a declaration of war. If I believed there was a fair opportunity to fight for that better way I would not hesitate to take time to submit my reasons for its adoption. But I know, and every man knows, that war will be declared, and I intend to give evidence of unity among the people by subordinating my judgment to that of my fellows in Congress. I want the world to know that when this Government has acted through its constitutional authorities every man and woman, too, who loves the old flag will stand by the Government, by the country."

Senator Pittman of Nevada sympathized with the mothers whose letters had been read to the Senate.

"If it were true that it would lessen their burdens," he said, "I would weigh the insults we have suffered before I voted, but I cannot conceive that they can be lessened. I would rather lose a few hundreds of men in this war now than lose millions later. We must conquer Germany or she will conquer us later."

Senator James of Kentucky predicted that German-Americans would be found loyally fighting for America. He indicted Germany for having "murdered our citizens, sunk our ships, dynamited our factories, spread spies throughout our land, and sent her warships within three miles of our borders to prey upon our commerce, while Zimmermann sought an alliance of Japan and Mexico."

"And yet," he said, "we are told we should halt and hesitate. We are not warring upon Germany, but in defense of America."

A War of Defense, Says Borah.

Announcing that he would vote for the resolution, Senator Borah of Idaho said it would not commit this country to a war of aggression, "but to a war for the defense of American rights and the American people."

"That our people might be spared participation in this war," said Senator Borah, "we drew back in every way from the contest. We did more than any other power did to keep out of this conflict, and even put aside the ordinary prudence of a nation and refused to prepare even for defense. Now, in the midst of the peril and turmoil, our unpreparedness is the greatest guarantee we could give that we wanted to be at peace with the world.

"We must announce once for all to the world that patriotism in America has not departed. More than 500 Americans have been assassinated within sight of our flag and nearing of our border. We have submitted in patience. A different policy than we have pursued is not only essential but a guarantee of peace."

Senator Borah paid a tribute to German-American citizenship and predicted that 98 per cent. of the German-Americans would be perfectly loyal.

Senator Harding of Ohio challenged the statement that the war spirit was due to press propaganda.

"In voting for this resolution I am not responding to the alleged hysteria created by subsidized or English-paid press," he said. "I think the American press is the most free and independent, the best advocate of Americanism."

Senator Harding said, however, that he was voting for the resolution in the name of world democracy, because he believed it was the right of any nation to have any form of government its people desired.

"I have doubted in the last few months," he said, "if we had that unanimity necessary to the preservation of this Republic, or had reached a stage where we were without a soul. We seemed to be a divided people. I vote for this resolution not as a war thrust upon us, but as an affront; a war that will at least put a soul into our people."

Senator Smoot made the last speech, a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all people of the earth."

As the debate ended, Senator McCumber said he would not ask for a roll call on his substitute resolution, which was voted down viva voce. Senators Hitchcock and Poindexter then demanded a roll call on final passage of the resolution, and the call began amid tense silence.

Upon announcement of the result by the Vice President, the Senate adjourned and Senators and spectators solemnly filed out of the chamber.

PRAISE FOR SPEECH IN SOUTH AMERICA

Press Commends President's Address and Expresses Sympathy with United States.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4.—The Diario Illustrated expresses the opinion that the United States is taking a stand in defense of democracies, which represents the true desires of the American people.

The Nacion says the American Navy will render great service in defending merchant ships from submarine attacks and will hasten the end of the war by assisting the Allies financially.

Calling the United States "the great Republic of the North," the Mercurio says:

"Whatever may be the turn of events, we shall go forward with the United States, which we know to be a great people, eminently pacific, which has defended us against the rapacity of other peoples hungry for conquest.

LIMA, Peru, April 4.—Although regarding the prospect of war between Germany and America as deplorable, the Comercio says the nations of South America should always walk hand in hand with the United States.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, April 4.—President Wilson's address to Congress is expressed with remarkable clarity, says A Noite, which adds:

"President Wilson has thrown the light, among other important aspects of the situation, upon the Machiavellian work of Germany in North America, a work both formidable and audacious which began even before the declaration of war. This information will be of great value to future historians, whose duty it will be to determine upon whom shall fall the unspeakable responsibility for this world conflict."

WATCHWORD FOR DEMOCRACY.

London Chronicle So Styles the President's Address to Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 5.—The newspapers this morning take occasion to amplify their praise of the decision of President Wilson to range America on the side of the Allies in the fight against Prussianism. An editorial in The Daily Chronicle says:

"The democracies fight now uncompromised. Their hands are free to assert without reserve the claims of human freedom, and their great Russian ally fights no was then with its eyes on the same goal as they. That this has made it easier for the United States to join us is in the very nature of its democratic action, for a people like the Americans can only put out its full effort in a cause whose ideals can fully and unreservedly be squared with its own."

PUTS GREAT HOPES IN AMERICAN AID

Continued from Page 1.

well founded, and that the conference of the two Emperors and high officials of the Central Empires at German Headquarters is likely to have a striking sequel which would not be unconnected with the entry of the United States into the war.

FIGHTERS BESIEGE PAGE.

Americans in British Service Anxious to Form a Unit of Their Own.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Ambassador Page was approached today by several Americans serving as officers in the British Army, who asked if it would be possible for them to be shifted to the American unit which it is proposed to organize in London when America comes into the war. All the Americans enlisted in the British Army, they said, would undoubtedly be glad to make a change to the American forces, and they asked the Ambassador if he could give an idea of what the attitude of the American and British Governments would be toward it.

The Ambassador informed them that he was sure that the British officials would be eager to make the arrangement for a shift if a desire were expressed by the embassy here or the State Department in Washington.

There are various estimates of the number of Americans serving under the British flag in France. These range from 15,000 to 25,000. A trifle under 7,500 wearing the British khaki have admitted themselves to be Americans, and there is no way of telling precisely how many others there are who have not declared themselves. Nearly all are serving in the Canadian forces, and, except for the 7,500 who have announced their American citizenship, all are down as Canadians.

Major Astor has informed the American Ambassador that no less than 500 Americans serving in the British ranks have asked to be transferred to the contemplated American unit.

As one way in which the American Government might aid the Allies in finances it was suggested to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that a scheme might be arranged whereby huge war loans, running into hundreds of millions of dollars, might be taken up by the American Government in bond issues, to be put on the market in America at a low rate of interest, such as 3 or 3½ per cent., the interest to be taken care of by the American Government if desired, until the war was over. Such action, it was pointed out, would give all the financial support necessary to some of the Allies that seriously fell the strain of the war. Such bond issues, it was suggested, would make the exporting of gold to America no longer necessary.

COMMONS WAIT ON CONGRESS.

Defer Official Notice of Wilson's Speech Till It Is Discussed Here.

LONDON, April 4.—Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British War Council and Government spokesman in the House of Commons, today stated in the lower House of Parliament that until President Wilson's speech had been discussed by the United States Congress the British Government was satisfied it would not be right to take official notice of it.

Mr. Bonar Law was asked by T. P. O'Connor whether the Government "proposed to respond to the universal feeling in this country that some acknowledgment should be made in the House of Commons to the great speech made by President Wilson." The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied:

"The House will understand that the Government is as anxious as any member of the House to do what is right, but what I think was an epoch-making speech, but until it is discussed in Congress we are satisfied it would not be right that official notice should be taken of it. In these circumstances any perfunctory discussion would seem to us to be undesirable."

Arthur Lynch asked whether in view of the expected entrance of the United States into the war, and in view of the Allies the Government would give instructions that the severe censorship of dispatches sent by American correspondents should be abolished. Mr. Bonar Law replied:

"Dispatches of American correspondents always have been treated with consideration, and censors will of course have regard for the new conditions which have arisen, subject, of course, to the obvious requirements of the situation."

Incidental mention of President Wilson's name in the House of Commons today by Foreign Secretary Balfour brought forth another outburst of cheering. Mr. Balfour was replying to a question whether the war aims of the Allies had been altered in any way as affecting Constantinople and Austria-Hungary.

"I think it is undesirable," he said, "to add anything to the statement of the Allies' war aims already made on Dec. 19, in the joint reply to the note of President Wilson."

Although the members had not expected to hear the President's name, it was greeted with an immediate and enthusiastic response.

SEES AID IN FOOD PROBLEMS.

Lord Devonport Thinks America's Services Invaluable to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Prominent Englishmen continued to register their praise of President Wilson and their gratification over the impending entrance of America into the war.

Lord Devonport said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I welcome, as every Englishman will, the assistance of the United States in the struggle in which the British Empire and her allies are engaged. As Food Controller I appreciate to the full the immense value of their close co-operation in the great problems with which I am called upon to deal. Food supplies and ships to carry them are an essential factor of victory. In both respects the United States will render undoubtedly invaluable services."

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade in the Asquith Cabinet, said:

"By America's declaration of a state of war between herself and Germany the greatest democracies of the world are now ranged side by side against the greatest tyrannies. The virile decision of the United States to resist and subdue barbarism in its latest and worst forms has given humanity reason for unqualified hope and profoundest satisfaction."

Lord Sydenham has written THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as follows:

"The President's great address will find an echo wherever throughout the world freedom is cherished. In clear tones he has pointed out the duty owed by Americans to the cause of national liberty, and has called on them to fight for the rights of nations, great and small. Most wisely he has sharply discriminated between the German people and their governing classes who forced the war upon Europe and conducted it with atrocious barbarity. All the Allies will warmly welcome their new brother in arms, and to us the vindication of the honor of the United States and the solemn reassertion of the principles they were created to uphold will powerfully appeal. For the first time the English-speaking peoples stand side by side in defense of their rights and those of humanity. Their relations will henceforth assume a new complexion, holding out bright promise for the future peace and progress of mankind."

William J. Locke telegraphs:

"Confident in the sacredness of our cause, Englishmen, who, like myself, know and love your great country, have trusted her and kept silent, but now that we can speak our hearts are almost too full for words. England rings with exultation over a united America's entrance into the gigantic conflict with the black powers of evil. In assurance of victory for freedom, humanity and all the principles of civilization that America and ourselves hold precious, we stretch out our hands across the seas in joyous, proud and solemn greeting to our fellow-fighters in the good fight."

AIRMEN CARRY WILSON'S WORDS INTO GERMANY

British Aviators Sprinkle Trenches with Copies of His Address Translated Into German.

LONDON, April 4.—President Wilson's address to Congress, translated into German, is being distributed liberally over the German lines by British aviators.

It is understood the same thing is being done by French aviators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A German translation of President Wilson's war address probably will be distributed in the German trenches on the Western front and in German cities by British and French airplanes assigned to this educational work. It is understood that the British and French embassies in Washington have cabled a suggestion to that effect to their Governments, and if the humorous feature of the matter strikes the Foreign Offices in London and in Paris as it has Washington, the idea doubtless will be carried out.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS IN GRAFT CASE RESIGN

LONDON, April 4. — The Austrian Ministers of Justice, War, and Finance have resigned after the revelation of a grave scandal connected with army supplies, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague, which quotes German newspapers as its authority. According to the dispatch the three ministers assisted Dr. Franz, formerly Director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, to escape the consequences of having illegally sold foodstuffs to the army at exorbitant prices.

At the trial of Dr. Franz documents were produced which convinced the judge that the ministers had forged a paper which was used in the banker's behalf. They were summoned as witnesses and admitted their guilt, later resigning. The affair is said to have caused a tremendous sensation in Viennese political circles.

AUSTRIA TO PROPOSE PEACE SHORTLY

Continued from Page 1.

Parliament, in the name of his Government, the declarations made by the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister concerning Russia," says the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau).

In his address before the Reichstag on March 29 Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg recalled the former friendship between Germany and Russia and declared Germany would not attempt to overthrow the new Russian regime, adding: "The only thing we hope is that in Russia foundations may develop which will make her the strong and firm bulwark of peace."

In a recent address before the Bulgarian Parliament, which may be the declaration referred to in the Berlin despatch, Premier Radoslavoff expressed the hope that the revolution in Russia would open the way to an understanding between Russia and Bulgaria.

COPENHAGEN, April 4, (via London.)—Berlin reports say yesterday's Vorwaerts, the German Socialist organ, in its arraignment of Count von Hertzing's rectification of the peace conference overtures of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, probably throws light on the intentions of Count Czernin.

It declares that it is immaterial what Italy, France, or Great Britain thinks of Count Czernin's interview, but that the sole question is what revolutionary Russia thinks of it and whether the country is ready to accept a peace compromise, "which would allow the rich harvest of the revolution to be garnered in all security."

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KOLINSKY Capes, Scarfs & Stoles	48.50 to 395.00
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PACIFISTS CLAIM PROMISES OF VOTES

A Number of Members of Congress Agreed to Reject War Resolution, Lochner Says.

WILL FIGHT CONSCRIPTION

Lobbying Not to Stop with Vote on War—Hurry Call for Recruits Sent to Eastern Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 4—The Emergency Peace Federation today sent to several Eastern cities a hurry call for reinforcements to assist in the effort to prevent Congress from passing the war resolution asked for by President Wilson. Desertions made the call necessary.

The pacifists and the "Pilgrims of Patriotism" continued their opposite work on Capitol Hill. Dr. David Starr Jordan led a delegation assigned to endeavor to get the views of the pacifists before the House Foreign Relations Committee. The delegation was informed that the committee was in executive session on the war resolution and could not be disturbed. The delegation waited near by for a chance to present its anti-war resolution.

Louis P. Lochner, ex-Secretary of the Ford Peace Commission and now directing the activities of the pacifists in Washington, said late in the day:

"We have spent the day lobbying in Congress; we will continue the work. If the war resolution passes we will start to work against conscription. We are dead against this whole thing and have no intention of ceasing our activities. We expect more people here within the next few days to assist us.

"We have promises from a number of Senators and Representatives to vote against the war resolution. But the information was secured in confidence, and for that reason I cannot tell you the names of the men or how many of them there are. We have no other plans now than to continue lobbying, and that you may be certain, we will do."

Few pacifists appeared on the streets with any identifying insignia beyond small pasteboard buttons, each having upon it the national shield surrounded, in black letters, with the words: "No foreign alliances." These buttons were freely distributed.

Alexander Bannwart, who had a fist fight with Senator Lodge on Monday, spent the day trying to convince his pacifist colleagues that they should stand behind President Wilson. He succeeded in arousing the ire of more than one pacifist. Bannwart, his face marked with tiny scars and his eye black as the result of his encounter in the Capitol, issued the following statement, containing the essential points of his remarks to his pacifist colleagues:

"The pacifists of the country have won a great victory. I have heard President Wilson deliver his unselfish, friendly message, which some have called a declaration of war. We are not going to have the kind of a war the pro-Allies and the militarists expected and the pacifists feared. This war will not be a backfire against democracy. Wealth will not be conscripted, and no war debt will remain for future generations to stagger under. It is a war against a Government that has run amuck.

"The President's message will give the German people the courage and the vision to overthrow their Government. With democracy in control, peace will result. It means a world nation, all parts of which will be jealous of the right of peace for all and special privilege for none, whether national or individual.

"It is a joyous privilege to enter upon such a war. It is the duty of pacifists and militarists to keep the war on the high plane President Wilson has placed it. Our only danger is that selfish interests who have urged war with hate in their hearts may prevail. Thank God, we have Wilson to thwart them."

Bannwart's colleagues scoffed at his remarks, and they especially disapproved when he said he was ready to enlist when needed. He had not signed the no-enlistment declaration, which pacifists continued to circulate, and said he would not do so.

Threats Sent to Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Several members of Congress turned over to the Department of Justice today telegrams and letters threatening their lives for supporting the war resolution. The department's agents are seeking the senders of the threats.

DUTCH SAY OUR STEP ENDS GERMAN HOPES

Press in Holland Thinks the Situation in Berlin Will Grow Worse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—Commenting on the American situation and the new peace proposals the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche-Courant says:

"As far as neutrals are concerned no good can be expected. The only big neutral power has now taken sides in order to shorten the war—although it does not appear so. The Central Powers also are now busy trying to shorten the war. The peace proposal of December was the outcome of the situation on the battlefield. Bucharest had just been captured and the Central Powers could point to their military achievements. That cannot happen again. If one calls attention to the military situation the present at least looks worse for the Central Powers than in December. The Turks have just suffered several heavy defeats in Mesopotamia, and if a conference is called before the Germans can show what advantages they have gained by their retreat in the West this retreat must be recognized as a defeat. Meantime the retreat continues. The Allies are now only half an hour from St. Quentin, the evacuation of which is expected hourly."

The Handelsblad says:

"The entrance of America into the war must destroy all hopes of complete victory with booty or the changing of frontiers—should any such hope still be entertained by responsible people. We are inclined to believe that the hopes of the submarine campaign are no longer very great. Germany and Austria will be more than ever willing to talk about peace. But what leads us to hope for a shortening of the war is the entrance of America. The Republic, as one man, with President Wilson at its head, whose humanitarian and peace-loving ideals are so honestly meant—the republic which does not want a conquest of Cuba—will ever co-operate in a peace which does not want the conquered party in the dust. And it will not tolerate that a reasonable and fair peace proposal be rejected."

The Telegraaf says:

"The fact that America must begin by making an army at the moment she declares war must undoubtedly appear ridiculous to the Prussians inasmuch that England's experience has not taught them that the Anglo-Saxon does the same work in a day which the Teuton requires a week for. The possibility of American army corps on the European front also will not incline Hindenburg to laugh. American transports can go direct from San Francisco and Vancouver to Asia and reach the front through Siberia. And then, too, the entrance of America is the most cruel blow to Germany's economic life. Even if she escape complete defeat on the battlefield she is no longer able to prepare herself for the freedom of the world after the war."

De Vaderland says:

"So far as Holland is concerned, it is quite certain that her position has grown worse. In the struggle between Germany and England we lie between the hammer and the anvil, but now comes a heavier hammer, that of America. We cannot foretell the results for our country. That we shall be still more oppressed goes without saying. If America follows the same lines as England with regard to exports from America then our rations will diminish still more and our communication, already reduced to a minimum, become almost illusory. And if Germany does not abandon the struggle and commences the conflict with America, giving freer scope to the submarine campaign, the furor Teutonicus will know no bounds, and anything afloat on the Atlantic Ocean will be sunk. It will be necessary to adopt a modus vivendi, making possible for us to secure provisions. What this will be is impossible to say until after the first events, but it is certain that there are hard times in store for our Government and still great demands to be made."

AMSTERDAM, April 4, (via London.)—The Nieuws Van Dem Dag regards President Wilson's words in his address to Congress as showing that the United States will participate in the world war as vigorously as it can.

"For neutrals," says that newspaper, "it makes a great difference whether America joins fully or only partially in the war. A fresh declaration of neutrality will have to be made and America must be recognized as a full belligerent. Thus, for example, armed American merchant ships must be kept by our Government outside our territorial waters.

"The effect which America's participation will have on our shipping cannot yet be foresent. This must be left for the future to disclose, and it will, in the first place, depend on the measures Germany takes against the new enemy."

MILITARY SCHOOLS MUST AID THE ARMY

War Department Counting on 20,000 to 30,000 of Their Graduates to Drill Recruits.

IN GREAT NEED OF OFFICERS

House Debate Reveals Serious Shortage of Trained Men — Baker to Disclose Plans Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A serious shortage in officers to train the army of 500,000 men asked for by the President in his war message was disclosed during a debate in the House today on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

That the War Department is depending to a large extent upon the graduates of military schools to act as training officers was asserted by Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Mann, the minority leader, said it appeared "the graduates of fresh-water military schools" must be utilized to train the emergency army.

Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee admitted that he did not know where a sufficient number of officers would be obtained, but thought they would be found by the War Department. Secretary Baker, he said, would come before the committee tomorrow to reveal the plans of the department.

Mr. Kahn spoke after communicating through Representative McKenzie of Illinois, with the the War Department. The War Department, he said, estimated that 2,000 officers on the detached list, from 1,000 to 2,000 from the various branches of the army, and 20,000 to 30,000 graduates of military schools would be available for training duties.

Mr. Kahn asserted, amid applause from the floor and the galleries, that no American soldier should be sent to the European trenches prior to a year's training in this country. It would be "butchery," he said, to send untrained men abroad. He feared, he said, that it would be impossible to find enough officers to train American soldiers in the details of modern trench warfare and was apparently pessimistic over "the unpreparedness of this country for a great emergency."

Mann Has Doubts.

"Where is it intended to get men to train the army of 500,000 spoken of by the President and the added increments in the regular service and militia?" asked Mr. Mann. "We are supposed to raise an army of 500,000, and then an additional 500,000."

"I want to say very frankly," said Chairman Dent, "that I do not know at the present time where we could get a sufficient number of officers to train a half million men, but after the national defense law of last year has had the benefit of a fair trial and opportunity I think the time will come when we can get them."

Mr. Greene of Vermont, Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, interjected that "so far as I am aware, no minority member of the committee has been taken into the confidence of the War Department in any preliminary discussion of what may be demanded in the way of legislation or given any hint or suggestion of what the policy of the department will be in the application of any law now on the books."

Chairman Dent said Secretary Baker wanted to appear before the full Military Affairs Committee tomorrow to discuss plans of the department. Representative Kahn said he had asked Mr. McKenzie, another member of the committee, to telephone to the War Department regarding its plans. When Mr. McKenzie returned to the Chamber, Mr. Kahn said:

The War Department replied that it has 2,000 men on the detached list of officers. They have 1,000 to 2,000 more who are available from the various branches of the army—commissioned officers. They have from 20,000 to 30,000 men in the various colleges of the country under military training—graduates—who they say are probably not the best material for training recruits, but they will do in an emergency. So they figure that in all we have something like 35,000 men who could be put to work training an army."

"Two years ago," replied Mr. Mann, "I urged an army of a half million trained men, one half in the regular army and one-half in the volunteer, so that we might have them trained for war—which everybody knows I have not been in favor of—men trained sufficiently at least to train other men.

"Now what is the suggestion today? As to the 20,000 more or less of men who have graduated from so-called military schools, some very good and some very poor schools, most of them have been out of college for a number of years or are engaged in some other occupation. We have no string on them; they were not educated at our expense. It is idle talk to say that you can gather that number of men together now to train recruits, and it is equally idle to say they are competent to give good training. And that is only in the war. There is probably no list of them. Here we are apparently on the verge of raising an army and nobody knows how it is to be done. Nobody has proposed a method by which it can be done so that men are trained to take care of themselves if they go into an army, much less if they go into war.

Clark Takes a Hand.

Speaker Clark left the chair and inquired how many officers were required with a company when it went into battle.

"Three officers with each company," said Mr. Tilson of Connecticut. "They need this number. If one of the commissioned officers drops out a non-commissioned officer will have to take his place."

"How are they going to detail this large number of officers to go about the country and drill soldiers? They must be in command of companies and regiments," said the Speaker.

"The Sergeants must take their place," replied Mr. Tilson.

"Is the average Sergeant fit to command a company?" asked Speaker Clark.

"I would rather not have it so," said Mr. Tilson, who served as a Second Lieutenant in the Spanish-American war and recently saw service on the Mexican border with the Connecticut guardsmen.

"Has the War Department a list of men who are fit to drill soldiers or command companies?" Speaker Clark asked Chairman Dent. "And how many officers will it take to drill the 500,000 men the President spoke about in his message?"

"My information is that the department has such a list," said Mr. Dent.

Speaker Clark said he believed Americans had a way of rising to any emergency, and added: "I have no doubt if the War Department will go to work and pick them out they can find at least ten privates in every company in the regular army fit to command a company and drill it."

"I understand the department has had the regular army officers prepare and transmit a list of those men for that very purpose," interjected Representative Schallenberger of Nebraska.

"I now say what I have said before," continued the Speaker, "that I believed 100,000 men died unnecessarily in the first year of the civil war from disease and everything of that sort because the officers did not know anything about such matters. They were good men in the ordinary discharge of the duties of life, but they did not know how to take care of the men, how to make camps or enforce sanitary regulations. Every man in the United States who is fit to command a company ought to be sorted out and put through some drill."

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CHAMP CLARK'S ADVICE TO GALLERY PATRIOTS

"The Men Up There Who Applauded Had Better Go Downtown and Enlist," Says Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—"You had better go downtown and enlist," was the advice given to men in the House galleries by Speaker Clark today in rebuking them for applauding a speech by Representative Kahn of California. Mr. Kahn was saying that it was necessary to train American soldiers for at least one year before they were sent to the European trenches. The galleries applauded several times when Mr. Kahn told of the danger of the "slaughtering" of Americans if they were sent unprepared to European battlefields.

"The rules of the House forbid the people in the galleries to applaud or show dissent or assent regarding anything said on the floor," said Speaker Clark. "The men up there who applauded had better go downtown and enlist."

RETURNING AMERICANS THINK WAR'S END NEAR

Americans returning yesterday from Berlin and other German cities, on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII., said they were confident that Germany would be compelled to plead for peace before the end of the year, because the masses of the people were starving. Up to the present the lack of food has only affected the civil population, but now it has spread to the army. When the soldiers have their rations cut in half they will realize that the war is going against them, the passengers said, and this may lead to a revolt.

An American, well known in business circles, said: "The economic conditions existing now in Germany over the food supply will compel the Government to sue for peace within the next few months. The population of Hamburg, where I spent two weeks just before leaving for Spain to take the steamship for New York, is practically living on turnips. Half a pound of meat and a quarter of a pound of butter is supposed to be doled out every seven days for persons who have the money to purchase the articles, but you don't get them. Persons of all classes of society wait in line all day to purchase food. The financial and industrial conditions in Germany are bad, but the nation could carry on the war another year or more if the food supply held out.

"The German Emperor and his war party have cast their last chance on the success of the ruthless submarine program, to defeat the Allies by starvation. If this fails, which I feel sure it will, then Germany may fight on against hope for a few months more and then take the best peace terms her enemies will offer her. Some idea of the state of Hamburg may be judged from the fact that in 1913 the total exports amounted to $40,000,000, while in 1916 the total was less than $1,000."

BAR GERMAN FLAG AT CHURCH MEETING

A German flag was ripped down from among the decorations in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fourth Street, at the opening session there yesterday of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Conference voted to put up a French flag in its place. This was only one of the outbursts of patriotism that marked the first day of the gathering of Methodist clergymen. Another was the appointment of a committee of five clergymen to draw up a resolution expressing hearty approval of President Wilson's address to Congress, and urging Congress to comply with his request to declare that a state of war exists with Germany.

The IRVING NATIONAL BANK takes pleasure in placing its facilities at the disposal of the public for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to United States Government War Bond Issues, whenever and in whatever form authorized by the Government.

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Every detail shows the careful shoemaking for which the Regal Institution is known. A woman will find in a Regal Store, shoes for every occasion; spats, hosiery and many other smart accessories.

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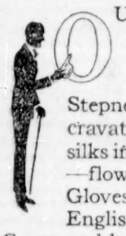

OUR unique display of Spring haberdashery radiates the brightness of Eastertide. Neckwear—beautiful hand-loomed silks from Stepney Borough, London. French cravats—exquisitely designed Parisian silks in novel splash color effects. Shirts—flowered Nippon silk from Japan. Gloves—Mocha, suede, and cape; English, French and American makes. Canes and handkerchiefs—exclusive creations from Paris. Easter clothes for men and boys.

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Is full of character and individuality.

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Tailor-made Suits

of men's-wear serge, grey-and-black stripes—black-and-white stripes—black-and-white checks—English tweeds—and fine tricot; embracing a splendid range of *new* and *individual* features, in correctly placed pockets—smart bindings and trimmings of braid—"*slightly different*" collars and cuffs—smart belt and buckle effects and all the ultra details that go to make the perfect tailor-made for "*town wear.*"

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Of *silk* or *cloth*—and in smart combinations of *silk-and-cloth*—for restaurant wear, luncheons, calling and all semi-formal occasions; this character of a suit, with a charming *Blouse to match* makes the costume *par excellence.*

Smart One-piece Dresses

Every woman will want *one* or *more* of these convenient little frocks in her Spring wardrobe—for these "*slip-on*" and *coat* models of serge, jersey and tricot are *quite the vogue* this season.

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A Sale of Lingerie Frocks and Afternoon Gowns

New models direct from the Paris House. Great assortment. Reductions range to less than

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Regular Prices

Sale begins Today!

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

BERLIN FEARS OUR INFLUENCE ON RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

get away from the serious position into which his one-track policy has led him. As it is Bryan's last appeal sounds like a huge joke of history, which, in our time, seems to turn everything topsy-turvy, and does not behave at all in conformity with the thoughts of wise men.

"President Wilson is probably fully aware that the consequences of his action may be of much more serious importance to the United States than to Germany. This is absolutely the end of the Monroe Doctrine. No longer will the United States be able to refrain from entangling alliances, which was one of Washington's most cherished principles. The transformation of provincials into world citizens, the interference with European affairs, the proclamation of an imperialistic policy, which the American democracy has always fought with great tenacity—all these are facts today.

"All things in American foreign policy seem turned upside down. The effect on interior affairs will soon become visible. It seems the President's decision is for a full 100 per cent. partnership in the war with the Allies, not only so far as money is concerned, but he is also willing to stake the American fleet and the American army in the cause of the Allies, and, if we are correctly informed, he even plans universal conscription.

"One can imagine what a tremendous effect such a decision must have on the inner political life of his people. The consequences will not come into evidence until later.

Gravity Not Underestimated.

"However, we must not underestimate the consequences of America joining our enemies will have on the war. Perhaps the effect of the appearance of an American expeditionary force on the western front and of the American fleet with the Allies' fleet, which latter has not yet appeared to any advantage, may be limited, but any access of power to the ranks of the enemy is undesirable, even if not decisive. Also let us not forget that it is a nation of 100,000,000 people and the richest in the world.

"Their munition factories will not be of such great help to the Entente in the future, but their treasure, which has grown to an immeasurable size, will be even more willingly put at Entente disposal. France is waiting for this American affluence with badly concealed expectation.

"The Russian Duma Government, too, will hail the entrance of America, a sister republic, into the war with great joy. Especially to the poorer classes in Russia America is a land of promise, to which so many of her people have emigrated, and it is possible the admonition from that side to keep on fighting may seem quite unselfish to the Russian people.

"China's attitude proves that America may exert an influence in other ways also. Nevertheless the German people are of the undivided opinion that the entrance of the last world power into the camp of our enemies will come too late to enable them to realize their war aims, which are the defeat and dismemberment of the German Empire and its allied nations. What we deplore are the intensification and prolongation of the sanguinary slaughter, especially by that nation which for more than a hundred years we have lived in peace and true sympathy and the unparalleled rise of which we have watched with honest and congenial admiration.

"What seems most tragic is that mere force is now to decide what is really a matter of sentiment, a deplorable state of affairs between two great and highly civilized peoples. Posterity will shake its head, more puzzled over this event than over anything else that has happened in this time, when dementia seems running amuck.

"The German people will face the new enemy with the same virile courage and strength that have upheld it throughout this trying war."

Reventlow Glad "Mask Is Off."

BERLIN, April 4. (via London.)—"President Wilson's speech," say the Vorwärts, "will give rise to many explanations. Especially remarkable seems to be his view that the new move may help peace. The President seems also to be of the opinion that a German-American war can come to an end before it is really developed."

"The newspaper adds that Germany will fulfill her heavy task and emerge victorious from the war, and that her people will then undertake the life of a free people among free people.

Count von Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says the entry of the United States in the European war as a new enemy of Germany will be of no effect, because the United States can injure Germany no more than she has done during her so-called neutrality, and maybe even less. The writer says he greets with satisfaction the fact that the mask has now been finally dropped.

Government Restricts Comment.

COPENHAGEN, April 4. (via London.)—The German newspapers up to yesterday had concentrated their attention on the peace overtures rather than on the crisis with the United States. The absence of comment on the American dispatches testified, to one familiar with German press methods, almost as plainly to a Government admonition to leave the American developments severely alone and avoid augmenting the crisis as if the correspondent actually heard the remarks of the Government representatives at the big press conference held regularly several times weekly in the Reichstag Building in Berlin.

The Tageblatt alone of yesterday afternoon's Berlin newspapers is cited in special dispatches to the Danish press as commenting on the opening of the American Congress. This newspaper takes the expected tone, which is more of regret than of wrath. It expresses no surprise at the President's utterances and warns its readers against underestimating the participation of the United States in the war. It declares, however, that the German nation is absolutely certain that this contingency cannot bring about Germany's defeat.

Scoff at "Gold-Sated Yankees."

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says President Wilson's address to Congress has been answered in the German press by a storm of abuse. He quoted the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung as saying:

"Beyond striving for gold, the Americans have no ideal. They think everything can be acheived by gold. Their megalomania makes a grotesque impression on us Germans."

The newspaper expresses the belief that the accession of the United States to the cause of the Allies will mean only transitory addition to their strength. It declares that Germany will take up the glove thus thrown down and will wage the fight thus proclaimed against her with such energy that the "gold-sated Yankees" will be stupefied.

The article concludes by giving reasons for believing that the collapse of Germany's enemies is imminent. It says:

"Great events are pending in the west. The gray spectre of starvation stretches its claws over England. Chaos reigns in Russia. It is too late for the United States to change the coming decision."

Professor Richard Fenster of Halle University, writing to the Düsseldorf General Anzeiger, says:

"While President Wilson entangles the New World in the squabbles of the old. General Carranza works for the idea that the American States should draw round their continent a line of demarkation against the world war. * * * When the dwarf scoffs at the giant it may be assumed that he has a feeling of security, which, of all the Powers, only Japan can at the present time give him. * * * If President Wilson places himself in our path he will be blown out of the way militarily, as twice already he has been lifted from the saddle diplomatically.

Thinks We Won't Use Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 4. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Vossische Zeitung buoys up the hope of its readers that there will be no military union between America and the Entente. It says:

"America only wishes to place herself symbolically on the side of the Entente. Austria-Hungary is a close ally of Germany and has taken unconditionally Germany's point of view with regard to the submarine war. Is there to be war or a declaration of a state of war with Austria? What is there to be, then? No mortal knows. This is the state of affairs with America's policy, which one knows does not ensue from the well-considered decisions of statesmanship, conscious of its fearful responsibility, but ensues from motives which work in jerks from the outside and sometimes by counterjokes from the inside."

Say Their U-Boats Will Answer.

AMSTERDAM, April 4 (via London.)—The Kosinische Volkszeitung declares that President Wilson has dropped the mask, but expresses the expectation that a majority of the Americans will support him in his last extreme step.

"President Wilson wants to take no risks," says this newspaper. "For him and his backers war is business, just as it is for the English. There is no heroism in his action. His great 'moral' conceptions are only so much froth. America has put so much money into anti-German enterprise that the Morgan munitions factories would become mortally injured if Great Britain became insolvent.

"For that reason, and for that reason only, must open war now begin against us. The final conclusion, however, is that our U-boats are now speaking, and that their work will, in the course of the history of the world, have even more importance than the decisions of the American Congress."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"President Wilson in his address to Congress had the audacity to draw a distinction between the German Government and the German people. The German people indignantly reject this artifice. All classes of Germans stand behind the Government, which, after long hesitation, resolved on unrestricted submarine war, and the German people will feel relieved that they can now treat an enemy as an enemy."

The midday edition of the Cologne Gazette of yesterday carried a leading editorial under the caption, "America Before the Decision," in which it says:

"When President Wilson replied to our proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare with a rupture of relations the world was surprised, but his attitude since that time has been more than a surprise. Nobody, even in anti-German circles in the United States, believed that the tension between the two countries would go beyond a diplomatic rupture. It is not Germany but the United States which took the rupture as a starting point for warfare. The American people do not desire war, but probably it will believe the President if he declares that it cannot be avoided.

"We await to see whether President Wilson will plunge the American people into war in order to make free seas for Anglo-American business. If this is his end, he will never attain it. Our U-boats will continue their excellent work until the sea tyrants lose their breath and the seas become really free. The work of the U-boats will be more glorious the more enemies they have to conquer."

Vorwaerts Demands Reforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Vorwärts yesterday published a remarkable leader pointing out that at least 70 per cent. of the German electorate are monarchists and that, therefore, "the strength of the monarchy in Germany should not be underestimated. If the monarchy now finds prudent counselors it can establish and secure itself for all the time that can be foreseen."

On the other hand, the paper says, the bulk of the population, though not anti-monarchical, is democratic and demands a parliamentary Government, or, in short, those reforms which have long since been introduced in other monarchies. The most remarkable fact about this article is that it has been allowed to appear at all. It is almost equivalent to an ultimatum to the Hohenzollerns, although, of course, without any really effective threat behind it.

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The Berkeley offers the *distinction* of a Fifth Avenue location *without* its exorbitant cost. In the heart of the fashionable shopping and hotel district, overlooking the Harvard Club—yet its rentals are *reasonable*. Ready for occupancy.

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James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, will tell the story of New York's subway system in The New York Times Annual Real Estate Review, Sunday, April 15.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

The Young Men's Clothing Dep't on the Sixth Floor

is making a special feature of

CORRECT CLOTHES

for afternoon and ceremonious wear

consisting of Cutaway Frock Coats and Waistcoats in the approved models for the Spring season, made of the fashionable materials, full silk-lined and expertly tailored; attractively priced in regular stock at $30.00 and $40.00.

(Sizes 34 to 42 chest)

The Men's Furnishing Department on the First Floor

has ready for selection a large and remarkably attractive assortment of

MEN'S SILK NECKWEAR

for Easter and the Spring season. Made of rich-quality silks, imported from Europe by and reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co., the Scarfs comprising this collection represent practically everything that is new and in good taste in neckwear fashions for men. Notwithstanding the advancing cost of material and labor, these Scarfs are shown in regular stock at prices ranging from $1.00 to $3.50.

Men's Silk Hats

in the accepted models for Spring, are shown in another section of the same Department. In regular stock they are priced as follows:

American-made Silk Hats	$7.00 & 9.00
Imported Silk Hats	10.00

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34th and 35th Streets New York

A New Mallory Hat

THE hat illustrated is one of the smartest "Mallory" models introduced for Spring. A hat for a gentleman, its aristocratic lines showing just the amount of individuality Metropolitan New-Yorkers demand.

PRICES:

Cravenette $3.50
Reg. Finish.....$3.00

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An Important Pre-Easter Offering

To-day, Thursday,

Women's Tailored Suits

At the extremely low prices of

$24.50 & 28.75

Fashioned in men's wear serge, gabardine, tricotine, hairline stripe, checked worsteds and Oxford suiting; some with belted flare coats, others made on novel straight lines; braid bound, embroidered or bone button trimmed.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th Street*

Announce for Today—An Important Pre-Easter Offering of

Trimmed Hats at $10

Authentic copies of the most beautiful creations introduced by leading Paris Shops for Spring. The selection comprises:—

Hats of Lustrous Lisere Straw; Leghorn Hats; and Hair Hats in every fashionable coloring for Spring, as well as solid black, and all white hats, in small, medium and large shapes.

Trimmed with flowers, wings, ostrich novelties, beautifully faced with Georgette Crepe, Maline or Silk. *The values in this special event are most extraordinary.* *Third Floor.*

Two Special Values of Compelling Interest in

Women's Fashionable Spring Coats

Reproductions of much higher-priced models

At $16 Smart belted and semi-belted coats, fashioned of Wool Velour, Wool Poplin, or Serge. Half-lined with Peau de Cygne or Fancy Figured Silk, and may be had in all the new high shades as well as navy and black.

At $24 A collection of the very newest Spring coats, in loose and semi-fitted belted models, beautifully made of Wool Velour, Burella, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Serge, Taffeta and Silk Poplin. In every wanted color, and in sizes from 34 to 48. Extraordinary values.

Today—A Remarkable Sale of

Women's Skirts for Dress and Street Wear at $7.75

Stunning flare, pleated and tailored models, showing many distinctive style notes in belts and pockets. Fashioned of Wool Velour Checks and Stripes, Wool Jersey, Wool Poplin and Serge. In all the wanted high shades, and in Navy and Black. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

Specially arranged for Today,

Sale of 150 Women's Serge Dresses at $12.50

A special purchase of fashionable Spring frocks, together with dresses from our regular stock that have been selling for $16.50 to $22.50.

Mostly Navy Blue and Black, made of excellent quality Men's Wear Serge, of a kind that retails at $1.75 a yard. Some are strictly tailored with chain stitching in contrasting color for trimming. Others are embellished with embroidery, and have satin collar and cuffs in white. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

$12.50

The Saks' Corset Shop Is Now Featuring

W. B. "Stylish" Stout Corsets In sizes from 28 to 42

These corsets have been specially designed to meet the exacting requirements of the "stylish" woman of extra size. Made of French coutil beautifully trimmed with lace, in both low and medium bust models, and priced at $6. *Third Floor.*

Specially arranged for this week—An important presentation of

The Newest Summer Fur Creations

In an Extensive Assortment of Charming Models, many of which are exclusive with Saks

Summer furs were never so much in favor as at present. They are now being worn by fashionably dressed women at all leading style centres. In this presentation will be found individual models in

Capelets, Collarettes, Stoles, Pelerines and Fancy Effects

fashioned of Mole, Kolinsky, Sable, Ermine, Squirrel, and Selected Foxes, all of which are offered at the lowest possible prices for furs of superior quality. *Sixth Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

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Herald Square—Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Long and the Short of Men's Clothing

are included in our stocks as well as the regular size garments. The men who are six footers and the smaller chaps will find plenty of garments in our stock of

Spring Suits For Men $17.50 to $39.75

that will fit them in style, fabric, price and measurements. The assortment of fabrics and colors offers opportunity to exercise personal preference to a marked degree. The styles consistently meet the requirements of "shorts" and "slims."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's Silk Gloves 97c

Correct for spring wear; of good quality Milanese weave, with Paris point backs, one-clasp fastenings and round corners. Gray or Natural Chamois Color.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose, at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Motor Restaurants at $10.74

Ready to pack with a home-cooked luncheon for the week-end ride. Complete service for six persons, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups and salt and pepper shakers. Food box 15x 12x3 inches. Spaces for vacuum bottles. Case well constructed and covered with enameled duck. Outside measurements 21x16x25 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Service Watches for Uncle Sam's Boys

Conveniently worn on the wrist, nickel or silver cases, 7 or 15-jewel movements of American or Swiss manufacture. Some with unbreakable crystals some with luminous dials and hands.

Swiss make, $5.89 to $19.89.

American make, $9.24 to $19.89.

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Caps 89c, $1.44 & $1.89

When motoring golfing, riding and at other times a cap sometimes answers the purpose better than a hat. Our stock includes serges, tweeds, homespuns and cheviots in heather mixtures, checks and plain colors. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

By coming in the men's entrance at 35th St. and Broadway, you are immediately within reach of the men's furnishings, hats, canes, gloves, hosiery, underwear, shoes, stationery and books. An elevator, right at hand, will carry you to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

FOOD-CARD SYSTEM VEXING TO GERMANS

Long Waits in Line at Shops in Winter Have Increased the Death Rate.

CAUSE SERVANTS TO REBEL

Hardship Is Felt Also by Those Who Are Toilers—Public Kitchens Aid Some.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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FIFTH ARTICLE.

The householder in Germany does not have to go every morning to a hotel office and get his food cards for the day. He goes through a different procedure. It is much simpler, so far as obtaining the cards is concerned, but infinitely more difficult and troublesome when it comes to getting the allotted food on the cards.

In the first place, the householder or the flat dweller obtains his cards in weekly or monthly lots, and is not put to the necessity of going every morning to get his authorization for his daily bread and meat. Having food cards for a week or a month will enable the holder sometimes to purchase in quantities that he could not manage on a daily card, and so to take advantage of little bargains that may be worth while. He gains nothing extra in the way of food supply by purchasing larger quantity than for daily need, because his limit for the week or the month is what his cards call for, and if he uses that all up in two days or less it is his lookout what he shall do for the remainder of the period. He can get no more cards, and without cards he can get no more food. So it is to his interest to conserve his cards just as much as it is to the interest of the Government to have him do so.

Cards are issued to householders in Berlin at offices established by the Magistracy which is in control of the food distribution of the city. The Magistracy works in conjunction with the "Kriegsernahrungsamt," or War Food Office, which is the imperial establishment for control of food distribution throughout the empire. It is the President of this War Food Office, Dr. Batocki, who is known as the "Food Dictator" of Germany.

The head of the house obtains the necessary cards for every member of his household, servants and all. After he is once well established, and his servants are known to the authorities, he may arrange to have the cards delivered to one of them. But care is taken always to see that the cards are rightfully distributed, and that no doubling up occurs.

How Hotels Are Supplied.

The householder has need for a good many more cards than the dweller in a hotel or the person who eats regularly at restaurants. Part of the supplies necessary to the reasonable success of any meal are taken care of automatically by the hotels and restaurants, but the householder must look out for them on his own behalf. Such things as fat, or lard or whatever its substitute may be in Germany, for instance. Each person is entitled, in theory, to a certain infinitesimal allowance of fat a week, and to households that is a matter of great importance. To hotel dwellers it is nothing at all, for there is no method by which the hotel dweller could avail himself of this microscopic portion of fat, or of his similar allowance of sugar, or petroleum, or syrup, and so on.

The hotels and restaurants draw the cards of this kind for their guests and then buy the supplies covered by the cards and peddle them out again to the guests, making, according to my experience, just as much difficulty and bother about it as possible. That method probably resulted in procuring an extra allowance for some insider at the expense of the share of the innocent guest who did not know or stand up for his rights. But it was a sufficiently workable method.

Having obtained his full quota of cards of every description, the householder is prepared, so far as authorization of that kind is concerned, to purchase his food and go to it. But he is first to be registered with the authorities as a customer of the different shops at which he is to buy his supplies. You cannot just go out into the street in Berlin and patronize the first shop you find or the one which happens to strike your fancy. If that were permitted there would be constant trouble because some shops would have more food than they could sell and others not nearly enough to go around. The result would be failure of shops and general complication. The Government which goes to so seek to it that there are enough shops of the various kinds to insure this even distribution.

That is Accomplished by means of the "Kundenliste," or list of customers. If you have an apartment at No. 114 Thland Strasse, you will be registered as a customer of some particular meat dealer in that neighborhood, and also as a customer of a certain baker, a certain milk dealer, a certain grocer and so on through the whole range of your food cards. The Magistracy or food control organization will undertake to see to it that the dealers with whom you are registered shall always have enough of the food you are entitled to buy from them to take care of the wants of all the customers who are on their registered lists. The idea is good and in the main it works well. But it also provides constant and immense trouble for the customer, or mostly for his maid or other servant who takes charge of the actual purchase of the daily supplies of food.

Long Delay at Shops.

For instance: The maid gets up at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning and starts out to lay in the daily supply. She goes first to the baker's to get the half-pound of bread per person to which the family is entitled for that day. It is a little shop on a side street with only one entrance, a narrow door capable of admitting one person at a time or of permitting one at a time to leave, but not of admitting one at the same time that one is going out. There are perhaps 150 customers on the register list of this shop, perhaps 250. All of them are actuated by the same desire for bread at the same time in the morning, and most of them are standing in line outside the shop before your maid gets there. It may be the finest day that has ever breathed o'er Eden, but most of the time in Berlin this last Winter it was about the worst weather that had ever been experienced by the German capital, and that was one of the great hardships which Germany endured in the Winter of 1916-17.

Your maid takes her turn in that line and waits as patiently as she can for the chance to get her bread. It may be snowing, or raining, or sleeting, or displaying any other of the numerous pleasing features lavished upon Berliners by their weather bureau. No difference. There the maid must stick until she gets into the shop or give up the chance of getting bread for you that day. It may take an hour or it may take two hours—all the same.

But it happens every once in a while that the demand has been greater than the baker had calculated and his supply is not sufficient to go all the way around his list of customers. So some times after the maid has stood in the rain or snow for an hour or two and is within half a dozen numbers of her turn at the counter the supply is exhausted and there is no more bread to sell. Then up goes the "Ausverkauft," or "sold out," sign, and there is nothing for her to do but go her way and come back later, when the baker shall have had opportunity to get more flour and bake more bread.

So it goes, also, with other shops. She takes her turn with the grocer and butcher, and especially if there are children in the family and she has milk to buy must she count on standing in line in the open street for anywhere from one to three hours before she gets her supply. It is no wonder that under these circumstances the wives and women relatives of Berlin householders whom you meet are always talking of the trouble they are having with their servants, and of the difficulty of keeping a good maid, despite the cheerful provisions of the German law regarding the fulfillment of a contract for service or labor.

American Women Plucky.

Of the women I met in Berlin who live in their own houses or apartments there was just one who did not discourse upon the difficulties she was having with the servant question, and that one was an American, wife of a prominent German, who made it a point of policy to talk as well as it possibly could. She frankly declared that she despised people who complained about conditions, and that it was her duty—it was all she could do to be cheerful under all circumstances and accept what came along in that spirit.

But she was one out of very many. The servant problem is acute in most households, because of the hardships that must be endured in buying the daily food, and it seemed to me that almost every day I met some friend or acquaintance who told me that his maid or cook had given notice of intention to leave because she could not longer stand the strain of that street waiting in all kinds of weather. Almost always this kind of notice was accompanied by the explanation or excuse that the maid or cook was going back into the country where her relatives lived, and where food was much more plentiful and not under such severe restrictions in distribution.

But if it worked that way for persons who had the means to employ servants, how about the poorer classes who have no servants and who, in addition to doing their own buying and preparation of food, have to work daily in mill, factory or shop for ten hours or more? Persons in such circumstances have to live under exactly the same regulations as those with plenty of money, so far as food is concerned. If it happens that there is in the family one—the mother perhaps, or a daughter—who can take charge of the table and of getting the food, while the others go to their daily tasks, they may get along fairly well. But in Berlin and the other large cities of Germany there are thousands of unattached young women—the young men are all at the front or in the army—who are working for their living and who confront this problem of obtaining food and still doing their work every day of their lives. It is especially among these young women that the doctors who have been able to make any real investigation of the results of the food privation in Germany have found the proofs of undernourishment, as manifested especially in the blood count tests.

It is frankly admitted by medical men in Germany that the necessity of going through much of this routine in order to get food every day has resulted in a marked increase of mortality among aged and infirm persons. Old people who might have gone along for several years more if they had not been obliged to undergo the hardship and exposure consequent upon the daily effort to get their food allowance have been unable to withstand the added strain, and in many cases have crumpled up and died. That difficulty was greatly increased during this last Winter by the severe and unusual cold weather that afflicted Germany and all Europe for six weeks, without interruption, from Christmas time on. There had been no such Winter weather in Berlin since the year of the war with France. It brought untold suffering to Germany and past question added materially to the number of deaths, especially among old people.

Middle Class Public Kitchens.

There is one way of avoiding this difficulty and hardship of standing in line for the daily food supply. It is a means frequently adopted by the poorer classes, but among those who are better placed it is hardly regarded as available. It is that of taking meals at the public eating houses supplied and maintained by the Government. The Government has recognized the reluctance of the middle class people to make use of the public feeding system at first operated in Berlin and other cities, by establishing what are called "mittelstandkuchen," or middle class public kitchens, at which meals somewhat better than those served in the old public kitchens are provided and at a slightly higher price.

After the establishment of these middle class public kitchens in Berlin last Winter there was a considerable increase in the numbers of those who took meals at the public eating places. The severity of the weather and the failure of potatoes had added enormously to the hardship of individual handling of the food question, and the result showed itself in the public kitchens. These kitchens are a story by themselves. But from the outline here given of what a householder must go through in order merely to get the limited supply of food which Government control in Germany now allots, it will be clear that there is very much more to the food problem of Germany than the mere scarcity of food.

TURKS STILL FLEE IN PERSIA

Russians Continue the Pursuit from Kerind Toward Khanikin.

PETROGRAD, April 4, (via London.)—Further progress by the Russians moving west from Kerind, in Persia, is announced by the War Office today. The Turks are continuing to fall back before them toward Khanikin, on the Mesopotamian border. The statement reads:

"Our detachments are continuing their pursuit of the Turks in the direction of Khanikin.

"In the western area of the Black Sea our torpedoboats sank two Turkish schooners laden with grain."

British Mine Sweeper Sunk.

LONDON, April 4.—The British Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeping vessel of an old type struck a mine on Tuesday and sank. The announcement adds that twenty-four men of the crew of the vessel are missing.

DEFEAT RUSSIANS, CROSS THE STOKHOD

Petrograd Admits That Germans Inflicted Heavy Losses in Volhynia Battle.

MUCH BOOTY CAPTURED

Sharp Fighting Reported Elsewhere Along the Eastern Front, and Also in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—German troops have forced a crossing on the Stokhod River, in Volhynia, after pressing back the Russians, the War Office announces. Some of the Russian detachments suffered heavy losses. They had been defending munition dumps, and finding their position serious they crossed to the right bank of the Stokhod. The point where the Germans succeeded in fording the river was in the region northeast of Helenin, a town thirty-five miles northeast of Kovel. The statement follows:

After strongly bombarding our positions south of Illukst, the Germans attacked and occupied our field posts and trenches in the region south of the Poniewesch Railway line, but were expelled and driven back by a counterattack.

Last night the enemy directed a violent fire with artillery and minethrowers against our trenches in the region of the village of Novoselki, south of Krevo. At daybreak an enemy column, in strength of about a company, forced its way into our first line trenches near Novoselki, but as the outcome of a counterattack by our scouts, was dislodged and driven back.

Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire against our munition depots on the left bank of the St. Stokhod, in the region of the river Chervitche-Helenin station and on the river passages. The fire was delivered partly with chemical shells. Simultaneously the enemy discharged thirteen gas waves from the Helenin-Berovno sector.

Under cover of the artillery fire the Germans took the offensive on the Toboly-Helenin front and pressed back our troops. Part of the Germans succeeded in crossing the Stokhod in the region northeast of Helenin. As our left flank detachments, which were defending the munition dumps, found themselves in a serious position owing to the pressure of the enemy, they crossed to the right bank of the Stokhod. Some of our detachments suffered heavy losses.

Our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy train passing through the neighborhood of Svidniki, on the Kovel-Rovno line.

Our raiding troops attacked the enemy as he was attempting to fortify his positions in the region six miles west of Rafailova. Having penetrated the barbed wire entanglements, our troops occupied three rows of trenches and bayoneted the Austrians.

On the remainder of the front rifle firing and reconnoitring operations occurred.

Rumanian Front—Several enemy reconnoitring parties attempted to approach Rumanian trenches in the region southeast of Monestar-Kachiniul, but each time were driven back by our rifle fire.

In the direction of Tultcha, in Dobrudja, Bulgarians attempted to cross the St. George branch of the Danube. They were beaten back by our fire.

On the remainder of the front there were exchanges of fire.

BERLIN, April 4, (via London.)—German forces yesterday captured, on the Middle Stokhod River, the Toboly bridgehead, held by the Russians on the western bank, according to the official announcement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. Considerable booty was taken by the Germans.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, April 4.)—Rather lively artillery fire from Russian guns and several outpost engagements along the Russian front are reported in today's Army Headquarters statement regarding operations in this war area. More than 100 Russians were taken prisoner by the Germans in two of these encounters. The statement reads:

Eastern Front: Front of Prince Leopold—Northwest of Dvinsk detachments of experienced raiders brought one officer and ninety-three men, with two machine guns, from a Russian position. Likewise, near Malyavitchi, northeast of Bogdanoy, a reconnoitring advance was completely successful. One officer and twenty-five men were taken prisoner.

Northeast of Baranovitchi several Russian companies attacked one of our field posts which, in spite of the strong artillery fire which had preceded the attack, fully maintained its position.

Lively Russian artillery fire on both side of the Zlochoff-Tarnopol railway; on the Zlota Lipa, and on the Dniester was not followed by infantry attacks.

On the Ilistritsa-Solotvinska advancing Russian raiding detachments were driven away.

Front of Archduke Joseph and Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—There were no important events.

CANNOT ATTACK RIGA LINE.

Danish Officer Also Says Germans Seek to Allay Russians' Fears.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—A "personage particularly well informed politically and militarily," who is easily recognizable as Colonel von Haeften of the General Staff, in charge of the military department of the Foreign Office, has informed the Politiken that there is no prospect of a German offensive on the Riga front. Colonel von Haeften says:

"The Spring thaw that is now setting in is enough in itself to deprive an offensive of any chance of success. Even if the Germans succeeded in taking the Russian positions, it would be impossible for them to move artillery and supplies forward for an advance on Petrograd. They would be hopelessly bogged.

"A modern offensive cannot be improvised. Months are needed for preparation, so it is extremely improbable that the German leaders will change their original plan owing to the new political situation resulting from the Russian revolution."

Colonel von Haeften also doubts whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg contemplates an offensive on the Sereth front in Rumania, but thinks he will adopt a defensive attitude on the east front generally.

The Politiken continues:

"The statements of the German General Staff, which have certain inherent probabilities, are another example of the German determination to quiet Russian apprehension in every possible way. They are issued, as is clearly evident from the tone of the various newspaper comments, with the design of not interfering by outside pressure with the growth of the peace sentiment in Russia and particularly with the spirit of disorganization.

"The belief is cherished that the Russians, if left to themselves, will inevitably continue to quarrel over internal questions, whereas the menace of a strong German offensive would weld all Russian parties together in defense of their national existence."

Packers Ordered to Reserve Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Chicago packers have been ordered to hold in reserve 5,000,000 pounds of meat for the Government. Officers from the Quartermaster's Department will be detailed as purchasing officers to go direct to the producing centres. The necessary supplies will be requisitioned at the cost price plus what the Government considers a reasonable profit.

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In the Spring Number of "The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 15, will be published a list of three hundred leading Spring publications, with brief annotations to assist in selection. Circulation will exceed 400,000 copies.—Advt.

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These shoes have slight imperfections,—very slight, indeed. In no case will the wearing quality be affected. All wanted styles and leathers. All with Goodyear welted soles and some with rubber heels attached.

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ENEMY FLEES IN DISORDER

Nivelle's Troops, in Dashing Attack, Rout Them from Well-Prepared Positions.

BRITISH STRAIGHTEN LINE

Take a Town Southwest of Marcoing After Some Hard Fighting.

LONDON, April 4.—The French and British troops are rapidly closing in on St. Quentin, their line now extending in a semicircle around the city two miles from its outskirts, from Selency, on the northwest, (held by the British,) to the neighborhood of La Folie Farm, on the southeast.

General Nivelle's troops continued to advance today over the whole front from the Somme to the Oise despite intolerable weather conditions. The Paris War Office tonight says the French captured a "very important dominating position," on which stand the villages of Grugies, on the Somme, and Urvillers and Moy, on the right bank of the Oise. These three villages were occupied.

The French dashed forward with such fury that in the neighborhood of La Folie Farm, about a mile and a half north of Urvillers, the Germans were thrown into disorder, and abandoned their lines of well fortified trenches, leaving behind their wounded and considerable material, including three 150-millimeter howitzers and several lorries belonging to the air squadrons.

The French have now reached the foot of a ridge 393 feet high, which stands just on the southern outskirts of St. Quentin. This ridge is crowned by a road running from Gauchy to Neuville St. Amans. By the capture of the position at La Folie the railroad connecting St. Quentin with the Oise at Mezières has been cut and the Germans have only one line, that to the north, on which to escape from the city.

On the west bank of the Somme French patrols during the night pressed forward as far as the outskirts of St. Quentin. On the British front west of the city the Germans made a strong counterattack during the night in an attempt to recapture the six field guns they lost yesterday. They were driven off after some sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

Further to the north the British succeeded in straightening their line between the Bapaume and Péronne highroads converging on Cambrai. The village of Metz-en-Couture was captured and fighting is now going on for possession of the Ilavrincourt wood north of the village.

The text of the French official statement issued this evening reads as follows:

During the course of the day, despite violent snow squalls and the soaked condition of the ground, our troops continued to push back the enemy along the whole front between the Somme and the Oise. They drove him from a very important dominating position marked by the villages of Grugies, Urvillers, and Moy, which were captured by our troops.

North of the Folie farm the Germans, thrown into disorder by the irresistible attack of our soldiers, precipitately abandoned three lines of trenches, which were protected by wire entanglements, leaving behind their wounded and important material. Three howitzers of 150 millimeters and several lorries of the air squadrons fell into our possession.

South of the Ailette River there has been no change. Violent artillery fighting took place in the region of Margival and Laffaux.

In the Woevre our long range guns caught under their fire enemy detachments reported in the Vigneulles railway station. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front. In the Vosges a German airplane was brought down by the fire of our special guns.

The afternoon statement follows:

East and west of the Somme our troops continued to make progress over the whole front attacked by us yesterday. Beyond Dallon French reconnoitring parties pushed forward as far as the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin. Northeast of Castres our troops reached a line south of Grugies. On our right the village of Moyeur-Oise was captured. Everywhere the enemy was subjected to a violent artillery fire, especially in the region of Essigny.

South of the Ailette the fighting was continued on the outskirts of Laffaux and in the village, which we penetrated in spite of violent resistance of the enemy over every yard of ground. South of Vauveny German counterattacks were broken up by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses on our opponents.

We easily repulsed two attacks on outposts, northeast of Prosnes and east of Auberive. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The text of the British statement follows:

The enemy made a determined counterattack during the night in an endeavor to recover the six guns captured Monday west of St. Quentin. The attempt completely failed after hand to hand fighting, and all six guns were brought in.

This afternoon we attacked and captured the village of Metz-en-Couture, northwest of Epehy, and took a number of prisoners. The fighting continues eastward of the village and in the neighborhood of Havrincourt wood.

Our troops successfully raided trenches this morning northeast of Noreville-St. Vaast.

There was considerable activity in the air yesterday. A number of fights occurred, in the course of which one German airplane was brought down. Five of our machines are missing.

Further reports show the total number of prisoners taken by us in the fighting Monday southeast of Arras as 8 officers and 262 other ranks. Seventeen machine guns and four trench mortars were also captured.

BERLIN, April 4, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official communication issued tonight says:

From Lens to Arras yesterday the artillery duel was a lively one. West of St. Quentin and between the Somme and the Oise the French continue their violent reconnoitring attack. They have paid with sanguinary sacrifices for the ground which has been abandoned by us step by step.

Near Laffaux, on the road running from Soissons toward the northeast, French attempts at advances, which were launched after a strong fire, failed.

In and near Rheims batteries and works of fortifications and also traffic which was noticed were taken under our fire.

One hostile airplane and two captive balloons were shot down by our flyers.

The text of yesterday's statement follows:

North of Arras there was a violent artillery duel. Several British reconnoitring detachments advancing against our positions were repulsed.

Reconnoissances in force by the British and French in the district of engagement northeast of Bapaume and west of St. Quentin caused extremely heavy losses to the enemy, as evidenced by observation and the declarations of prisoners. Near Noreuil we were taking back more than 300 British as prisoners when they came under British machine gun fire, so that only sixty reached our lines.

East of the road from Coucy-le-Château to Soissons our artillery fire dispersed gatherings of troops which had been noted while in Champagne, south of Ripont, the annihilating effect of our fire frustrated an attack which was in preparation.

In air engagements the enemy lost four airplanes, of which two were shot down by First Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen.

GROUPING TEUTON SHIPS.

Collector Malone Orders the Portonia Moved to Stapleton.

The German steamship Portonia, which since the outbreak of the war has been anchored off Red Hook, shifted her moorings yesterday under instructions from Collector Malone and was made fast alongside the Austrian steamship Martha Washington, at Brady's dock, Stapleton, Staten Island.

The German steamships Maia and Henning are made fast together off the Merritt-Chapman dock at Clifton, Staten Island, with the sailing ship Indra. All five vessels have armed Customs guards on board to see they do not move from their moorings.

500,000 BEFORE JULY CALLED FOR BY BRITAIN

LONDON, April 4.—General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, addressed a conference of trades unionists today for the purpose of explaining the Government's proposals on the question of man power.

General Robertson emphasized the fact that while the War Office was not a leech it must have more men to meet the desperate effort the enemy was now making. His speech, as officially given out, was in part as follows:

"As to the retreat from the Somme. The optimists say Germany is defeated and is therefore retreating. Both are wrong. Germany is retiring because she dare not stand up to further punishment in the positions she occupied. No one retires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten.

"We must meet this desperate enemy effort and must have men. We ought not to expect to win a war such as this unless and until every man and woman in the country does a full day's work of an essential nature. * * * Our immediate needs are a half million between now and July."

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Shirts tailored for business and informal wear, in materials of the Spring season, silks, madras, flannels and other textures, and for more formal occasions and evening dress, with plain or fancy bosoms, as desired.

Imported Madras, plain negligee	$3.50	and	$4.50
Imported Madras, pleated bosoms	$4.00	and	$5.00
Veyella Flannel, neckband or collar	$5.50	and	$6.00
Silks, white, or fancy stripes	$7.50	to	$14.50
Dress Shirts, plain bosoms	$3.00	to	$4.00
Dress Shirts, pique bosoms	$4.00	to	$7.50
Tuxedo Shirts, fancy pleated	$5.00	to	$8.50

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Chauffeurs' Outfits Special at $47.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Style.

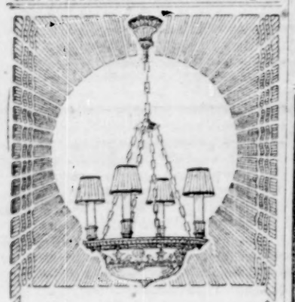
All made of the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
Cap $2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.



We Want You to See S & A Lighting Fixtures

YOU will like the designs because they are true to Period Style.

YOU will enjoy the lighting effects because S & A fixtures are soothing and restful to the eyes.

AND you will buy our fixtures because in addition to their other good qualities they are reasonably priced. See for yourself.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS

SHAPIRO & ARONSON

20 Warren Street New York

One block west of Brooklyn Bridge

Write today for Fixture Booklet "B."

Why Not Give At EASTER A GIFT that will have some permanent value. We suggest—

BOOKS

Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Conducted by

Doubleday, Page & Co.

38th St. and 5th Ave.

Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Timed to Easter Needs

Two Notable Specials

Men's Silk Shirts

In those heavy textures and tub fabrics that give the look of their superior quality and assure you the worth of service

Let your purse profit Today by the saving while the variety of patterns is at its best

$3.65 and $5.95

In the tub or out of the tub, these Shirts are the kind that are true to their colors. There is not a faltering stripe in their make-up, when they come to the test that all good shirts must meet—the trial by wash and wear.

They are so carefully chosen, moreover, for good taste in design and color combinations, that your Easter Shirt supply will be much the smarter if you brighten it up with a selection from this new assortment.

Novelty patterns, color contrasts and harmonies, stripes in blue, green, lavender, tan, pink and black

Fifth Avenue Headquarters for Fine Neckwear

Imported and domestic silks, fancy and self color effects; Grenadines, crepes, foulards, twills and other weaves, stripes in striking colorings, and the smartest patterns shown this Spring

Fifth Avenue — Ground Floor Direct Entrances — 38th Street

On Parade for Easter

Fifth Avenue Suits and London Coats

Side by side This Morning, in a special display, the bravest showing in Style the town has seen in many a day

Suits, $20.00 to $50.00

More worth of woolens and more abundant choice of fabrics than we ever have been able to offer you—and that is an important consideration.

More Style, of the sort that counts with the Critical Dresser. More life of line, and that quality of perfect finish, which the accomplished tailor puts into a Suit the New York Man delights to wear.

New models, following the form, high waists, soft fronts and narrow lapels, more conservative styles, too; and every texture—mixtures, solid colors and fancy patterns—known in well chosen fabrics this season.

London Coats, $35.00 and $40.00

The Coats that braved the barred zone with S. S. Andania, to be here for your Easter wardrobe. Arrived only last week, with the smell of the sea still on them, they carry a Style message direct from Piccadilly—the latest note in London fashions for Men.

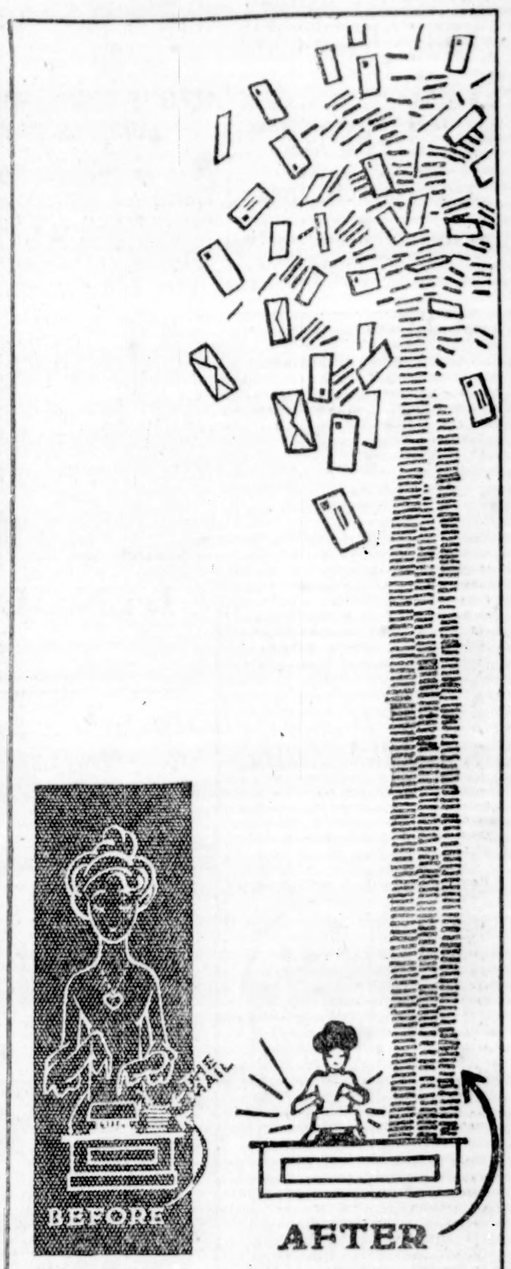
For a swagger Slip-on Coat for the street; or to wear aboard your car, there is no Top Coat in all New York to best them. They come in showerproof tweeds, in mixtures of greens, greys, and browns, in herringbones, plaids and solid colors.

These Coats are going fast, because they are new and distinctive—just what Exclusive Dressers want

Fourth Floor.

Men's Wear Of Style And Service — Lord & Taylor — At Prices Uniformly Moderate

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Before Edison Correspondence Engineers "surveyed" the office there weren't stenographers enough to go round. A big outlay produced small volume of correspondence.

After Edison Correspondence Engineers got on the job, the same stenographers produced a—

Far Bigger Volume of Correspondence for the Same Money

Don't take our word for it. Judge for yourself. Phone for Seely Office Appliance Company—Edison Correspondence Engineers. No charge for initial survey. Our system of "Far Bigger Volume of Correspondence for Same Money" is based on the

EDISON Dictating Machine

the machine built by the staff of the world's greatest engineer—Thomas A. Edison. Phone Rector 3598 for details of initial survey.

Seely Office Appliance Company

116 Liberty St., New York

Branch Office: 207 Market Street, Newark

Phone 8053 Market

Metropolitan Distributors for Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Read This COUPON Carefully

EDISON, 116 Liberty St., New York

Frankly, I don't see how you can get me a bigger volume of correspondenc for the money I am now spending. But I'm willing to be shown. Send your man to show me.

Name .....

Address .....

(You can save 6 to 24 hours by telephoning. Call Rector 3598)

37 BRITISH VESSELS SUNK LAST WEEK

18 Were of 1,600 Tons or Over, 13 of Less Than 1,600 Tons, and Six Fishing Vessels.

17 ESCAPED FROM U-BOATS

Reports Indicate an Increase in the Destruction of Merchantmen in the Last Three Weeks.

164 British Vessels Sunk In the Last Five Weeks

The British Admiralty reports of the sinkings for the last five weeks to April 1 show the following results:

	Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Smaller Vessels.
*First week....	14	9	3
Second week...	13	4	3
Third week....	16	8	21
Fourth week...	19	7	10
Fifth week....	18	13	6
Totals.....	80	41	43

*Including three days in February.

LONDON, April 4.—British merchant vessels of 1,600 tons or over sunk by mines or submarines in the week ending April 1, and including two not reported for the previous week, numbered eighteen, according to the official statement issued tonight. Thirteen British vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk in the same period. The text of the statement reads:

"For the week ending April 1 British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines, 1,600 tons or over, numbered eighteen, including two sunk the previous week; under 1,600 tons, thirteen.

"The number unsuccessfully attacked by submarines was seventeen, including one unsuccessfully attacked during the week ending March 18.

"Fishing vessels sunk numbered six, including four sunk the week ending March 25.

"Arrivals during the week for vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons numbered 2,281; sailing, 2,250."

AZTEC'S COMMANDER ARRIVES IN PARIS

Makes An Affidavit Which Is Transmitted to Washington—Only One of Gun Crew Missing.

PARIS, April 4.—Captain Walter O'Brien, commander of the American steamer Aztec, which was sunk by a submarine off Brest on Sunday night, and Lieutenant Gresham, who commanded the American naval squad on board the vessel, arrived in Paris this morning from Brest. Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Gresham went at once to the American Embassy, where they made detailed reports on the sinking of the Aztec, which were immediately cabled to the State and Navy Departments at Washington.

Lieutenant Gresham wore the uniform of an American naval officer, which showed the effects of rough usage. The detachment of bluejackets remained at Brest with the civilian survivors. Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Gresham said that they were under strict orders from the Navy Department to make no statement except through official channels. Thy were unable to learn definitely, they said, how many were lost and how many survived, as some of the ship's boats may have reached the English or remote Continental ports. After cabling their reports to Washington, Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Gresham had luncheon at the residence of Ambassador Sharp.

Philip de Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company, owner of the American freighter Aztec, received a cable dispatch yesterday from the agents in Havre giving an incomplete list of the survivors. It contained all the names, except one, of the naval gun crew on board. The missing name was that of John Eopolucci, boatswain's mate, first class, of Washington, D. C.

The message said that Lifeboat 1 was capsized as it was being lowered into the water. No. 2 boat contained Walter O'Brien, Captain of the vessel, fifteen bluejackets, and seamen, and Lieutenant William F. Gresham, U. S. N., the commander of the gun crews from the Aztec. The Captain's boat was picked up by a French patrol boat, the dispatch said, and towed into Brest. The third lifeboat was in charge of the second officer, and had eighteen survivors of the crew, while the number unaccounted for was stated to be eleven.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk by U-Boat

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—A cablegram reporting that the Norwegian steamer Farmand has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, apparently in the Bay of Biscay, while en route from Havre for Lisbon, Portugal, was received here today by the steamer's agents from their representatives in Bergen, Norway. The Farmand, a vessel of 138 tons, was owned in Norway, and carried a crew of eighteen, whose fate and nationality are unknown. She left New Orleans on Jan. 17 for Havre, and left that port for Lisbon on March 15.

HEARS KAISER'S DEATH IS EXPECTED SHORTLY

British Correspondent Learns He Is Fatally Ill—Change of Government Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 5.—The Morning Post gives prominence to a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who cables a report given on the authority of German bankers in America, who are on most intimate terms with the German Government, that the German Emperor is fatally ill of Bright's disease. Death is expected within the next few months.

The Emperor, according to the correspondent's informant, has for some months past, been in the depths of depression. The efforts of his physicians and entourage to rally him have been unsuccessful, and the disease has so completely fastened itself upon him that recovery is impossible. The correspondent adds:

"With his death, according to the German bankers, the house of Hohenzollern will lose the throne of Germany, as the Crown Prince is known to be a moral degenerate and the German people could not accept him as their sovereign. Either Germany will become a republic or a limited constitutional monarchy, the real power being exercised by a Parliament elected by universal franchise. It is the opinion of the German bankers, knowing the conditions existing in Germany and the temperament of the German people, that unless there should be a sudden uprising, which they do not now anticipate, a constitutional monarchy rather than a republic will be the outcome."

Avalanche Kills Austrian General.

AMSTERDAM, April 4, (via London.)—A Salzburg dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt announces the death of the Austrian Major General von Henneg, who was killed by an avalanche during an inspection on the Italian front.

DON'T WAIT

TROUBLES at home or abroad have not yet interfered with our making loans on New York City real estate.

We still stand ready to accept any good loan in any Borough of Greater New York.

We advise you not to put off too long securing any loan that you need.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Trade Acceptances

The use of Domestic Trade Acceptances is now being freely agitated in banking and commercial circles.

We should be pleased to explain the advantages of this approved form of settlement to merchants and manufacturers.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
—Formerly—
CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

LINCOLN TRUST
Company

Pays Interest on Daily Balances of Checking Accounts.
Three centrally located offices

204 Fifth Avenue at 25th Street
346 Broadway at Leonard Street
Broadway at 72nd Street

Are Your *Feet* in Prison?

DO you imprison *your* feet in pointed, bone-bending shoes, the kind that eventually cause corns, bunions, callouses, ingrown nails, flat-foot, etc.?

If so, *why*—since, in roomy, restful Educator Shoes—made to fit feet, not shoe-trees—you can have absolute *foot freedom*! For Educators always "let the feet grow as they should!"

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Get your *whole family* into Educators today. Every member of your family would rather have happy feet.

Make sure that you're getting *Educators* and not just ordinary, broad-toed shoes. Look for EDUCATOR branded on the sole. It's your guarantee of the correct orthopaedic Educator shape. Made by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.

Rice & Hutchins New York Co. New York.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE

PIERCE ARROWS

Five and seven passenger touring cars just out of our Shops and fully guaranteed. Newly painted, all metal work newly nickeled, new one-man tops and new tires. These fine looking, dependable Pierce Arrows offer the best possible motor investment outside of a new Pierce Arrow.

Prices $2250 and $2750.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark.
Tel. 4040 Mulberry.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

The "Old Man" Has a Grouch

—and why shouldn't he, poor fellow, when he slept so poorly last night and got up nervous and irritable.

POSTUM

instead of coffee.

allows men to sleep, affords them better self-possession and poise; makes them more fit for the day's work.

"There's a Reason"

Eat Your Fill of Good Bread

IT costs little—it is nourishing and it is palatable. No other food can well take its place and certainly your ten cents buys the best food value on the market today when it buys good bread.

The ten cent loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

(Tip-Top or Dainty-Maid)

is good bread—pure and clean, well tasted and very nutritious. But beyond that, it is sound economy to buy it because there is practically no waste and in comparison with other foods it "goes" farther.

The ten cent loaf of TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID bread keeps fresh longer than the small loaf. It is much more satisfactory in eating qualities—it slices, butters and toasts better and in every way is ideal for family service. If you start buying it today you will prove the truth of this and help solve your food problem.

Pillsbury's BEST XXXX Minneapolis, Minn.

Mill "A" Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Pillsbury Flour Mills dictate to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

And now comes the largest flour mill concern in the world, with an output of 29,750 barrels per day, to add its convincing quota of evidence as to the value of The Dictaphone.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis in 1912 investigated the claims made for The Dictaphone. They found those claims sound and they acted immediately, discarding the wasteful shorthand system, and adopting what was obviously a better way to handle correspondence.

They now dictate to no fewer than 43 Dictaphones.

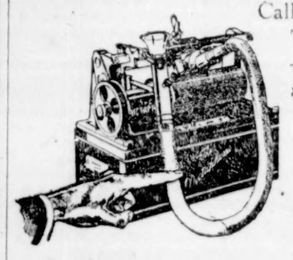
Whether the product be flour or steel or luxuries, The Dictaphone makes good. Well-known representatives of practically every trade in America are dictating the day's mail to The Dictaphone, and finding it as serviceable as their own right hand.

Daily more and more of the keenest business men of America are investigating The Dictaphone. *Your* inquiry will come some day. Let The Dictaphone experts on office organization have a chance to answer it *now*.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street.

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr.....

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

VICTROLAS
Landay BROS.

Joyous Easter Music with a Victrola from Landay's

Easter in the home wouldn't be the glad day without Easter music. And there's no music so fit for the day as the songs of the greatest artists reproduced on Victor records.

There are twenty different Easter selections in the great Victor catalog, and each Landay store has every record in stock.

If you haven't a Victrola in your home Landay Service will aid you in determining the model you'll like best and the Victor records you'll most enjoy. The Victrola and records will be delivered in your home in time for Easter morning—a wonderful present for the whole family. Come in today!

Special Easter Terms

$5 will place this $100 Victrola with $5 in records (total $105) in your home. Balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Other Victrolas $15 to $400 on easy terms.

"New York's Leading Victrola Stores"

Landay BROS.
4 Stores

563 FIFTH AVENUE
COR. 46TH ST.
23 W. 42nd STREET
BET. 5TH & 6TH AVES.
427 FIFTH AVENUE
BET. 38TH & 39TH STS.
27 W. 34th STREET
BET. 5TH & 6TH AVES.
Open Evenings at 23 W. 42d St.

The Largest Hotel in the World

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT
450 Rooms 450 Baths 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
Now building at St. Louis and New York

The Valvoline Oil Company is another one of the big concerns which has cut its hauling costs by the aid of Selden Trucks

SELDEN TRUCKS
MANHATTAN MOTORS CORP. DISTRIBUTORS 56TH STREET at BROADWAY

People on the way up

TWO MILLION of these people buy The Saturday Evening Post every week and buy it to read. The Saturday Evening Post is never given away with a set of books or other premium. Its circulation follows the flag, not the book agent.

These two million pay the full price for it. The Saturday Evening Post is never offered at a special price or in clubs with other periodicals at cut rates. It is worth all that is charged for it.

These two million are the pick of the flock—the men and women from seventeen to seventy who are growing.

In business: the grayhaired President with young brains—the all-alive executives under him—the never-say-die salesmen—the up-and-coming clerks—the get-ahead cubs.

In the law, in medicine, in journalism, in public life: the men who win cases and save lives, who fight for clean politics and a better America.

In the country: the farmer who goes to town in his automobile and the young man who goes to the State College of Agriculture.

In college: the boy who has more than the batting averages in his head, and the professor who can interest his classes in a dry-as-dust subject.

In the schools: the teachers who try to equip their scholars for America and the twentieth century, instead of the days of old Rameses.

Among women: the clear-eyed upstanding ones who think in terms of something besides cup custards and sex stories.

The Saturday Evening Post is the Dominant Publication of America, because its readers are the men and women who dominate and will dominate American life and thought.

The Saturday Evening Post's editorial policy is constantly changing, but fundamentally changeless. It offers infinite variety, but is always basically the same. Its editorials, articles and stories all tie into a consistent, constructive American policy.

Its editorials are clear, well-informed, but not noisy. In them, truth is never sacrificed to "pep," sanity to sound.

Its articles are able, interesting, progressive. They attack when criticism is warranted and serves a useful purpose, but half-baked, ill-informed muckrakers, with their backstairs scandal of corporations and individuals, are not admitted to its columns.

Its stories strike twelve, but not "sex o'clock." It has attracted the best of the older and first presented the best of the newer writers.

Cameron Mackenzie's story, The Man Who Tried to be It—a year of business life told in terms of living men—teaches business theory and practice better than a course at a school of finance.

The influence of Samuel G. Blythe's novel, The Price of Place, based on accurate inside information of political conditions, was felt at the polls.

Irvin Cobb's story, Field of Honor, brings home better than all the editorials and articles what war does to the man who goes to the trenches and the woman who stays behind.

Montague Glass' Potash and Perlmutter showed the good where too many had looked only for the bad, and helped break down race prejudice.

In every number stories like these unite with The Post's editorials and articles to portray American Life—its ideals, its struggles, its defeats and its successes in a way that has made it recognized as the dominant and representative American Publication, not only at home, but in every country abroad.

The only business that can afford to advertise is a business on the way up. The people who make advertising pay are the people on the up grade. They read

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

This Week's Issue 140 Pages & Cover

The Dominant Publication

More Than Two Million Buyers

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE PHILADELPHIA - PENNA

BURNING OIL SMOKES OUT THE LOWER CITY

Firemen Battle for Hours with Blaze in Water Street—One Man Mortally Hurt.

OTHERS HAVE CLOSE CALLS

Many in the Financial District Rush from Offices in Fear of a Conflagration.

One man received burns which will cause his death and others had narrow escapes yesterday afternoon in a fire which destroyed the four-story building of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, at 35 Water Street, between Broad Street and Coenties Slip, and filled the financial district and the rest of lower Manhattan with dense smoke.

David Slevin, a cooper, 35 years old, employed on the third floor, was so badly burned about the face and body that it was reported at Volunteer Hospital late last night that he had no chance to recover. Ten others who were employed in the building are all believed to have escaped, but not all had been accounted for last night. If any had failed to leave the building there was no hope of finding the bodies in the burning lake of oil which remained ablaze below the street level after the rest of the building had been ruined. The fire is said to have started from a lamp which an employe had taken into the cellar.

Within a few minutes after the fire started at 4:30 o'clock volumes of heavy black smoke from thousands of gallons of burning lubricating oils began to pour out of the windows of the building, and, clinging close to the earth, to roll along the streets in all directions. A little later people in office buildings as far north as Liberty Street were choking from the smoke and others between City Hall Park and the Battery were going from their offices to the street in the belief that, from the density of the smoke, the fire was probably on the same block with themselves.

The narrow streets leading to the block where the fire was raging were soon jammed by thousands of people. When Chief Kenlon arrived at the second alarm he ordered the fire lines extended, and, giving up all hope of saving the burning warehouse, began to concentrate his efforts on saving adjoining buildings. Several lines of hose were run up to the roofs and upper stories of nearby buildings on the other side of the street. Without hoping to put the blaze out in the oil warehouse the firemen kept playing eleven streams on it to smother the flames so that they could not spread. Rivers of water were poured into the building from 4:45 until about 6:30 o'clock without making any apparent impression on the fire, which still continued to pour out smoke, which made it hard for the eye to penetrate more than 100 yards in any part of lower Manhattan and gave rise to the belief in Brooklyn that a conflagration was raging between the financial district and the waterfront.

At 6:30 o'clock the roof and most of the flooring had fallen, so that there was little to feed the blaze above the street level. With thick walls of brick confining the fire on all sides and the blazing oil and woodwork floating on water several feet deep into the basement, the fire was pronounced under control, although it was still producing a great deal of smoke. The Fire Department gave out no estimate of the damage.

RUTH LAW BACK TO ENLIST.

Will Join Army Aviation Corps After Flying in Europe.

Ruth Law, the young American flier who made the record flight from Chicago to New York last Fall and who in private life is Mrs. Charles Oliver, returned yesterday with her husband on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII. from a ten weeks' trip to England and France. While abroad she visited the aviation camp at Hendon, near London, and those at Le Bourget and Ville Cobley, near Paris. She intends to enlist in the Army Aviation Corps.

"The American machines in France," said Miss Law, "are far too heavy for use at the front, but are employed in training novices. Those used at the front by the French and English aviators are mere shells, and the airplanes for the United States Army should be constructed on the same lines."

Miss Law brought back a war dog, named Poilu, which she bought from a wounded French soldier.

Another American aviator on the Alfonso XII. was Blair Thaw, brother of Lieutenant William Thaw of the French Army Flying Corps, who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw. Mr. Thaw, a member of the First Aviation Corps of the National Guard of New York, brought two airplanes for war duty.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of **ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE**, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot=Ease, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the French and English troops in Europe. We will mail FREE packages to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES. | FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Resinol helps sick skins

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
LOSS OF HAIR
Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
Authorized translation (Nagelschmidt)
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.

Save Retailer's Profit
Buy Direct from Wholesaler
Gillies Broken
Coffee
5 POUNDS FOR $1.25
Small and Broken Beans of 35c Coffees.
As low as 5 lbs.
Delivered Free, within 300 miles.
C. O. D., or cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
BEAN OR GROUND
Gillies Coffee Co.
233-9 Washington St.
Bet. Park Place & Barclay St., New York
Phone, Barclay 8857.

$3.00 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Sunday, April 15th and May 13th

via the **Royal Blue Line**
New Jersey Central
Reading and
Baltimore and Ohio

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington is now the centre of world wide interest.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 172, 245, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR STATE CONSTABULARY

Democrats Bitterly Oppose Measure Creating a New Police Force, Which Now Goes to Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—By a vote of 81 to 60 the Assembly this afternoon passed the Mills-Wells bill creating a State constabulary force similar to that of Pennsylvania. The measure now goes to the Governor, who has already announced that he will sign it. Speaking in behalf of the bill, Majority Leader Adler declared that it would benefit every section of the State, cities, towns, and rural districts. He defended the bill from the criticism that it copied the Pennsylvania State police. Assemblyman F. A. Wells brought out the fact that the possibility of strike duty kept many men from enlisting in the National Guard. He asserted that the creation of the State police would mean that the guard would not have to serve in that capacity any more.

All of the Democrats, eleven Republicans, and both Socialists voted against the bill.

The bill calls for the organization of four troops, mounted, of forty-five men each. A Superintendent to be appointed by the Governor is to have absolute control over the force. He will receive a salary of $5,000 a year. Each trooper will get $900 a year.

B. R. T. Carries Guardsmen Free.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has issued notices that it will carry free hereafter on its surface, subway and elevated lines, members of the National Guard when wearing the olive drab service uniform.

W.L.DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

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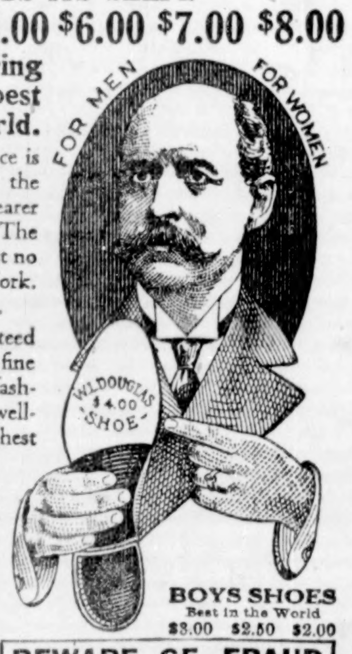

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Business News of the South

"News from Home" for Southerners

Southern people visiting New York will find in today's Public Ledger a dispatch from a staff correspondent in Atlanta. It contains the Business News of the South, and reproduces the views of Southern leaders of commerce in cotton, lumber, chemicals and agriculture. This dispatch appears in the Business Section of the Public Ledger every Thursday. It covers the business activities of all the Southern States--news not found in any other daily newspaper.

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The factory at Connersville has raised the price of the now famous Lexington Minute-Man Six to $1,285.00.

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FIFTY GIRLS CAUGHT IN CURTAIN OF FIRE

Spark in Fireworks Factory Causes Wild Rush for Safety

NINETEEN ARE IN HOSPITALS

Four of Them May Die—President of Jersey City Company Aids in Rescues.

In a one-story brick building which formed part of the plant of the Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company, in Jersey City, fifty young women were leaning over a long wooden table at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, rapidly pouring black gunpowder into priming caps for the Russian armies. One of the girls slid a wooden powder tray along the table, which was piled high with the black powder. That a nail in the tray happened to strike a nail in the table, causing a small spark, is the belief of the police.

Blue flames darted both ways along the entire length of the table and flared up to the ceiling, singeing the eyebrows and hair of the young girls leaning over the table before they could jump back, blistering their faces and hands and igniting their clothes. In a wild rush for the four doors of the building and the closed windows the girls tumbled over and upset powder cans and magazines, and before the first reached safety the long, low building was filled with flames and smoke. Edmund J. Bingle, President of the company; Robert Brown, manager of the plant, and Paul Koski of 454 West 125th Street, Manhattan, Munitions Inspector for the Russian Government, rushed into the building and dragged out unconscious girls with their clothes burned off from the waist up

Half a dozen ambulances from three hospitals, and five police patrol wagons were rushed to the scene and nurses and ambulance physicians administered first aid to the hysterical and suffering women, and hurried them to the hospitals. Four are expected to die. The recovery of several others is considered doubtful, and in all nineteen of the women and one man were burned so badly that they had to be taken to the hospitals. Others who received minor burns and bruises were able to go to their homes. The four women expected to die are:

Reba Dellet, 22 years old, of 117 Wayne Street, Jersey City; at the German Hospital.

Mildred Kopf, 17 years old, of 26 Woodlawn Avenue; at the Jersey City Hospital.

Mrs. Sadie Quist, 28 years old, widow, of 24 Virginia Avenue; at the Jersey City Hospital.

Anna Sabo, 28 years old, of 37 Clark Avenue; at the German Hospital.

Frances Regan, 19 years old, of 144 Cornelius Avenue, Jersey City, and Julia Dahlen, 19 years old, of 1,209 Hudson Boulevard, received such serious injuries that their recovery is doubtful. Both were taken to the Jersey City Hospital. Other victims there are: Mary Pirrie, 16, of 236 Bergen Avenue; May Fleming, 20, of 574 Bramhall Avenue; Margaret Murphy, 18, of 46 Yale Avenue; Helen Dreher, 23, of 219 Jackson Avenue, and Rose Rogers, 19 of 163 Jackson Avenue; Margaret Murphy, 18, of 46 Yale Avenue. In St. Francis Hospital are: Margaret Sherry, 29, of 217 Culver Avenue; Elsie Wardell, 18, of 408 Woodlawn Avenue; V. L. Brennan, 20, of 339 Monmouth Street. In the German Hospital are: Helen Hartman, 18, of 222 Stevens Avenue; Elizabeth Vogel, 30, of 163 Clinton Avenue; Margaret Griffin, 21, of 670 Ocean Avenue; Frances MacDonald, 17, of 766 Communipaw Avenue, and Thomas Garland, 17, of 319 Woodlawn Avenue, all of Jersey City, and Catherine Schlessler, 23, of 38 East Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne.

There was no explosion, according to persons in the building, and those cut off by other buildings from a view of the fire knew nothing of it until they heard the screams of the women. The building itself was practically undamaged. May Flemming, at the Jersey City Hospital, said:

"I worked next to the powder table, and saw one of the girls move her powder tray along it. There was a scraping sound, and then a streak of fire shot down the entire length of the table along the piles of powder. I ran out of the door."

The accident aroused much indignation among the residents of Jersey City because there had been an explosion in the fireworks plant in October, 1914, in which six persons were supposed to have been killed. The bodies of only three were found, and it was believed that the other three had been literally torn to pieces by the force of the explosion. After that accident the town authorities demanded that the company quit manufacturing dangerous articles, and, it was said, the officials of the company agreed.

The Detwiller & Street Company has been merged with the Unexcelled Manufacturing Company of New York. John S. Stanton, Vice President of the Detwiller & Street Company, had not heard of the accident when a TIMES reporter called him up last night.

"It is frightful," he said. "Mr. Bingle is the only one with authority to make a statement for the company, but as regards the question of manufacturing dangerous articles, the manufacture of the priming caps was not thought to be very dangerous in itself. We were manufacturing nothing but the caps. Of course there is always danger wherever there is gun powder."

Assembly Advances Local Option Bill

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Hill-Wheeler bill granting local option to cities was advanced to order of final passage in the Assembly this afternoon. An amendment offered by Minority Leader Callahan, providing that localities should receive the revenues which were collected in them, was defeated by a vote of 85 to 49. It is expected that the bill will pass the lower house next Monday night.

WOMEN'S EFFORTS BOOST RECRUITING

Main Office in New York Enlists 40 Men for the Navy Out of 177 Applicants.

A determined effort to speed up recruiting for the navy was made yesterday and as a result 177 men applied at the main headquarters, 34 East Thirty-third Street. Of this number seventy-six were rejected, sixty-one accepted, and forty enlisted. The figures showed an increase over Tuesday, but they are still far below what had been expected.

The members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Naval Reserve, which has just opened headquarters in the north corridor of the Hotel Biltmore, and a branch office at Broadway and 168th Street, made automobile tours throughout the city urging young men to enter the service. It was announced that 400 signatures had been obtained to applications. The headquarters were crowded all day and the officials detailed uniformed men to aid in the work.

The recruiting officers received a flood of offers of help yesterday. Many gave the use of automobiles and a number of physicians and dentists tendered their services free. Henry Reuterdahl, the marine painter, sent word to the recruiting headquarters that he was at work on a picture for campaign purposes.

The United States Marine Corps enlisted four men yesterday out of a dozen applicants. One was Leclair Smith of Millbrook, N. Y., who took the examination for a commission.

A slight increase in the number of enlistments was reported at the recruiting stations in Brooklyn for the army and navy. Among the recruits added to the Coast Defense Command, stationed at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, was a son of Police Inspector James E. Dillon. The Inspector accompanied him to the armory. When the boy made his application the Inspector said: "This is the best I have to offer to my country."

WAGNER INDORSED, INQUIRY ENDED

Continued from Page 1.

of the St. Lawrence Society at the Hotel McAlpin that evening.

"Did that information in any way affect your judgment of Senator Wagner's conduct?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Not in the least," said the Mayor.

"And even if you had known exactly what transpired here, that would not have affected it?"

"It would not," Mayor Mitchel replied.

"And you would still have given out that statement on March 22 even if you had known of the proceedings that took place on that day?"

"I would," said the Mayor.

"Did you notice from the morning papers the next day the construction that they had placed upon your interview of the day before?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

The Mayor said that he had seen the morning papers some time during the day and had noticed how they treated his statement.

"Having given out that statement the night before, did it occur to you that you were doing a rather serious thing?" Mr. Untermyer then asked.

"I really don't know what you mean," said the Mayor. "I consider this whole matter a very serious one."

At this point Mr. Untermyer called the Mayor's attention to the interview he made public on the next day, in which the Mayor said: "I seem to have touched the gentleman from Prussia on a tender spot." Mr. Mitchel said he had given that interview prior to reading the newspapers containing Senator Wagner's reply to the interview of the day before.

"How did you know that you had touched him in a tender spot if you had not read the morning papers?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"From what the men who came to interview me told me," said Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Untermyer read to the witness the headlines of THE NEW YORK TIMES Albany dispatch dealing with the Mayor's interview and Senator Wagner's answer.

"You noticed then that they construed your words as charging Senator Wagner with disloyalty?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I did see that," said the Mayor.

"You did also see from the morning papers the statements of Governor Whitman, Senator Brown, and other Senators with respect to your attack?"

"I think that some time during the day I saw them," the Mayor replied.

"Knowing, then, that these words of yours had been construed as a charge of disloyalty and treachery on the part of Senator Wagner to his country and his Government, did you consider that that called for a retraction of the charge?"

"No," said the Mayor.

"You did not think the part of a gentleman and a public official at the head of a great city government called upon you to make any sort of retraction?"

"No," said the Mayor. "Because what I said was true."

"Yet you have stated that you didn't intend to charge disloyalty or treason?"

"Yes."

At this point Mr. Untermyer tried to read into the record the statement of Governor Whitman, Senator Brown, and other Senators, expressing confidence in Senator Wagner and disapproval of the Mayor's statement. He did not have his way until after the Lieutenant Governor had ruled in his favor, after a spirited interchange of argument with Mr. Hughes.

After Mr. Untermyer had read the statements into the record he asked:

"Having seen the papers and having heard what was said regarding your interview, what did you mean in your statement by referring to Senator Wagner as 'the gentleman from Prussia'?"

After considerable fencing, Mayor Mitchel finally said:

"I understood that he was born in Prussia."

"You didn't mean any insinuation or reproach?" asked counsel for Senator Wagner.

"Do you mean an insinuation that he was acting for Prussia now?" parried the witness.

"Isn't it a fact that you intended to be offensive toward Senator Wagner in referring to him as the 'gentleman from Prussia'?"

"Not offensive," said the Mayor.

Mayor's Statement Analyzed.

The rest of the forenoon session was devoted to cross-examination of Mayor Mitchel on his long statement reviewing in detail the negotiations in connection with the proposed transfer of land at Rockaway Point to the United States Government for fortification purposes, which he presented in his own defense on direct examination on Tuesday. The Mayor and Mr. Untermyer got along peacefully until a point was reached where the proposed transfer of 160 acres of city land under water to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation became the subject of inquiry. Mayor Mitchel took exception when Mr. Untermyer characterized it as "turning over to private owners" the lands under water, and declared that a sale was intended.

"Did you not know that the City Charter specifically provided that lands under water in the City of New York should be inalienable?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I think that is too broad a statement of the law," the Mayor replied.

Mr. Untermyer read from Section 11, Title 1, of the City Charter to disprove the Mayor's contention, but the Mayor held to it. The point Mr. Untermyer wanted to develop was that, through lack of familiarity with the provisions of the Charter Mayor Mitchel had failed to give instructions to the Corporation Counsel to prepare the necessary legislation to authorize the transfer, and that this had caused several days' delay, which should not be charged up against Senator Wagner.

The first measure prepared with the end in view was afterward repudiated because it was too broad and, in the Mayor's opinion, gave too great powers to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who, under its provisions, could have turned over any lands under water in Brooklyn and Queens to private owners of uplands. It was, in all except its limitation to these two boroughs, a duplicate of the Walker bill of 1916, which had the support of the city administration, but was repudiated by its sponsor, Senator Walker, during that session.

"Was the Walker bill introduced as a city measure?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I am not sure; it may have been," said the Mayor.

Q.—You knew the introducer of the bill repudiated it? A.—I am informed that is true.

Q.—It was a vicious bill, wasn't it? A.—It was not.

Q.—And it was denounced as a grab, wasn't it? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—And its introducer repudiated paternity for it? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—And it was withdrawn? A.—I think that is so.

Q.—In 1917, on the 9th of February, there was introduced this Walker bill, made applicable to Kings and Queens, but omitting Manhattan and the Bronx? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Yes. It was precisely the same bill as the old Walker bill with the Manhattan and the Bronx stricken out? A.—I have never read it, but I think it was.

Q.—And it was introduced this time in the name of Senator Mills without his consent and in his absence? A.—That I know nothing of, of my own knowledge; I believe that was so.

Says R. A. C. Smith Wanted the Bill.

In reply to other questions Mayor Mitchel testified that the first Mills bill, kin of the Walker measure, had been sent to Albany and introduced at the request of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith without prior consultation with the Mayor.

Mr. Untermyer showed from the Senate record that, far from being obstructed, as the Mayor had charged, the progress of this bill in the early stages of legislative procedure had been very swift until the suspicion of some legislators had been aroused because its language was too broad. Mr. Untermyer showed from the record that Senator Brown had been one of those to find fault with the bill for that reason, and that the opposition had come from Republicans as well as from Democrats. Mayor Mitchel felt that way about the measure himself and had ordered it withdrawn. This order apparently was not obeyed, for it was discussed in the Senate days after the Mayor, according to his testimony, had given the order.

"Having found that out, you made no investigation to determine how it happened?" the Mayor was asked.

"I did inquire of the Dock Commissioner," said the Mayor. "He told me that he had neglected for two or three days to carry out that instruction."

Q.—You did not charge Senator Wagner with that, did you? A.—I do not.

Q.—And you considered that Senator Wagner's objection to the passage of that bill, if he made any objection, was entirely proper? Won't you answer, yes or no? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't want the bill pressed? You directed its withdrawal? A.—In connection with this undertaking.

Q.—And yet you say that Senator Wagner's action was not proper? A.—Yes; that is right.

Q.—And that applies to all of the members of the Senate who joined in this action, doesn't it? It was improper of all of them? A.—I think they were mistaken as to the purpose, intent, and effect of that bill.

Q.—You think they should have passed the bill that would have given the right to alienate all the lands of the City of New York in Kings County and Queens County under water, yes or no? A.—Yes.

At this point a recess until 2:30 was ordered.

Rockaway Legislation Discussed.

At the afternoon session there was more testimony regarding the progress of the various Rockaway bills in the Legislature.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Mitchel if he did not regard the proposal to transfer the 160 acres of land under water at $500 an acre as a hold-up of the city in view of the fact that the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation was to charge the Federal Government $4,400 an acre. The Mayor said he did not so consider it. He did not think the land was of as much value as the uplands in the vicinity. Mr. Untermyer tried vainly to get the Mayor to admit that a proposed marginal way to be constructed along the shores of Jamaica Bay and the deepening of the channel in the bay would vastly enhance the value of the land.

"What investigation did you make as to title of this land before you undertook to cut in half what you were told was the value of this land and remit half to the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation on account of this question of easements?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I did what the charter lays on me as a duty, accepted advice of legal officers of the City of New York."

At this point Mr. Untermyer called for the production of a letter from Mayor Mitchel to W. Tod Willcox, real estate expert for the War Department who has conducted the Rockaway negotiations.

The letter, which was dated Feb. 8, was read in evidence. It showed that the Mayor was anxious that, in return for the ceding by the city of the land wanted by the Federal Government, the Government should transfer to the city its holdings of fifty acres on Plum Island, in Jamaica Bay. This constitutes about one-half of the area of the island. The other half is owned by private realty concerns which had figured somewhat obscurely in the debates relating to the Rockaway land transactions.

Mayor Mitchel said he had not made the conveyance of this land by the Federal Government to the city a condition for ceding the land wanted for the fortification project and admitted that he had not mentioned the proposal to any of the lawmakers. The request was made of Mr. Willcox prior to the introduction of the second Mills bill.

"Were you ever at Plum Island with Mr. Greve?" asked Mr. Untermyer. He had reference to William M. Greve, Vice President of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation and an official of the Neponsit Company and some realty concerns in which ex-Senator William H. Reynolds is interested also. Mayor Mitchel said he could not remember ever having been there in the company of Mr. Greve. He made a similar reply to a question as to whether he had visited the place with Controller Prendergast.

"Do you know that only part of the island belongs to the United States?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

Just as the Mayor was about to answer his counsel interrupted to say that Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, who has been in attendance at the trial under a subpoena as a witness for Mayor Mitchel, had been summoned back to urgent duty by the War Department and should be called at once. He occupied the witness stand for the rest of the day.

Colonel Abbot told of his various talks with Mayor Mitchel and bore out all the Mayor testified to yesterday with regard to his urgent demands for a speedy settlement of the land question related to the fortification project. He also corroborated the Mayor's statement that not a spadeful of earth had been turned, pending such a settlement, in connection with work for permanent fortifications on the site.

"Absolutely nothing has been done," said Colonel Abbot in answer to questions from ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of counsel for Mayor Mitchel. "Nothing can be done until the United States has a clear title to the land, approved by the Attorney General of the United States. That is the law."

Colonel Abbot said that the plans contemplated permanent fortifications, with some of the heaviest ordnance turned out by the Government and guns of the biggest calibre. He said that the work in connection with this project was at a standstill.

The testimony of Colonel Abbot had not been concluded when a recess was taken until 8:30 in the evening. When the Senate reconvened a little after that time an executive session was ordered at once.

TAKES ROCKAWAY LAND.

Whitman Is Ready to Turn It Over to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—In a telegram Governor Whitman informed the Secretary of War this afternoon that New York State was ready to turn over to the United States the land at Rockaway Point desired as the site for a fort.

Governor Whitman received notification earlier in the day that the commission which he had appointed to take possession of the land had formally assumed control, and he informed the War Department that the State was ready to execute the deed at once.

It is expected that army engineers will at once begin work on the fortification.

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Pepto-Mangan is a *red blood food.* It increases the number of the red blood cells and their capacity to carry and distribute nourishment to every cell and tissue of the body.

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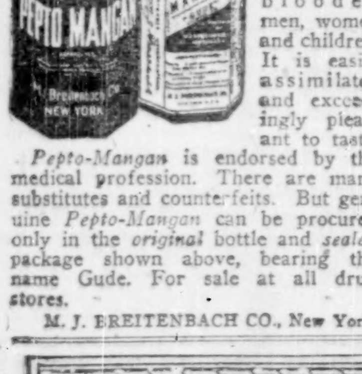

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Twelve "Standardized Steamships" each of 7,500 net tons d. w. cargo capacity. Classification 100 A1 British Lloyd's or equivalent

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Subject to prior sale, the undersigned now offers the 1918 output of this shipbuilding plant for sale to the highest bidders. Proposals from prospective ship purchasers for one or more of these "Standardized Steamships" will be received and negotiated with the understanding that any contracts closed may be transferred to the shipbuilding corporation which will shortly be organized to carry on this shipbuilding business.

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HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. 524 Choice 1st Balc. $1.00. 300 Excellent Seats 75c. 527 Good Seats at 50c. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES Mr. and Mrs. Coburn present, with the original Cast, THE YELLOW JACKET. Monday, April 9. Seats TODAY. Lew Fields presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL, in "BOSOM FRIENDS"

SANDBOX, 57th, E. 3d Av. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today, Sat. 2:30. Russian Drama NJU

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 43 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "THE WILLOW TREE" GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Easter Mon. & Wed. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., East. Mon. & Wed. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

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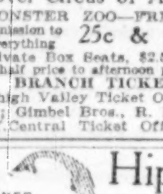

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The measures adopted by Congress to provide the Government with resources and credit for the purposes of the war will have consequences of so much importance in respect to the present needs and the future welfare of the country that we urge upon the committees of both houses and the officers of the Administration charged with this duty the wisdom of taking counsel with experienced bankers and men of authority in fiscal matters before they decide upon the policy to be adopted. We hope that the political prejudices or fears that have held the country's financiers somewhat at arm's length will be laid aside in the general interest. It is in no spirit of reproach, but for candid admonition that we remind the Executive and legislative branches of the Government that the men of finance, of the great corporations, and of the railroads who have for many years been the objects of investigation, pursuit and regulation are now, of all the nation's forces, best prepared to render great and instant service in war, while the Government itself, the peculiar province of the gentlemen of politics, is in many respects the least prepared. We hope the comparison is not out of place, and that it will not be taken unkindly. We wish only to give weight to the counsel that all forces be united now for the public good.

There is need of wisdom and experience, of fertility of resource, of the broad view and of the long view. It has been proposed that a very large part of the funds needed for war shall be provided by new taxes, and that suggestion is welcomed by the country. Certainly we shall resort to taxes for much of the revenue needed, and for the entire bond interest and retirement charge. We shall not, like Germany, pay the interest on bonds out of the proceeds of new bond issues. But if in the zeal for taxation immoderate levies are authorized upon industry, enterprise will be chilled, resources impaired, production diminished, and the very sources of revenue upon which dependence is placed will be dried up. It is well to remember that the most vociferous advocates of the policy of assessing the costs of the war upon those who profit by it are precisely the persons who would have dissuaded the President from defending our rights or proclaiming the great principles set forth in that address that has stirred the souls of men the world over. War profits will and should be laid under contribution for great sums, but economic effects must be soberly considered.

Moreover, that principle of taxation rather thoughtlessly laid down by Mr. KITCHIN, who saw that the emergency taxes had been so imposed that they would for the greater part be paid north of Mason and Dixon's line must be frankly discarded. Not that the North would not willingly pay—it would. The vice of that policy at this time lies in the affront and the injustice it would put upon the people of the South, who are as loyally willing and eager to make their full contribution to the costs of a war for right, justice, and democracy as those of any other part of the country. They would indignantly resent any sectional favoritism. There will of necessity be further taxes upon incomes, and there, too, all considerations of politics and of sectionalism must be laid aside. The Government will not be well furnished forth with funds if it looks for new millions to the less than one-half of one per cent. of the population upon which the present income tax falls. Reason, justice, and sound policy demand that the exemption limit be materially lowered to include incomes in excess of $1,000 or $1,200. There are millions upon millions of such incomes, and if universal service of men is to be demanded it is right that the rule be extended to money.

Inevitably there will be large borrowing, for the needs of our own Government and for supplying credits to the Allied Governments. It would be short-sighted and foolish to think or talk of millions or hundreds of millions when it is evident that preparation must be made to provide the Government with billions. It is by large preparation that we shall best contribute to the shortening of the war. It is in this part of the Government's labors that the knowledge and advice of the country's bankers should be freely availed of, for in a financial undertaking greater than any in our experience an oversupply of wisdom is impossible. In providing for bond issues and new taxes it will be possible to make mistakes that would bring upon the country evils and disasters we ought to escape. Because of our enormous stock of gold, of our industrial resources and activity and of the great trade opportunities that will be open to us at the end of the war it has been felt that we may be spared those years of extreme prostration which have so often followed the strifes of nations. It is to be hoped that no ill-advised legislation will cheat us of this prospect. If SALMON P. CHASE, Mr. LINCOLN's Secretary of the Treasury, had understood better the resources of credit and taxation ready to his hand the country would have been spared the monstrous evil of the greenback issues, a very Pandora's box, from which came in disastrous succession the dishonoring proposal to redeem bonds in silver, the Bland-Allison silver purchase act, and that of 1890, the dangerous attack upon the faith of the Government and the honesty of its currency, the panic of 1893, largely due to the silver craze, more than a quarter of a century of strife and of danger that cost the country billions. "The bankers in New York and other places," says Mr. BOLLES, in his "Financial History of the United States," "were not less "deeply moved than Mr. CHASE by the "events around them nor less desirous "of aiding the cause of the Union. "Among those he could have found "some who would have kept him from "making mistakes and saved his coun-"try from their consequences." The events following the war resolution passed by the Senate last night will be of a gravity and moment demanding the exercise of all possible wisdom in the marshaling of our resources. Where good counsel can be had it should be sought.

CONSULTING THE WOMEN.

A bill before the Wisconsin Legislature proposes to allow the women of the State to decide by their votes whether the majority of them do or do not want the ballot. That is a sensible plan. The growing habit of Legislatures to impose a limited suffrage upon women without giving either the women or the male voters a voice in the matter is indefensible. First ascertain by a vote of the women if the majority of them desire the privilege which enthusiastic suffragists and easy politicians are so eager to thrust upon them. Then let the male voters decide for themselves whether they want this addition to the electorate. That is the fair, orderly, and just method of procedure.

The Ohio Legislature consulted neither the women nor the men. It passed a suffrage bill. A popular referendum will be taken, so that the men at least will have their day in court. Nobody seems to think that it is of any importance to find out what the opinion of the women is. They must be "emancipated," whether they prefer their chains or not.

DEMOCRATIC GERMANY.

From the East and from the West, from Russia and the United States, the movement for the democratization of Prussia, of Germany, is gathering strength. "We are surrounded by democracies," the Frankfurter Zeitung cries, "and must make democrat-"ic our own State institutions or be "left out of the running." The "iron ring" is complete, and it is welded of democracies. Isolated, mediaeval, apart from the impulse which stirs the modern world, Germany, dragging Austria at her heels, makes her last stand, a military, feudal absolutist State, driven toward ruin by a caste and a bureaucracy, desperately confronting self-governing States that seek peace, the States to which no other peace is possible than one that secures the right of free peoples to control their destinies and live subject no longer to attack from a State directed by a military oligarchy and recognizing no international law but power.

The Russian revolution removed the one discord in the concert of European democracies. One mighty voice was not long wanting. The entrance of the United States into the war was not for its own sake, not primarily for its rights, but as a free nation adding its strength to destroy autocracy, the common enemy of free nations. As Mr. WILSON has told the world, we are not fighting the German people, but the German Government. In fighting the Hohenzollern we are fighting for the German people, fighting to liberate them from absolutism.

The German people have been made to believe that this is for them a war of self-defense. Yet early in it plain speakers like MAXIMILIAN HARDEN confessed "we willed it." A Hohenzollern war of offense has turned into a Hohenzollern war of defense. The German people have been fighting to save the Hohenzollern. What are they getting out of it? The long months of illusive victories, of real privation, have stimulated thought and discontent. The growing weakness of the Government, the rising popular dissatisfaction, are shown alike by the freedom of speech in the Reichstag and the press, by the promises of the Government to enlarge the Prussian franchise and liberalize political institutions, "after the war." The people are in no mood to wait. More and more they are coming to see that there is a reason for the "iron ring," that all the democratic world is against Germany because her Government is an anomaly and an anachronism, unworthy of an intelligent modern people. The course of democratic Russia, of the United States, cannot be explained as hypocrisy, envy, jealousy. What is the fatal principle in Germany that all the free folk are banded to destroy? The German people begin to see.

THE TIMES correspondent at The Hague

> learns that the influence of events in Russia and America is beginning to be felt in a manner highly disconcerting to the feudal aristocracy. People are beginning to speak openly of the necessity of democratizing the whole German system, which means clipping the wings of the Hohenzollerns.

That influence must increase with military pressure from the outside and the pressure of scarcity within. Junkerthum will not yield easily, "but it is certain," the correspondent tells us, "that the great weight of "America's influence is increasing "the conviction that if Germany is "to be saved Hohenzollernism must "go." Its departure will signal the hour of victory and peace for all democracies, for the greatest victory ever won by Germany, the victory of the German people.

Our American friends of German origin, so misunderstood for a long time in Germany, too long misrepresented by their newspapers and misunderstood in this country, of which they are loyal citizens, can do no better service to the United States and to Germany than by making clear that the hope of the German people, as of the United States, is the smashing of the German autocracy. A free Germany, taking her place with the democratic nations, now united, against the Hohenzollern incubus will be a far greater Germany than her fanatics of power without popular control or moral obligation ever dreamed.

ORGANIZING FOOD ABUNDANCE.

Every encouragement should be given to the cultivation of abandoned farms, vacant lots, and even back yards. Individually the produce will not amount to much, and collectively the total may never be known with precision. But all that is produced in that manner will be clear gain, both as respects the land utilized and the labor which makes it productive. Even women and children can thus produce what they eat, and reduce the demand upon those who produce a surplus for sale. The large producer must remain the chief reliance for export and for the domestic market alike, and respecting that chief reliance there is need of different methods from those currently suggested. The urgency of the case arises from the fact that agriculturists are a large proportion of the 40,000,000 men in Europe taken from their accustomed occupations, and that there are no other men to send to the soil now used for battlefields instead of farms. Here, too, the lure of munitions wages and the recruiting sergeant is reducing the supply of farm labor. There could not be a worse time to raise the cry that men should be sent to the land. Fortunately there is an alternative. When labor is scarce it is the very time to use labor-saving machinery. Instead of sending men to the farms, machinery should be sent in abundance never known, although the production of food in factory methods is characteristic of American agriculture. It has been customary to criticise American farmers for their small production per acre. The acre is not the American unit of agricultural production, because hitherto there has been so much land that it has been wasted as ruthlessly as the food cheap land produces. The American unit of agricultural production is the man, aided by the machine. Man for man, Americans have no need to fear comparison with any agriculturists in the world. That is the testimony which comes to us from England, and is the best reply to those who have criticised American farming. The head of the British Food Production Department is Sir ARTHUR LEE, who knows American conditions well. He married an American woman and has served England in the United States for years. When put in charge of the food service in England he expressed sentiments worthy of attention here. After expressing his intention of importing American agricultural machinery, and his regret that he could not import American farmers, he added:

> Your farmer has revolutionized farming methods. Like the American in other walks of life, he is continually on the lookout for a more efficient way in which to do things. The result is that he has the most modern agricultural implements in the world. With these and his natural bent for industry he gets the most out of the soil.

France is of the same opinion. Although imports are restricted severely through the difficulty of paying for them in depreciated exchange and of finding vessel room, exception is made for 40,000 tons of agricultural machinery with which it is designed to supplement the scanty labor supply. Both the British and French banks are extending exceptional aid to their farmers, but with restrictions such as are not appended to the aid given our farmers. Abroad, farmers are required to use the funds for seed or fertilizer or machinery. Here, the farmer whose produce is selling at the highest known price is supplied with cheap credit for discretionary use. His costs are to be reduced, although his profits are the biggest ever known. It would be better to supply the farmers with machinery than with money. The organizers could make up little circles of farmers whose land could be planted, cultivated, and harvested for them, with their assistance, as many of them could not do it for themselves. England and France are buying our tractors by thousands under the greatest difficulties. In all the United States there are only some 34,000 tractors in use.

This is the most fertile foreign hint of how to help our farmers, but experience has taught those abroad other ways not yet suggested among us. The organizers of food abundance might pay a bounty for planting, and trust the farmer to raise what he plants. Or they might promise a bounty for bushels sold. The farmer is of necessity among the world's most reckless speculators. His venture is conditioned upon the weather, over which he has no control. It would encourage a farmer whose Winter wheat is a disappointment if he were sure of a minimum price for replanting Spring wheat. Since he might withhold what he raised for an excessive price, a maximum price might also be named, at which he might be compelled to sell, or to risk commandeering, in the manner in which it is proposed to clear out the cold storage warehouses.

These are extraordinary suggestions for extraordinary times. There is no present sign that it will be possible to raise too much food. But there is a possibility that abundance of food may be held at a price which the poor cannot pay. Food traders are considering many things not thought of by eaters of food. They are fearing the reduction of the demand, through thrift and amateur production, at a time when the prices are abnormal. They are fearing that the farmers will illimitably increase their production, and wondering whether good harvest weather may not make up for the deteriorated conditions of the planting season. The traders may be left to take care of themselves. Security given the farmers against an unfortunate result of their speculation would promote abundance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Never Was Call More Significant. There is room, of course, for wide conjecture as to just what would have been said by President WILSON to Colonel ROOSEVELT and by Colonel ROOSEVELT to President WILSON if the fact that the President was attending a special meeting of the Cabinet when the Colonel called at the White House Tuesday afternoon had not made a talk between the two impossible at the time. None can doubt, however, that the conversation would have been worthy of men in each of whom the elements of true greatness are present in such large measure, or that each would have made clear to the other, as well as to the whole country, that at this time past differences, political and personal, can be and are forgotten by good citizens—that they can and will unite in common service to the country.

By going to the White House Colonel ROOSEVELT made public profession of patriotic devotion, and did it with characteristic emphasis. If the circumstances had not been just what they were, presumably he, who knows so well the regulations and rules by which calls on the President are governed, would have announced his desire for a meeting in time for the appointment of an hour for his reception, but he had just read the Great Message on his train coming up from the South, and it would not have been like him to let formalities stand in the way of carrying out his suddenly formed purpose to declare his approval of the President's words and his eagerness to assist with all his powers in putting them into action.

As it was, he could only leave his card. That he could do no more is to be regretted, but even that was a magnificent "gesture," as the French say, and the effect all through the country will be of the best conceivable sort. Surely when President WILSON and Colonel ROOSEVELT are in accord as to the national policies, those of us who have been patient and those of us who have been in a hurry need quarrel no more and can unite in the course on which now we are all agreed. Only the irreconcilable pacifists will stand apart in a complaining, scowling group. They are few, and, though still audible, their voices are getting husky, and in a few days only a pathetic squeak or two will be heard from them.

Germany's Food Situation. It has long been recognized that without a detailed and correct knowledge of the situation in Germany as regards food, an essential element in judging the European situation—the probable duration and probable ending of the war—would be wanting. That knowledge has been supplied by the articles on the subject which have been written for THE TIMES by one of its representatives who took pains to study it thoroughly. Quitting Germany as he did, only when Ambassador GERARD was recalled, he has been able to tell conditions as they existed very recently, and, writing in this country under no censorship, he was free to tell what he saw and experienced without regard to the political and military consequences of his revelations.

In other words, he was both able and willing to tell the exact truth, and all of it that a single investigator in a large country could learn. That, if not the whole truth, is much of it, and quite enough to serve as a trustworthy basis for judgment.

The picture presented in these articles is not quite as black as has been painted by some of the journalists serving one or another of the allied belligerents. The articles do not reveal, that is, a population in an actual state of starvation. They do reveal one, however, that is insufficiently fed to a degree causing a steady decrease of physical strength and efficiency, and a deterioration that has already progressed to an extent highly disquieting from the German point of view. With exceptions few enough to be negligible, only the soldiers on the firing line and the workers in the rear who directly serve them now escape the depressing effects of continuous hunger.

And not only is the obtainable food inadequate as to quantity, but its quality is, as a rule, such as to excite the repulsion that is a nearly fatal obstacle to digestion and nutrition. The much-vaunted substitutes for the accustomed staples are all wretched things, mere palliatives of hunger, quieting it for the time being, but not satisfying it, while the difficulties and toils of getting the allotted ration add appreciably to the sufferings of the people.

Obviously this state of affairs cannot last forever. In no other nation probably would it be endured patiently as long as in Germany, but even there it may at any moment produce the sort of discontent that could so easily bring peace and relief to an overtried race.

Personal Appeals Suggested. Prominent, and perhaps first, among the immediate needs of the country is that enlistment for the Navy and the Marine Corps should be accelerated. The ships that are our first line both for defense and for the offense that is the best of defenses must be manned fully and promptly if they are to be efficient in what may be the early hour of emergency, and the devices and appeals now in use, though all so good that not one of them should be abandoned, evidently should be supplemented by others. The recruiting for these branches of military service is in energetic progress, but it is too slow.

The remedy, or at least a remedy, would be for more people to engage in the task of solicitation and exhortation than those who can devote themselves more or less wholly to it. Almost everybody knows one or more young men to whom could be addressed personal suggestions in regard to the navy as offering a "career" well worthy of consideration, quite apart from the opportunity it provides for the display of patriotism at this time.

The material side of the subject should not be overemphasized, but neither should it be neglected, and no young man should be allowed to retain the delusion that to enter the navy is to make a desperate sacrifice of his future. He might easily do worse ashore in civil life as regards both conditions of work and remuneration for it. Indeed there are few better places than the navy in which to acquire proficiency in any one of a dozen skilled trades—proficiency that later will be as useful in peace as it will be now in war.

MEXICO AND GERMANY.

General Carranza and His Advisers Realize Dangers of an Alliance.

New York, April 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that a very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the de facto Government of Mexico by both the German agents or spies who have of late made the City of Mexico their headquarters and a certain pro-German element composed principally of military leaders in the army supporting General Carranza, men altogether ignorant about the past, present, and future.

This group of men is not supported by the country at large, but merely by the armed men under their immediate orders. There is no doubt that General Carranza and his advisers realize the danger and undesirability of entering into an alliance with Germany and are trying hard to keep away from it.

Public opinion in Mexico in regard to the European war is divided; there are as many pro-Allies as pro-Germans. The educated classes, the broad-minded Mexicans, are pro-Allies, of course, while the military element sympathize with Germany, in the hope, I suppose, that should civilization be overturned by Prussian militarism they would be amply "rewarded" by the almighty Kaiser, who would give back to Mexico the territory we lost in the war with the United States in 1847. Mexico should, of course, thoroughly rely on any treaty entered into with the Germans, who have so far proved to be "absolutely reliable" in the matter of upholding their obligations. Belgium could furnish those Mexican dreamers sufficient proof to substantiate this statement.

I wish to point out distinctly the difference between certain group of irresponsible and narrow-minded individuals of the military element of Mexico and the Mexican people. The latter realize that it is to the best interests of the country to keep away from all Geman propaganda or influence of every sort and description, and to be on the best of friendly terms with the United States. Mexico lost territory in 1847 through the fault of her rulers at that time, and it would be most unwise to try to get it back; her desire, legitimate as it is, should not go beyond holding what she now has at any cost. Past errors and offenses against our nationality by the present Wilson Administration should be overlooked, and Mexico should help in every possible way toward the early termination of this titanic struggle between civilization and scientific barbarism.

VERSALIO GARCIA.

Marshal MacMahon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of March 18 you stated that Marshal MacMahon had too much sympathy for the Comte de Chambord, and that Gambetta had saved the French Republic.

As a friend of the MacMahon family I would like to ask your permission to clear up the false impression which your comment may have made. Marshal MacMahon was a man of honor to the tips of his fingers, and he would under no circumstances have acted the part of a felon and committed perjury. I am now an American by marriage, but my first husband was a French Captain on the staff of the Marshal. Moreover, I have almost lived "en famille" with the MacMahons, so I am in a position to know what his feelings were on the subject in question. My husband was present when the Marshal received the Ambassador of the Royalist Party, who demanded that the gates of Paris be opened to King Henry V., who was in the vicinity. The quick retort of MacMahon was: "If Monseigneur comes to the gates of Paris I shall be compelled to turn on him the cannons of the fort Mont Valerien!" This reply is well known, and, indeed, has been the occasion of many reproaches which the Royalist Party made to him. He was a Royalist at heart, and so was his wife, nee Duchesse de Castries, but though the friends of Gambetta have emphatically maintained that he saved the republic, he could not have done it without MacMahon's consent. The French Army was then almost entirely reactionary and would have backed its illustrious and beloved chief with enthusiasm. This was known to the Royalists.

As for the Comte de Chambord, whom I knew personally, he was a man of much intellect, and he had a vast knowledge. The unscrupulous politicians made people believe that he was a man such as you described in your editorial, because he, too, was, above all, a man of honor and disregarded political expediency when it conflicted with his lofty principles. He could not bear to see the three-colors under which his granduncle and his grandaunt, namely, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, were beheaded, and with them several thousands of faithful subjects. Like all his partisans, he rather preferred to renounce the crown of France than to be tortured all his life by the sight of the flag which had been saturated with his own blood. He wanted the white flag or no throne.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SPRINGER,
(nee de la Tour-d'Auvergne.)

New York, March 27, 1917.

MRS. HOWE'S DAUGHTER

Suggests That "Battle-Hymn of the Republic" Be Sung in Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the daughter of Julia Ward Howe I thank you for placing the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic" on the editorial page of your paper on this great day, when our country stands once more revealed to the world as the champion of liberty. In this way I feel that my mother has had her part in the triumph of the cause for which your paper has fought so valiantly all these long and weary months. It would seem fitting that the "Battle-Hymn" should be sung in our churches next Sunday.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat!" These words have never had so great a significance as they have today.

Who hears that trumpet call and does not leap to answer it is no patriot. This world crisis is the crucial moment in our history. Democracy is on trial for its life. Liberty is at stake. Civilization itself is menaced.

MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT.

New York, April 3, 1917.

An Attempt to Divide the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know that a great number of patriotic people throughout the Northwest will agree with me when I express wrath at the methods used in the advertising campaign of the Emergency Peace Federation as conducted in this part of the country.

Not merely do we repudiate the ordinary pacifist arguments as advanced, but we consider insulting the attempts in these paid advertisements to set the West against the East, and to get us to save the peace at any price propaganda by dividing the nation along sectional lines.

It awakens fury, mingled with contempt, to read, "We of the East appeal to you [of the West] to save the country from war. * * * You of the West do not realize how we are being stampeded into war. * * * The voice of the West can prevent war." As if, forsooth, Americanism and a sense of national honor became less keen when a man quitted the Hudson and went to dwell by the Mississippi!

Of all the blunders committed by the pacifists and their pro-German overlords none has seemed more grievous than this—to attempt, in a national crisis, to array section against section, and to display America to the world as helpless in the face of a great foreign peril simply because she is miserably divided.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 31, 1917.

Justice for Germans Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At one of the prominent golf clubs in the metropolitan district all employes of German extraction were recently summarily discharged, apparently for no reason save for the blood that was in their veins. I understand that the same course has been pursued elsewhere.

Such a procedure seems to me a grave error of judgment. I do not know how loyal the men of German blood in this country feel, but I have no doubt that, with very few exceptions, they will be loyal in their acts. If any German does start anything, then summary treatment of the wrongdoer is sure to follow, and it ought to follow. But we should not begin by punishing any man just because he is of the Teutonic race.

As my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Lacey, pointed out in these columns, and as the President implies in his splendid address, the task of the Allies, of whom, thank God, we are at last one, is to destroy the Prussian State. That is the evil menace to civilization, and that power must be wiped off the fair face of the earth. To reach that end it is necessary to wage war on Germany, but we do not desire to exterminate the German race, or bring to them any suffering other than military activity requires. The discharge of inoffensive employes does not further our military aims, and, intensely pro-Ally as I have always been, I consider such a course as a moral injustice.

L. W. BATTEN.

New York, April 3, 1917.

Substitute War Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I rectify certain recent newspaper misunderstandings concerning our newly established "war substitute department"?

The new department has been organized merely to advise and assist various downtown corporations which expect to be under the necessity, owing to lack of suitable male assistance, of employing women to handle temporarily the work of their offices during the war.

The new department proposes merely to advise corporations which expect to fill the places of male office employes during the period of their enlistment, so that these positions may be properly conducted until the men return.

The National Surety Company has not dismissed any of its male office employes in connection with its war preparations, nor does it intend to, nor to suggest that other corporations do so.

JOEL RATHBONE,
Second Vice President and General Manager.

New York, April 3, 1917.

"All for America!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Frenchman says, "Vive la France!" the German says, "Deutschland ueber Alles!" The Italian says, "Viva l'Italia!" The Englishman sings, "God Save the King!" The American says—nothing!

May I suggest "All for America!" It has a double meaning. We are all for America. It also means that everything we do is for America. The slogan is as good for peace times as it is for war.

H. GERNSBACK.

New York, April 3, 1917.

American Aviators Might Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not at least possible that President Wilson's message will be censored in Germany and delivered to the soldiers and to the people in an incomplete or more or less falsified way by the Imperial Government?

If that should be the case, would it not be a magnificent work for the American aviators in France to drop in quantities upon German towns copies of the message translated into German?

HENRI PIERRE ROCHE.

New York, April 3, 1917.

"God Is Marching On."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your printing "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic" this morning was a most appropriate and inspiring act. Surely God is marching on—always has been. We have come too far down the long, long road of man's mental and spiritual evolution for anything like the Prussian phantasmagoria to be translated into abiding reality.

W. ROSS McKNIGHT.

Scranton, Penn., April 3, 1917.

COLUMBIA AWAKENED.

Shed is the robe of tolerance, dark-stained with Teuton mire;
Long has she sought in vain to stem the tide of blood and fire;
But now she stands with naked blade, and lifts her shining shield,
Sheathed in the armor she has worn on many a stricken field.

Shame on the puling pacifist, to coward close allied,
Who pleads that alien gold can salve a nation's wounded pride;
Who clamps upon a shrinking ear a weak and palsied hand
To mute the trumpet note of war which echoes through the land.

Unhooded now, to soar his pitch, aloft the eagle springs,
And distant battlefields shall hear the thunder of his wings.
Across three thousand miles of sea his angry gaze is set,
And bloody beak and claws shall pay the long-outstanding debt.

C. LANGTON CLARKE.

Toronto, April 4, 1917.

BELGIANS IN TEARS WHEN WHITLOCK LEFT

"Vive l'Amerique" Cried a Few of the Throng of Thousands —Minister Reaches Berne.

BERNE, April 3, (via Paris, April 4.)—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, reached Berne at 6 o'clock this evening looking worn and weary. He admitted feeling extremely nervous and fatigued after the tremendous strain under which he has been working, which has been especially hard during the last few weeks. Mr. Whitlock was accompanied from Zurich to Berne by Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister to Switzerland, who with the legation attaches, went part of the way to the frontier to meet him.

The Swiss Government sent three high officers to Schaffhausen to meet the Americans and accompany them to Zurich. From Brussels to the frontier the Whitlock party was escorted by Baron von Falkenhausen, an official especially delegated by Governor General von Bissing. The party left Brussels on Monday night on a special train.

In addition to sixty Americans, composing the legation staff, consular agents and all but five of the Belgian Relief Commission officials, Mr. Whitlock traveled with the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires from Brussels with his staff and their families.

Mr. Whitlock described his departure from Brussels as extremely touching. The Belgians, who, since the breach of relations between the United States and Germany, have been pathetically anxious lest the departure of the Americans might mean starvation for them, gathered by thousands at the Gare du Nord to say farewell.

It was feared that there would be some demonstration which would bring down the anger of the German authorities and cause some reprisal on the Belgians, but the latter, realizing this themselves, remained almost entirely silent, although many wept.

As the train pulled out of the station an occasional "Vive l'Amerique!" broke the quiet, but the majority stood with bared heads and contented themselves with waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5.—A Zurich dispatch to The Daily News says that Minister Whitlock stated that he had had a pleasant journey and the Germans had shown him every courtesy.

A member of the party explained that the Minister delayed his departure until he obtained permission for all the members of the relief commission to accompany him, which was eventually accorded. General Bissing visited the Minister and bade him farewell.

RAILWAYS ONE FOR DEFENSE

Fairfax Harrison Explains Unity of System Under Government Plans.

In a statement issued yesterday Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and General Chairman of the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association, said:

"The railroads of the United States, acting through the American Railway Association, have arranged to put at the service of the Government and to give preferential use of all facilities which may be needed for national defense. For some time past committees of railroad officers, in co-operation with the office of the Quartermaster General of the army, have been making plans to promote in case of war effective use of the country's transportation facilities. These plans have now been completed.

"The plan of operation worked out here is in distinct contrast to that adopted in England at the outset of the war. There the Government immediately assumed responsibility for operation of the railroads and exercised its authority to that end through a committee composed of the heads of the principal lines. The Government guaranteed that net earnings of the companies would continue to be what they had been before the war started.

"In this country the plan is that the Government shall advise the railroads what service it requires, and the responsibility will be upon the railroad managers to provide that service. When working to that end the railroads of the country will be operated practically as one system.

"The plan places responsibility upon experienced railroad officers for producing results, and the Government's only function in this connection is to determine what its requirements are. It is the belief of railroad companies that this will not only work for efficiency of service, but for economy in operation as well.

"The above plan of co-operation between the Government and the railroads is most desirable, and the latter are keenly appreciative of this opportunity to demonstrate to the country at large the value in time of war of railroads with elastic management.

"It is believed that the transportation companies will be able to afford to the Government expeditiously all the service it may require, without substantial interference with the commercial business of the country. Government business will, of course, receive preferential movement; but it is not anticipated that ordinary traffic will experience abnormal delays."

MEATLESS DAY IN BRITAIN.

Controller Also Regulates Allowance of Other Foods.

LONDON, April 4.—Baron Devonport, the British food controller, has ordered that, beginning April 15, in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs there shall be one meatless day weekly. In London the day will be Tuesday. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom it will be Wednesday.

The Controller has also ordered that no potatoes or food containing potatoes shall be allowed, except on meatless days and on Friday.

The order imposes restrictions on the quantities of meat, sugar and bread at meals served in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs. The scale for meat is, for breakfast, two ounces; luncheon, five ounces, and dinner, five ounces. The bread restrictions call for two ounces at all these meals.

Baron Devonport, in explaining the order, said he expected it to result in a saving of 65 per cent. of the meat now consumed, 53 per cent. of bread and 63 per cent. of sugar. He said he had originally intended to order two meatless days, but that he feared this would lead to an increase in bread consumption.

LABOR UNREST IN HAMBURG.

Shipbuilders Demand a Third More in Wages.

COPENHAGEN, April 4, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt says that labor difficulties have broken out in the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works in Hamburg. The workmen demand a one-third increase in their wages. Most of Germany's great ocean liners have been built at the Vulcan Works.

Labor difficulties and strikes have been reported from various parts of Germany in the last few months. Trouble of a serious nature in Hamburg was reported from various sources following the Russian revolution. These reports were substantiated by statements of Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag referring to "the deplorable events in Hamburg and Bremen."

A strike occurred in February in the Krupp Works at Essen, the heart of Germany's munition and artillery industry. More recently strikes have been reported among the munition workers in Dusseldorf, and among the coal miners at Penzburg. These strikes, it was said, were caused by the food scarcity, which was also credited with being responsible for serious riots in Berlin and other big German cities.

GERMAN INTRIGUES A MEXICAN BUGABOO

Times Correspondent Reports Carranza Regime Friendly to United States.

RUIN IN TEUTONIC ALLIANCE

Officials Realize Kaiser Must Defeat Allies and America to Redeem Promises.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—While the entire border is alarmed about the threatened German attempt to invade the United States from the Mexican Republic, and is pleading for an immediate invasion of that republic, in order to forestall any possibility of trouble, to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who has had the opportunity to know the official sentiment of the present Mexican Government, it seems as if there was an unknown purpose behind these alarming rumors.

The average rumor is seemingly based upon the supposition that the present Government of Mexico is in the hands of a group of uneducated men, who are all antagonistic to the United States. It must be admitted that the present administration is composed of men who have triumphed after several years of revolution, in which they have been aided by the United States, and that the majority of these men in power are men who have lived in the United States, and who are thoroughly familiar with the American people, their spirit, and resources.

Carranza has been in the United States several times. During the Madero revolution he was in Washington and he has also stayed in San Antonio. Ignacio Bonillas, present ambassador to Washington, has lived in the United States for about twenty-five years and is a graduate of Boston Tech. Luis Cabrera is well known in Washington and New York, Rafael Zubaran was in Washington as special agent for the Carranza revolution, and Roberto Pesquiera, who is a member of Mexico's new Congress, is also well known in New York and has practically lived most of his life along the border of Arizona. Alberto Panie, head of the railways of Mexico, is well known in New York, Samuel Belden is a well known lawyer of San Antonio, and Eliseo Arredondo is ex-ambassador in Washington. Juan Sanches Ascona, special agent to France, who is now a member of the Mexican Senate, firmly believes in the ultimate triumph of the allied powers.

Foresee Ruin in Step.

It is folly to suppose that these men who are so well posted upon American conditions would not use their influence to prevent Mexico from taking a step which would mean ruin. Then the fact that Carranza's daughters were educated in St. Louis and that his nephews were at the Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy, where the names of Salinas and Martinez Carranza are well known and where the son of Jesus Carranza, brother of Venustiano, is now studying, show that there is not an anti-American feeling among those in power, although naturally there is a pro-Mexican spirit.

While the reports of the Department of the South show that for some time the number of Germans crossing at Brownsville and Laredo has been normal, as almost one-half have returned to American soil, yet there is a reason for the movement of Germans who, fearing that they might be placed in concentration camps, attempt to leave the United States. Where can they go? Surely not to Canada. Mexico is about the only country which they can reach.

Knowing that the present spread of the revolution in the northern part of Mexico is and has been due to the shortage of ammunition and that each shipment of ammunition as it is received is hurried to the northern State of Chihuahua and that the Government troops have been practically withdrawn from the State of Morelos, owing to that shortage, it is impossible to believe that even though ten thousand Germans crossed into Mexico it would make a difference as they would not have a cartridge apiece. This deterrent does not take into consideration the opposition of the Government.

The new ammunition works recently purchased from Japan cannot be in shape to turn out ammunition for several months, and although there is a smokeless powder plant included in this purchase it cannot turn out an ounce of powder for some time.

It has been suggested that Germany might send ammunition by a submarine of the Deutschland type. The impracticability of that idea is shown by a slight calculation as to the weight of ammunition which would be needed, and the fact that our ships in Mexican waters would be able to prevent the arrival of these boats. Moreover, the first overt act would mean the prompt seizure of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other ports, with the prompt dispatching of an army.

It has been my privilege as correspondent of THE TIMES to talk with many of the officials of the present Government about this matter, and while they have declined to talk for publication yet I feel that I am not betraying a confidence when I say that in answer to my questions they all countered with this question: What could Mexico gain by going against the United States? They say Germany would have not only to win this war but then be strong enough to conquer the United States to be in a position to dispose of American territory.

Want No European Alliance.

Carranza, Obregon, Aguilar, and others have stated to me that Mexico did not want an alliance with Europe, as Mexico had one sorry experience, referring to the French attempt to seat Maximilian. They say that Mexico would welcome an alliance with Latin American States, as they are all of one blood and the same traditions.

There are a number of Germans in Mexico who bitterly hate the United States for the ammunition shipments to Europe, as they hold that Germany would have ended the war before now except for the assistance given to the Allied Powers by the United States. A number of these Germans are very patriotic and would willingly do anything possible to help their home country. Plots have been made, not only in Mexico, but in all Central America. Loud boasting by Germans has been heard in public in Mexico, and many threats are made daily that Germany will win this war and then the United States will pay for all its assistance to the Allies. Whether this condition has passed the boasting stage is better known to the State Department than to the layman, but it is well known that the Mexican Government is watching the matter closely and that no overt act will be permitted.

An increase in the number of Germans in Mexico City has been noticed. This is due to the fact that in all American and British companies all German employes have been discharged. It is estimated that in the Tampico-Tuxpam districts more than 2,000 Germans are now out of work; many more have been discharged from the mining camps, and owing to the unsettled conditions many German business houses have reduced their corps of employes.

LONDON, April 4.—According to information here, Germans are flocking to Mexico from South America, having taken with them considerable quantities of arms and ammunition.

Pani Made Commerce Minister.

MEXICO CITY, April 4.—Alberto Pani, President of the National Railways of Mexico, last night was made Minister of Commerce. This is the office created by splitting the Department of Fomento in half. It is expected General Eduardo Hay will be named Minister of the other half.

RUSSIA PROCLAIMS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Discriminatory Measures Largely Responsible for Rasputin's Rise and Czar's Downfall.

WOMEN TO HAVE FRANCHISE

Premier Says They Will Be Allowed to Vote in Election for Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—The Provisional Government today repealed all laws actually in force limiting the rights of Russian citizens regarding creeds and religions.

LONDON, April 4.—Women will be allowed to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly in Russia, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. Prince Lvoff, Premier in the Provisional Government, has so informed a deputation of women who waited upon him.

The news that the Russian Provisional Government had repealed all laws limiting the religious rights of citizens was regarded in New York last night by authorities on Russian affairs as one of the most important developments of the revolution. Dr. Avram Coralnik, who has been in New York since last October as the representative of the Birshevia Vedomosti, an influential publication at Petrograd, and who starts on his return trip to Russia via Japan today, said that these discriminatory measures were largely responsible for the rise to power of the notorious Rasputin and the fall of the Czar and the house of Romanoff.

Dr. Coralnik told a remarkable story of the practices of the Khlysty, the religious sect to which Rasputin and the members of the royal household belonged, and he asserted that the tyranny of the "peasant monk," as Rasputin was known, presented only one phase of the complex religious situation that had grown up through decades of bigotry and oppression.

"Although, as is well known all over the world," said Dr. Coralnik, "the Jews were the most persecuted people in Russia, they were not the only ones to suffer. The dominant church in Russia before the advent of the republic was the Greek Orthodox Church. This church discriminated, bitterly and brutally also, against the Poles, who are Roman Catholics; the Mohammedans, who form a great part of the population in Kazan, in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, Khiba, and in fact all of Central Asia; the Stunda, which is a sect somewhat like the Baptists; the Molokans, the Doukhobors, and others too numerous to mention.

"But even the dominant church was not particularly happy under the rule of Rasputin and through him of the Khlysty. This sect recognizes no law in the relation of the sexes, and believes that sin expiates sin. It may be hard in the United States to understand this kind of religion, but it exists, and it gave Russia Rasputin.

"About ten years ago a movement was started among some of the clergy for a separation of the Church and the State, and a great many intellectuals, like Professor Bulgakov, worked to accomplish it. Filonenko, a clergyman and a prominent member of the Duma, announced that Russia had been brought to the verge of ruin by the close connection between the Czar and the priests, and there could be no hope of averting disaster unless there was a separation.

"It looks now as if the new Government is going to institute decisive reforms in the religious life of Russia; not only to abolish restrictions on creeds and faiths, not only to cease oppressing the great masses of sectarians among the Jews, but to pave the way for the final separation of Church and State, which is the only means of elevating the religious spirit of Russia, which has been so depraved by centuries of politics in Russia.

"The restrictions and ordinances against the Jews would fill libraries, although the fundamental laws themselves were not especially oppressive. The old Governments did what they could to make the lives of the Jews impossible, by provisional restrictions, special laws, so-called interpretations of the Senate, and by local enactments for which the Governors of the provinces were solely responsible. The policy of Russia up to the time of Alexander III. was to assimilate and Russify the Jews; but with the coming of Alexander III., and especially in the time of Nicholas II., the governmental policy changed radically. They wanted not to assimilate the Jews, but to exterminate them, or to drive them out of the country. This policy was best expressed in the famous words of Plehve, who said: 'We want to exterminate one-third of the Jews by every means possible; to get another third out of the country, and to convert the last third into Christians.'

"The most terrible thing in Russia in the last twenty years was that the Government tried and partly succeeded in sowing hatred for the Jews among the Russian people, who are naturally tolerant and broad. The man on the street came finally to believe that the Jew, whatever his position, was an outlaw and an outcast, and not protected by law.

"There is now hope that not only will the Jews of Russia become free, but that they will be permitted to assist in the development of their country, and this is especially important because of the relations between Russia and the great trade nations like England and the United States."

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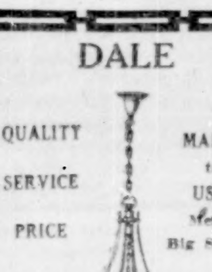

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SEES ZIONISM'S END IN RUSSIAN REVOLT

Jewish Problem Solved, "Freedom Is the Messiah," Says Rabbi Philipson.

The Russian revolution solves the Jewish question and practically extinguishes the Zionist movement, according to Rabbi David Philipson of Cincinnati, an address by whom on the subject is printed in the current issue of the American Israelite. Dr. Philipson said in part:

"The Jewish problem in these days has been chiefly a Russo-Jewish problem. The unspeakable persecutions of the Jew in Russia, the terrible massacres and pogroms started and fomented by the bureaucracy which has now toppled to its fall, made the Jewish problem acute in all the world. The exodus of millions of Russian Jews to the United States and the western countries of Europe since 1881, when the systematic massacring of the Jews began in Russia, brought the matter closely home to all the friends of freedom in all the world.

"Many despaired and threw up their hands. But there have been those of us who throughout all these trying years of anti-Jewish excesses in Russia and anti-Semitism elsewhere, have not permitted ourselves to be deflected from our faith that the better and higher forces must in the end gain the victory.

"Freedom is the Messiah. The messianic age is dawning for our brethren in Russia, even as it dawned years ago for the Jews in western Europe and notably in the United States.

"The obtaining of full rights by Jews in Russia ought to mean the beginning of the end of the Zionistic movement. Zionism is the child of anti-Semitism. Had there been no persecutions in Russia and no anti-Semitism elsewhere, Zionism would never have been born. This movement is a counsel of despair. Zionists despaired of the increasing triumphs of the spirit of freedom. They declared that the Jew must have a refuge to which to flee from the outrages of persecution, and that therefore a Jewish State must be set up which would grant protection. We non-Zionists, though greatly depressed because of the sufferings of our brethren in the lands of persecution, yet would not yield in even the darkest days to this counsel of despair.

"And may I record my firm faith that our blessed land of liberty took the first step toward bringing this remarkable consummation to pass when the United States Congress with practical unanimity, there being but one dissenting vote, refused to renew the commercial treaty with Russia because of discrimination against American citizens of Jewish faith in the matter of passports? This fine assertion of the rights of all citizens of the United States without regard to creed brought the subject of Jewish disabilities in Russia into the field of practical Russo-American diplomacy. There was only one way of settling the matter, and that was to settle it right. This will now be done with the removal of every vestige of discrimination against Jews in Russia."

PRESIDENT'S ACTION ELECTRIFIES RUSSIA

News Greeted with Shouts of Joy in Duma and Demonstrations in Streets.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—News of the impending intervention of the United States was first received at Tauride Palace, where the Council of Soldiers and Workingmen's Deputies was in session. The announcement, made from the tribune, evoked a storm of applause, and soon the entire palace echoed with shouts and hurrahs. Impromptu meetings were at once held in the foyer, where orators explained to the soldiers the enormous importance of President Wilson's declaration.

Dr. Paul Milukoff, the Foreign Minister, when he received the news said: "The ideal side of the war is once more emphasized by the intervention of America. For me it becomes still clearer under these circumstances that without victory there can be no peace."

Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, said: "America's intervention on the side of the powers at war with Germany is the best guarantee of an early victory over the Germans."

Street manifestations occurred throughout Petrograd in honor of the occasion.

Urges King George to Greet Russia.

LONDON, April 4.—The Star today suggests that "King George ought to follow the example set by the President of the United States and send a greeting to the Russian people and the American people in the name of the British Empire."

Miss Forbes to Wed C. McK. Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 27 West Fifty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Livingston Forbes, to Clinton McKesson Perry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Perry of this city.

Miss Forbes is a graduate of Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff. Mr. Perry is a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment, and was on duty at the Mexican border all of last Summer.

No date has been set for the wedding, which will take place shortly.

Big Holy Week Audience at 'Lakme.'

Delibes's "Lakme" was sung for the third time by Barrientos, Martinelli, and De Luca at the opera last evening to an audience of amazing proportions for Wednesday in Holy Week. The war season prosperity indeed continues without a parallel in the history of the Metropolitan. "Aida" is again sold out with Caruso tonight, and so is a third special "Parsifal" tomorrow afternoon.

Hostess to Ambassador Gerard.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained last evening at her residence, 1 East Sixty-second Street, with a dinner for Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard. The Countess Joseph Gizycka of Washington, who is in the city for several days, was among the guests.

Benefit for Prince of Wales Fund.

An entertainment will be held this evening in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund. Among those appearing on the program will be Mme. Maardyn Lyska, Miss Catherine Mathieu, Miss Beatrice Bowman, Miss Hazel Collins, Miss Jeannette Grant, Miss May Fowler, Daniel Wolf, Leo Frankel, and Harry Westford.

$1,800 FOR ZIEM'S 'VENICE' LEADS SALE

75 Paintings from Estates of James B. Haggin and Others Bring $16,575 at the Plaza.

GEROME'S 'THE DUET' $1,275

"Bashi-Bazouk Singing," Also by Gerome, Fetches $1,400, and Verboeckhoven's "On the Farm" $575

Paintings of the French, American, English, and Dutch schools were sold at the Plaza last evening under the auspices of the American Art Association by the direction of the heirs of the late James B. Haggin; from the estates of Matthew Addy of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati; Oren Westcott, Providence, R. I., and others, Thomas E. Kirby conducting the sale.

The highest price was paid by Clapp & Graham, $1,800 for "Venice," by Ziem, belonging to the estate of Matthew Addy. Two other prices in four figures were paid by R. H. Lorenz, agent, $1,275 for Gerome's "The Duet," a Turkish soldier and his tame crow, and $1,400 paid by Lorenz for "Bashi-Bazouk Singing," another rich-toned Eastern picture by the same artist.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of paintings bringing $100 and over:

5—On the Alcala, Spain, (panel)—E. Sanchez-Perrier; Bernet, agent	$240
6—Master's Faithful Guardians, (panel)—F. Vos; C. Thiermans	190
10—Birth of Venus, (water color)—Victor Florence Pollet; R. H. Lorenz, agent	200
11—Deer—Arthur F. Tait, N. A.; J. L. Le Roy	105
14—A Cup of Chocolate, (panel)—Jules Worms; J. L. Le Roy	135
22—The Toast, (panel)—Alonso Perez; Captain J. R. De Lamar	600
27—In the Wine Cellar—Antonio Tamburini; A. H. Goldingham	180
30—Music in the Cloisters—Afons Spring; Henry Schulweis	140
33—The Duet—Jean Leon Gerome; R. H. Loring, agent	1,275
34—Sleighing in Russia—Jaroslav Vesin; R. J. Held	180
36—In the Salon—Charles Louis Muller; J. L. Le Roy	170
38—Priscilla, (panel,) George Henry Boughton; Seaman, agent	310
39—Coming Home from the Fair, Frederik Hendrik Kaemmerer; Seaman, agent	200
40—Bashi-Bazouk Singing, Jean Leon Gerome; R. H. Lorenz, agent	1,400
41—"Speak!" Florent Willems; J. L. Le Roy	160
42—King of the Jungle, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; H. T. E. Beardsley	270
43—Landscape: Near Montmartre, Georges Michel; V. Thompson	140
44—Woodland Landscape, Georges Michel; V. Thompson	300
46—In the Arctic Regions, William Bradford, A. N. A.; J. L. Le Roy	130
47—Young Woman, Gabriel Cornelius von Max; K. C. Sylvester	110
48—After Dinner—Léon Bazile Perrault; G. S. Hartford	$125
49—The Surprise—Alonso Perez; J. T. Le Roy	210
51—The Young General, (panel)—Paul Wagner; G. S. Hartford	105
52—Departure of the Bride, (panel)—Jules Worms; Holland Galleries	270
54—Mont St. Michel—Edward Moran, A. N. A.; Holland Galleries	200
55—Sheep and Lambs—Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven; Henry Schultheis	675
57—Venice—Felix Francois Ziem; Clapp & Graham	1,800
59—The Festival—Attributed to James Baker Pyne; J. L. Le Roy	210
60—Women at the Bath—Jean Leon Gerome; Holland Galleries	875
61—At the Ferry—Adrien Moreau; Holland Galleries	340
63—On the Farm, (panel)—Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven; J. L. Le Roy	575
64—The Proposal—Florent Willems; J. L. Le Roy	210
69—Happy Parents—Charles Louis Muller; Holland Galleries	250
70—Borders of the River Lepte—Achille Francois Oudinot; Holland Galleries	160
71—Youth—Simon Mathurin Lantara; Seaman, agent	475
72—Mother and Children—Elizabeth Gardner, (Mme. W. A. Bouguereau;) Holland Galleries	800
73—The Adoration of the Goddess Minerva Polliade by the Maidens of Athens—Hector Leroux—Thompson	270
74—View of Artrani, near Amalfi, Gulf of Salerno—George Loring Brown; H. S. Harkness	490
75—On the Coast—J. L. Eugene Isabey; G. Franklin	100

The returns for the seventy-five pictures were $16,675. The sale will be concluded at the Plaza tonight.

WAR BONDS 'AT COUNTER.'

Dry Goods Association Offers to Sell Them for Treasury.

Nation-wide co-operation of department stores and the retail dry goods trade generally with the Government in helping to finance the war was offered yesterday by E. L. Howe, Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in a telegram sent to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury. Mr. Howe proposed that if the Government decided to issue small denomination bonds or notes for war financing, the dry goods stores of the country would be glad to treat such paper as merchandise and sell it over the counter.

"About 2,500 stores throughout the country are available for this purpose," said Mr. Howe. "The fact that the stores had undertaken to distribute note or bond issues would commend them to purchasers who, while having great faith and confidence in our Government, might be unacquainted with the desirability of such an obligation."

GERMANS QUIT SPEYER FIRM

Schuster and Beit von Speyer Resign Because of Impending War.

The withdrawal of Speyer & Co.'s two German members, Richard Schuster of this city and Eduard Beit von Speyer of Frankfort-on-the-Main, from partnership in the firm was announced yesterday, because of the impending war between the United States and Germany. James Speyer, head of the house, announced also his withdrawal from the German banking firm of Lazaar, Speyer & Ellissen of Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the Speyer offices it was said that relations between the house and its German connections ceased some time ago.

Benefit for Motor Ambulance Fund.

A tea dance and concert are to be held on Friday afternoon, April 20, at the Biltmore for the benefit of the Motor Ambulance Fund of the New York County Red Cross. The artists will include David Bispham, Mme. Del Valle, Mary Jordan, and Mary Lawton. The latter will recite war poems.

There are six Red Cross Base Hospitals ready for immediate use in this city. An ambulance costs $1,223. An anonymous donation has been received for one ambulance.

A Daughter to Mrs. E. H. Raymond, Jr.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Holman Raymond, Jr., of 380 Riverside Drive, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on last Sunday. Mrs. Raymond was Miss C. Isabel Ashwell of this city.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Advt.

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TO GERMAN-AMERICANS.

An Appeal by ex-Mayor Blankenburg to be True to Their Oath.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Rudolph Blankenburg, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, has issued the following, addressed to citizens, like himself, of German birth:

The President has spoken, Congress is about to declare a state of war between our country and the German Empire!

In this hour of stress and strife it behooves all citizens of German birth or descent to declare their unflinching allegiance to the country of their adoption, and to show by word and deed that they are true and unfaltering Americans. Deeply distressed as we are that the century-old friendly relations between the Fatherland and our great Republic have been severed, much as we deplore the circumstances that have led to this unavoidable step, our duty is plain. We have sworn troth to the flag and we shall follow the flag, ready to do our duty.

We sought a home in the New World and found it. We were invited and welcomed under the Declaration of Independence, under the Constitution and under laws that assured us equal rights with those who had come before us. Now let us show that we are worthy of this high privilege, that we are worthy of American citizenship, the priceless boon of mankind.

On attaining citizenship we forswore fealty to the potentate under whose sceptre we were born, a fealty which we disowned, for we abhorred being slavish subjects of King or Prince when liberty beckoned us from beyond the sea and offered us equality among all men. This, therefore, is our home, the country of our choice; to its honor and defense we pledge our all.

We still love the country of our origin, we cherish the old fireside, the ties of affection and friendship bind us to family and home. We hope and pray that ere long peace shall return and that good-will take the place of enmity and contention in this war-ridden world. By cordial co-operation on the part of all this happy hour will be hastened.

To our President and to our common country we send greetings. Our acts will show how we condemn and scorn the "hyphen" so unjustly bestowed upon us as a class. We are not German-Americans, but Americans of German birth or descent, and as Americans we shall live and, if need be, die.

DRESDEN TO EAT ELEPHANT.

Restaurant Keeper Buys a "Bad" One of a Showman for $2,250.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—There will be elephant steaks and cutlets on the menus of the Bärenschenke, one of the largest and most popular restaurants in Dresden, which bought a live elephant recently and had it killed at the municipal slaughterhouse. The beast's name was Jumbo. He was only eighteen years old and until a few weeks ago was employed as a performer in the Stosch-Sarasani traveling circus.

Jumbo was born and reared in the circus and for a long time had been a special favorite with Director Sarasani, who had taught him to dance and dine like a gentleman at a restaurant. He might have gone on dancing and dining for decades had he not lost his temper too often lately and thrown table, bell, plates, and bottles at the poor clown who waited on him in the arena. When his terpsichorean act, too, assumed a violent character, endangering his trainer's life, Jumbo was sentenced to death by Director Sarasani, who sold his carcass in advance to the proprietor of the Bärenschenke for 9,000 marks ($2,250 at normal exchange rates.) Several veterinary surgeons and professors of natural history witnessed the execution. An old African elephant-hunter, now settled as a farmer in the neighborhood, emptied his rifle twice into Jumbo's head, close behind the ear, and the huge beast collapsed stone-dead, with a tremendous crash. Some twenty butchers went to work on the carcass, which weighed more than 5,500 pounds. The skin alone weighed 600 pounds and was sold for 1,000 marks to a leather manufacturer. The animal was absolutely healthy, and there will be roast elephant at the Bärenschenke within two weeks, the period required for the "hanging" of the meat.

SIXTH AVENUE ALL AGLOW.

Merchants Show Broadway Is Not the Only Street Open at Night.

Sixth Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, looked like a section of Spotless Town last night, which was the beginning of a six-night campaign for a brighter Sixth Avenue. All the shops in the neighborhood were ablaze with light, and, in spite of the dim street illuminations, one of the darkest blocks in this district was suddenly converted into one of the brightest in town.

A little paint, some soap and water, with a touch of local pride, had worked wonders in the block. The merchants on the avenue, from Herald Square to Central Park, were pointing with pride to the results of the experiment, and competition for the prize cups to be awarded for the best window display and the best illumination is keen.

"Sixth Avenue Week" will end Monday night with a street pageant, in which all of the members will participate. The geniuses of the Hippodrome are arranging the celebration.

Mrs. Paul R. Shipman.

Mrs. Alice Davidson Shipman died yesterday at her home at Edgewater Park, Burlington County, N. J. Her husband, Paul R. Shipman, who was associate editor of The Louisville Journal during the civil war, died two weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

SANDFORD CLARK of Roselle, N. J., who, before his retirement from business twenty years ago, held a commission from the Japanese Government to teach the Japanese the use of agricultural implements, died last night in the Elizabeth General Hospital.

ASA HULL, who was in business in California until his retirement about forty years ago, died yesterday in his ninety-first year, at his residence, 23 Riverside Drive. He was born in Castleton, N. Y., and went to California during the days of the gold fever in 1849. Mr. Hull was the senior elder of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Broadway.

ELIAS HARLOW RUSSELL, formerly Principal of the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass., died there on Tuesday night. He was 80 years old.

BENJAMIN L. FLOWER, sales manager for the American Sales Book Company, died at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday. He was 52 years old.

WILLIAM D. ADAMS, a retired woolen merchant, died on Tuesday in East Orange, N. J. He was 60 years old.

HENRY H. HOLLY, an architect with offices in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Summit. He was 44 years old.

WILLIAM H. BARRETTO, an official timer for jockey clubs, is dead at his home, 38 West Ninth Street, in his seventy-seventh year.

THOMAS O'KANE, a retired publisher, died Monday at his home, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was born seventy-six years ago.

JULIUS J. BARUCH, a member of the cloak and suit firm of Harry Kitzinger & Co., died Monday at his home, 706 Riverside Drive. He was 44 years old.

JAMES B. MERWIN, temperance lecturer and writer, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,732 Grove St., Brooklyn. He took the stump in Illinois with Abraham Lincoln in 1855 for temperance.

WALTER VAN VECHTEN, an employe of the Department of Docks, died on Monday in Brooklyn. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. ANNA H. WOGLOM REUMAN, wife of Frank H. Reuman, a lawyer, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,172 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush. She was born in New York forty-nine years ago.

RAFAEL JOSEPH VEGA, 59 years old, a retired wholesale tobacco dealer, died on Monday at 697 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN BEEKMAN TALMADGE, a retired lawyer, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. Boniface, in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was born in Whitehouse, N. J., and was in his seventieth year. Mr. Talmage was a graduate of the New York University and until his retirement three years ago practiced law at 320 Broadway.

ANGELO M. SARTORELLI, linguist and lawyer, died suddenly at his home, 170 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Sartorelli was a lawyer at 302 Broadway, and several years ago he was candidate for a Judgeship on the Republican ticket. He was born in Tangiers, Morocco, and was 54 years old. He came to this country as a young man and was graduated from New York University.

GEORGE HOWLAND of 289 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the oldest employe of the New York Dock Company, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn and was 65 years old.

CHARLES A. CARPENTER, for twenty-five years a salesman with B. T. Babbitt & Co., died on Monday in the Kings County Hospital. He was 66 years old.

ROBERT BLEAKIE, a woolen manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home at Hyde Park, near Boston. He was 83 years old.

RUBIN ROSENSTEIN, a retired poultry dealer, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,522 Webster Avenue, the Bronx. He was 84 years old.

GEORGE ADAMS, a real estate broker, died suddenly near his home in South Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday.

SAFEGUARD CHILDREN IN FEEDING TROOPS

Dr. Lusk Will Urge Government Not to Repeat German Mistake of Under Rationing.

Scientific experiments on American boys to determine the quantity of food best suited to insure maximum endurance are understood to have been responsible for the recent decision of the German Government and the Belgian Relief Commission to increase rations for children, in the hope of decreasing the death rate from tuberculosis.

Six Irvington Boy Scouts were brought to this city some months ago for experiments at Bellevue Hospital and Cornell Medical College under observation of Dr. E. F. Du Bois, Medical Director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology.

Conclusions regarding the effect upon boys not yet 14 years old of the amount of food ordinarily required by adults appeared in American medical journals and came to the attention of the German Government and the Belgian commission.

The Boy Scouts were tested in respiration calorimeters, and it was proved that heat production is higher in the human body before the age of 14 than in later years and that the requirement of calories for boys is 25 per cent. greater than that of similarly constituted adults.

The commission which concerned itself with the food situation in Germany at the outbreak of the war underestimated the food required during adolescence, in the opinion of American scientists, with disastrous results to the health of German children.

Scientists in America are planning, it was said yesterday, to take steps to avoid the mistakes made in Germany if Government rationing becomes necessary.

In view of the present situation, in which the United States must consider problems of agriculture and food both for home and Entente consumption, a movement has been put under way to have American scientists take the matter up with the Government.

When the National Academy of Sciences meets in Washington, April 13, Dr. Graham Lusk, Professor of Physiology at Cornell, will assert that the United States should send troops to Europe, but that it would be impractical unless the Government could provide food to sustain the nation and supply the Entente. It will be suggested at the Washington convention that a committee be appointed to urge this phase of economic preparedness upon the Government and that the childhood ration be considered on the basis of its importance.

Mrs. Caroline Cachard Dies in Paris.

Mrs. Caroline Cachard, widow of Edward Cachard, died yesterday at her home, 4 Rue Chalgrin, Paris, in her seventy-ninth year, according to a cable message received here yesterday. She was an aunt of Louis Keller of this city.

Before her marriage Mrs. Cachard was Miss Caroline Chazournes, a daughter of the late Felix Chazournes, and she had lived abroad for many years. She was a member of an old French family that came to New York in 1830 and a niece of the late Jules Brugiere and the late Mrs. Alphonse P. Montant. She is survived by two sons, Edward B. Cachard and Henry Cachard, the latter the Paris representative of the law firm of Coudert Brothers.

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LORD ALLERTON DEAD.

Ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland Was a Prominent Railroad Official.

LONDON, April 4.—Lord Allerton of Chapel Allerton, born William Lawies Jackson, died in London today. He was born in 1840, and was a son of William Jackson of Leeds. He was a member of the House of Commons for Leeds for more than twenty years, up to the time he was made First Baron of Chapel Allerton in 1902. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from 1885 to 1891, and he was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1891-1892.

Lord Allerton was Chairman of the Great Northern Railroad. He was instrumental in having dining car and sleeping car accommodations for third-class passengers put on English railroads.

MELVILLE ELLIS DEAD.

Prominent Designer of Costumes and Pianist Dies of Typhoid Fever.

Melville Ellis, well known in the theatrical world as a pianist and designer of costumes, died yesterday morning from typhoid fever in the New York Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Ellis was taken ill last week while appearing with Irene Bordoni at the Palace and had to leave the bill after Wednesday night's performance.

Mr. Ellis was born in Phoenix, Ariz., thirty-eight years ago. He spent the early years of his life in San Francisco and there developed an unusual talent as a pianist. Upon coming to New York he quickly established himself as a musical comedy favorite, his specialty being a pianologue, in giving which he was usually assisted by a vocalist.

Simon C. Weinberg.

Simon C. Weinberg, lawyer and well known in Democratic politics, died from pneumonia yesterday after a short illness at his home, 171 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a former President of the Anawanda Club and prominent in fraternal orders. Mr. Weinberg was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 1, 1875, the son of the late Herman Weinberg. He was a graduate of the New York Law School. He and his brother, Sidney H. Weinberg, composed the law firm of Weinberg Brothers. He was a member of the Bay Head Yacht Club.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ASINOF.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Asinof, (nee Pauline Adelstein,) 251 West 89th St., announce the birth of a boy Wednesday, April 4.

FLAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Flam announce the birth of a daughter on April 3 at their home, 219 Audubon Av.

Engaged.

HOMMEL—MOFFAT.—Dr. and Mrs. Edgar V. Moffat of Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Moffat, to Carlton Loos Hommel of Syracuse, N. Y.

Married.

BANGSER—SOLOMONIDY.—On Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at noon, at Hotel Marseilles, by the Rev. B. A. Tintner, Violet Solomonidy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Solomonidy, to Adolph Bangser.

BENTON—FOSTER.—On April 4, by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., LL. D., at the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av., New York City, Frederick Henry Benton of New Haven and Wallingford, Conn., to Alice Hubbard Foster of New York City and Douglas Manor, L. I., formerly of Salem, Mass.

Long Island.

McEWAN—SIELING.—April 1, Winfield, Anna Sieling to William C. McEwan.

Died.

ASHLEY.—Louise. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

ATHERTON.—In this city, on April 3, Edward Dwight Atherton, late of Boston, in his 49th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., on Thursday, April 5, at 2 P. M. Interment at Forest Hills, Boston.

BALLIN.—After a short illness, in his 61st year, Oscar E. Ballin, son of the late Eugene S. Ballin and brother of the late Mrs. David James King. Funeral services at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Thursday morning, April 5, at 11 o'clock.

BLACKMUR.—In Kew Gardens, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick M. Waterbury, on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, Mary Paul Blackmur. Funeral service at her late residence, 116 Onslow Place, Kew Gardens, Friday, April 6, at 3 P. M. Troy and Albany papers please copy.

BLUM.—On April 3, at his residence, 1 West 85th St., Charles, beloved husband of Stella Blum. Funeral private. San Francisco papers please copy.

CACHARD.—On April 4, 1917, at 4 Rue Chalgrin, Paris, Mrs. Caroline, widow of the late Edward Cachard, and daughter of the late Felix Chazournes.

CAMPBELL.—On April 3, 1917, William R. Campbell. Funeral services from his late residence, 3 Adrian Av., Marble Hill, Kingsbridge, at 8 P. M. Thursday, April 5. Interment private.

CROTHERS.—At the residence of his brother, Renwick, 6 West 107th St., on Tuesday, April 3, John, son of the late John and Jane Crothers. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration on Thursday morning, private. Interment Greenwood.

EDDY.—At Larchmont, N. Y., on Monday, April 2, Ulysses Doubleday Eddy, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday, April 5, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:06 P. M.

ELLIS.—Melville, aged 38 years, at New York Hospital on April 4, 1917. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

FENTON.—April 4, 1917, Margaret E. Fenton, beloved wife of Michael J. Fenton and mother of Ellen R. and James S. Fenton. Funeral Saturday, 10 o'clock, from her residence, Edgecombe Road and 170th St.; thence to Church of St. Rose of Lima. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Holy Cross. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

FICHTER.—On April 4, Frank A. Fichter of the firm of F. A. Fichter & Co., New York City, after a brief illness. Funeral services at the home of his mother, Mary A. Fichter, near Milton, Morris County, N. J., on Saturday, April 7, at 1 P. M. Burial at Rockaway, N. J.

HARRISON.—At Englewood, N. J., April 3, 1917, Mary Louise Harrison, in her 74th year. Funeral services from her residence, 158 Engle St., Englewood, on Thursday, April 5, at 2:30 P. M.

HOLLY.—At Summit, N. J., April 3, 1917, Henry Hobert Holly, aged 44 years. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, April 7, at 11 o'clock. Lackawanna Railroad train leaves Hoboken at 9:45.

HOWLAND.—On Wednesday, April 4, at Long Island College Hospital, George Howland, in his 65th year. Funeral services Saturday, April 7, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Claremont Avs., Brooklyn.

HULL.—Asa, at his residence, 23 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday morning, April 4, in his 92d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

Died.

KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, April 4, 1917, Robert M., son of Clara and the late Aaron W. Kellogg. Funeral service at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Knapp, 571 Newark Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 6, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

LOBER.—Entered into rest April 4, 1917, Mrs. Sarah E. Lober, widow of Michael Lober. Funeral service Thursday, April 5, at 8:15 P. M., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Diefenthaler, 561 West 183d St.

LUESSEN.—On April 2, 1917, Louisa A., beloved daughter of Louis and the late Isabel C. Luessen. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. William Roth, Nanuet, N. Y. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Thursday, April 5, at 2:30 P. M.

McLEAN.—Entered into rest, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1917, Anne A. McLean, wife of the late Rev. Alexander McLean, and devoted mother of Mrs. A. W. Byrt and S. F. McLean. Funeral services at Ocean Parkway M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Friday, April 6, at 4 P. M. Interment private, at Hudson, N. Y.

MASON.—April 4, 1917, Charles F. Mason, after three days' illness, at his home, 1 West 81st. Funeral services Friday morning at 9:30 from his late residence. Interment private.

MONHEIMER.—Members and seatholders of Temple Anshe Chesed are requested to attend the funeral of our Trustee, Isidor Monheimer, for over twenty years our honored and esteemed Treasurer, on Thursday, April 5, 10 A. M., at the temple.
MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
B. W. JACOBSON, Hon. Sec.

ROTH.—Anna, wife of Joseph Roth, mother of Isidore, Estelle, Julia, sister of Arnold, Hugo, Sigmund Gutfreund, Ernestine Fox. Funeral at her residence, 41 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J., at 11 A. M. today. Interment Bayside, Acacia.

SARTORELLI.—Suddenly, on April 3, Angelo M. Sartorelli, in his 54th year. Funeral from his home, 170 Hancock Place, Thursday, April 5.

SCHANCUPP.—On Tuesday, April 3, at her residence, 151 East 81st St., Helene Schancupp, beloved wife of Nathan, dear mother of George and Mrs. Bernard Goldberg, and devoted grandmother of Rosalind and Clarice Goldberg. Funeral services will be held at Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Lexington Av. and 72d St., Friday, April 6, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, members and seat holders of Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Beth Israel Sisterhood, and Congregation Wisdom of Men of Plinsk, are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHANCUPP.—Members and seat holders of Temple Beth Israel are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Helene Schancupp, beloved wife of Nathan Schancupp, a member of this congregation, to be held at our temple on Friday morning, 10 o'clock. S. E. BLOCH, President.

SCHANCUPP.—Members of Beth Israel Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Mrs. Helene Schancupp, which will be held at Temple Beth Israel, 72d St. and Lexington Av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.
Mrs. A. KASSEL, President.

SHERMAN.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., April 3, 1917, Mabel R. Sherman. Funeral service at 14A East 39th St., on Friday, April 6, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SHIPMAN.—At Edgewater Park, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, Alice Davidson Shipman, widow of Paul R. Shipman.

SLATER.—On Wednesday, April 4, 1917, Ephraim Depuy Slater, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 544 West 157th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

TALMAGE.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., April 4, 1917, John Beekman Talmage, in his 70th year. Services Friday evening. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 6:53 P. M.

TANNAHILL.—On April 4, 1917, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry W. Banks, Jr., at Noroton, Conn., Catherine Mortimer Tannahill, wife of the late Robert M. Tannahill, in her 57th year. Funeral at convenience of family.

THOMSON.—On April 4, at her late residence, 460 West 49th St., Mary Thomson, beloved mother of Mrs. John Black. Funeral notice later.

TIFFANY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, Joseph Burr Tiffany, beloved husband of Fannie Gere, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 234 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday afternoon.

TOMLINSON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., April 4, Julia Young, widow of R. H. Tomlinson of Toronto, Canada, in her 77th year. Interment at Toronto, Canada.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Newark, N. J., on April 4, 1917, Addison Alling Traphagen, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late home, 31 Clark St., Newark, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

TREDWELL.—On Wednesday, April 4, 1917, Ella Tredwell, wife of the late John J. Tredwell. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Edgar A. Tredwell, 336 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 6, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

TUSKA.—On April 3, at her residence, 411 West 148th St., Julia, beloved wife of the late Morris Tuska. Funeral private.

WEILAGE.—Passed away into eternal rest on April 3, George Weilage, beloved husband of Augusta Weilage, (nee Blohm.) Funeral from his late residence, 593 Eagle Av., Bronx, on Thursday, April 5, at 1 P. M.

WETMORE.—Laura V., on April 4, 1917, at the Staten Island Hospital. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. A. O'Sullivan, 10 Castleton Park, St. George, S. I., on Friday morning, April 6, at 11 o'clock. Interment after services at Moravian Cemetery, S. I.

Died.

WOEHLING.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, April 3, 1917, Edwin Willard Woehling, aged 23 years. Funeral services will be held at 116 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, April 5, at 7:30. Interment private.

ADAMS.—May, 83 Post Av., April 2, aged 30.
ASPELL.—George, 45 Franklin St., April 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CAWLEY.—Catherine F., 2,152 5th Av., April 2, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
COFFEY.—Irene V., 67 Madison St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
COHN.—Alexander, 335 West 29th St., April 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
COMAN.—Helen, 201 West 76th St., April 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CROSSON.—William H., April 2. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. Funeral private.
DUNPHY.—Margaret, 252 West 17th St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FLETCHER.—Sarah E., 115 West 227th St., April 2. Funeral private.
FORD.—Margaret, 2,311 Ellis Av., Bronx, April 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FOX.—Thomas O'M., April 2. Funeral 161 8th Av.
HEAGNEY.—Patrick, 436 West 25th St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HUGHES.—Thomas, April 3. Funeral 837 Columbus Av.
JUSKA.—Julia, 411 West 148th St., April 3. Funeral private.
KELLY.—Maria, 188 West End Av., April 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KINGSTON.—George W., 700 East 149th St., April 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
McMANUS.—Annie, April 2. Funeral 250 Willis Av.
McNIERNEY.—Patrick R., 485 Amsterdam Av., April 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
MAY.—Theresa, 208 West 136th St., April 3, aged 87. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PEARSON.—Nelson, 11 St. Nicholas Place, April 3. Funeral service tomorrow.
PIRA.—Carl A., April 2. Funeral 268 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.
RUSSELL.—William R., April 3, aged 57. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 10 A. M.
VOLZ.—William, 3,541 Willett Av., April 2. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.
WIESE.—George H., 333 East 93d St., April 2. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
WILD.—Anna, 534 East 17th St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CHAPMAN.—Frederick, 474 Sumner Av., April 3, aged 66.
CLARK.—Laura, 1,456 Bedford Av., April 3, aged 3.
COSGROVE.—Thomas, 11 Ocean Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CUMMINGS.—Mary, 4,302 Cortelyou Road, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
DEVLIN.—Edward J., 36 Bainbridge St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DRAKE.—Charles R., 815 Knickerbocker Av., April 3.
ENGLISH.—Thomas, 367 Gates Av., April 4. Funeral private.
GILLANE.—Daniel P., 152 Gold St., April 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
JOHNSTONE.—Charles A., 127 Prospect St., April 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KOBER.—Maria M., 29 Russell St., April 2, aged 76.
KREIMEIER.—Frederick, 337 Leonard St., April 3, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MARQUARDT.—Frederick, 804 Woodward Av., April 3, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MERWIN.—Major James B., 1,732 Grove St., April 3.
MIGNOT.—Louise, 367½ Pacific St., April 3. Funeral today.
MOLLOY.—Margaret, 1,013 East 96th St., April 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
PARZIAN.—John, 633 Franklin Av., April 3, aged 56.
ROURKE.—Mary, 618 Carlton Av., April 4. Funeral notice later.
REUMAN.—Anna H., 1,172 Ocean Av., April 3. Funeral private.
SIBBERT.—Emilie M., 4,315 12th Av., April 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
STEPHENSON.—William, 243 Lee Av., April 2. Funeral today.
TAWS.—George H., 67 Flatbush Av., April 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
TIMM.—Caecilie, 42 South Elliott Place, April 2.
WEINBERG.—Simon C., 171 Vernon Av., April 3, aged 42. Funeral service today.
WILDE.—Albertine H., 21A St. Felix St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WORMALD.—Sarah A. C., 143 Lott St., April 2.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAGNOLE.—Giuseppe, 25 Cutler St., Newark, April 4.
BENZ.—George, 267 18th Av., Newark, April 3, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BRIZZOLARA.—Frank, 360 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights, April 3, aged 60.
CRUMANENAUER.—Karl, Jersey City, April 3, aged 71. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DAYTON.—Frank, 241 Pacific Av., Jersey City, April 3.
DONAHUE.—Joseph, 266 High St., Newark, April 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DORRIEN.—Michael, 143 Norfolk St., Newark, April 4.
FINAN.—Reada, 144 Coles St., Jersey City, April 3.
GREANY.—Margaret, 116 Union St., Jersey City, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HOBAN.—Mary, 34 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, April 3.
HOGAN.—David, 74 Romaine Av., Jersey City, April 4.
LENZI.—Mary, 106 Leonard St., Jersey City, April 2, aged 73.
LONG.—Charles K., 826 Grand St., Jersey City, April 4. Funeral service tomorrow.
McCAULEY.—Michael, 359 Whiton St., Jersey City, April 3.
MALMBERG.—William F., 257 Jackson Av., Jersey City, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
NUFER.—Frieda W., 431 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, April 2, aged 58.
OTIS.—Arthur J., 416 Malone St., West Hoboken, April 3, aged 22.
PETERS.—Ludwig, 651 1st St., Hoboken, April 2, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PETT.—Emma, 204 13th Av., Newark, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
REIHING.—Barbara, 259 Morris Av., Newark, April 3, aged 59. Funeral April 7.
SHIELDS.—Erastus P., 68 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, April 4.
WEIGAND.—Martha, West Hoboken, April 2, aged 33.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—John R., 644 7th St., Astoria, April 3.
JOYCE.—James, 131 Jackson Av., Long Island City, April 2.
KRAEMER.—Elizabetha, Glendale, April 3, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
LACOMBE.—Mary C., Babylon, April 2.
SPETH.—John, 89 Fulton St., Astoria, April 2. Funeral today.
URBACH.—Estelle A., 480 3d Av., Astoria, April 2, aged 31. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

CORCORAN.—Elsie, mass St. Peter's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

DRESSLER.—Mary Law Hyde, in loving memory, departed this life April 5, 1899.

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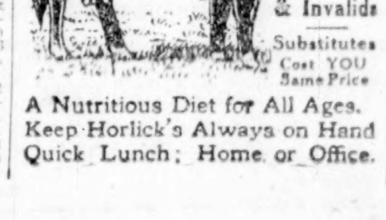
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue. All seats free. Rev. Karl Reiland, rector. Thursday evening, 8 P. M. Holy Communion and address by Dr. Reiland. Good Friday, 12 to 3 P. M. Passion Service. Addresses by Dr. Reiland. All Welcome.



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An entertainment will be given at the 44th Street Theatre on Friday afternoon, April 13th, for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. The program will include motion pictures with Douglas Fairbanks in "The Lamb" and Charles Chaplin in "Easy Street." Mme. Edvina of the Chicago Opera Company will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The committee includes Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West 58th Street.

THE CALL TO ARMS

America is in the World War.
American armies may soon be fighting side by side with the British, French and Belgian. If you can't shoulder a gun and go, you will want to follow them in spirit. You can do so in The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

OUT TODAY ON ALL STANDS.
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THE GERMAN RETREAT AT A GLANCE

This week's issue, April 2, contains a fine double page pictorial map of the battlefields of Western Europe. With it you can follow every great movement from the sweep of the German forces to within 19 miles of Paris in 1914 to their recent retreat to the "Hindenburg line."

THE NATION PREPARING.

On all sides sounds the stirring note of red-blooded American patriotism as the youth of the land, and its women too, prepare to take up the stern duties of war. A fine selection of the most striking phases of this work in this week's MID-WEEK.

STRIKING WAR SCENES

Fresh pictures showing the British and French pushing forward their lines in the wake of the retreating Germans. Striking new photographs of the picturesque campaigns in Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Holy Land.

THE KAISER AS AN ART CONNOISSEUR.

A new and unusual view of the German Emperor, illustrated with some rare reproductions of the Easter paintings by great masters in his Sans Souci palace.

Don't miss this issue of The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Tell your newsdealer you want it every week. He's often sold out. All News Stands.

McGRAW'S WARRIORS WEATHER SAND STORM AND OVERCOME THE DETROIT TIGERS

GIANTS BEAT WIND, SAND, AND TIGERS

Fifth Exhibition Is Taken from Detroit by 8 to 4 Despite Oklahoma Zephyrs.

FIVE HOME RUNS SCORED

Dust Storm Blows the Ball Over the Fences Frequently — Indian Fans Root for Thorpe.

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Okla., April 4.—Five home-run drives over the short fences of a bandbox ball park were the features of the fifth exhibition game between the Giants and Tigers today. Fly balls that would have been converted into easy outs, ordinarily, were blown over the wall for these home runs, and legitimate hits were held up by the wind until outfielders could get under them.

The Giants won this weird game by a score of 8 to 4, and once more took the lead in the series, with three victories out of the five battles played.

The same wind that blew Tyrus Cobb out of Oklahoma City yesterday and prevented a game there made conditions most disagreeable here today. The temperature dropped down to 50 degrees and the 2,000 hardy souls who ventured out to the ball park not only shivered in heavy wraps, but could not see part of the time for the dust that went sifting across the wind-swept field in blinding clouds. Umpire Brennan frequently had to call time to let the batters get the dust out of their eyes.

Under the circumstances, the twirling was good. The four boxmen were nearly blown off the slab at times, but managed to retain fair control. Anderson, who worked the first five innings against Boland, did not walk a man nor did he strike out any. Neither did Perritt fan any of the Tigers, but he gave four bases on balls. Boland and Cunningham passed five and were maced for thirteen hits.

The Giants did not wield their bats effectively until the third inning. After that they outslugged the Tigers consistently. Kauff made two singles to left field, in the seventh and ninth innings, and Fletcher hit a real home run over the left field fence during a lull in the ninth. Neither left fielder caught a ball. In fact, both played nearly over to centre field, as the teams were constantly aiming for the right garden fence, because of the strong wind.

Detroit hammered Anderson for a home run, a double, and a single in the second, but the Giants tied it in the third on a triple by Burns, Herzog's double, and a single by Fletcher. A hoist over the fence by Jones put the Tigers ahead in the fourth. Herzog canceled that run, with a homer in the fifth, and Thorpe scored on a base on balls and Fletcher's double.

The Tigers made fewer hits after that and scored their fourth run on an error in the eighth inning. The Giants assumed a commanding lead in the sixth, when they scored two runs. The last two markers were home runs by Perritt, in the eighth, and Fletcher, in the ninth. Jim Thorpe received much applause from his Indian rooters and played a good game. In five times at bat Thorpe made two singles, drew a base on balls, and struck out twice. He made one hit and fanned once while batting right-handed, and then did the same thing left-handed.

The teams left for Wichita on their special train tonight.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Burns,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	5	3	2	5	6
Thorpe,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Fletcher,ss	5	1	3	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Holke,1b	5	0	1	14	0
Rariden,c	2	1	1	1	1
McCarty,c	1	0	0	1	0
Anderson,p	2	0	0	1	0
Perritt,p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	37	8	12	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	3
Young,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Crawford,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	1	0	0	1
Heilman,cf	4	1	1	1	0
G.Burns,1b	3	1	2	9	2
R.Jones,3b	4	1	2	4	1
Spencer,c	4	0	1	5	1
Boland,p	3	0	1	1	2
Cunn'g'm,p	0	0	0	1	2
aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	14

a Batted for Cunningham in ninth.

New York	0 0 2	0 2 2	0 1 1	—8
Detroit	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	—4

Errors—Herzog, Thorpe, Crawford. Two-base hits—Crawford, Burns, Herzog, Fletcher, Holke. Three-base hit—G. Burns. Home runs—Heilman, R. Jones, Herzog, Fletcher, Perritt. Stolen bases—Bush, Young, Herzog, (2.) Hits—Off Anderson, 8 in 5 innings; Perritt, 3 in 4; Boland, 8 in 5; Cunningham, 4 in 4. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 0; Perritt, 2; Boland, 2; Cunningham, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 1; Boland, 2; Cunningham, 3. Double plays—Herzog and Holke; Zimmerman, Herzog, and Holke; Bush and G. Burns; G. Burns and Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; New York, 8. Time—One hour fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

RED SOX BUSY WITH BATS.

Feed Upon Brooklyn's Pitchers for an 8 to 5 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 4.—The Red Sox went into the lead in the series by five games to four today by hammering a quartet of Brooklyn twirlers to all corners of the athletic field at Purdue University. The score was 8 to 5.

Immediately after the game a quick start was made for Indianapolis, where the Brooklyn-Red Sox series ends tomorrow. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	2	2	1	0	0
Shorten,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	4	2	2	4	0
McNally,2b	1	0	0	0	1
Gainer,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	1	0	4	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	2	5	0
Walker,cf	3	0	2	8	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Janvrin,ss	3	1	1	0	4
Cady,c	3	0	0	1	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	2	0
Jones,p	2	1	1	0	1
Wyckoff,p	1	0	0	0	1
aKopp	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	9	27	8

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fabrique,ss	4	2	2	0	5
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	11	3
John'n,cf,rf	4	0	6	2	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	1	0	0
Stengle,rf	1	0	0	4	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	2	2
Getz,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Miller,c	3	0	2	2	1
Meyers,c	1	0	0	1	0
Mails,p	1	0	0	1	1
Dell,p	0	0	0	1	0
Appleton,p	0	0	0	1	1
Durning,p	1	0	0	0	1
bSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
cMerkle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	16

a Batted for Jones in sixth.
b Batted for Dell in fifth.
c Batted for Mails in third.

Errors—Janvrin, Jones, Cutshaw, Mails.

Boston	1 0 3	0 3 1	0 0 0	—8
Brooklyn	2 1 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	—5

Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 11. Two-base hit—Lewis. Three-base hits—Walsh, Barry, Walker, (2.) Fabrique, Miller. Home run—Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Walker. Sacrifice flies—Shorten, Gainer, Lewis, Johnston. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Stengle. Double plays—Fabrique, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Myers, Getz, and Cutshaw. Bases on balls—Off Mails, 1; Dell, 3; Jones, 3; Appleton, 3; Wyckoff, 3. Struck out—By Jones, 1; Wyckoff, 2; Durning, 1. Wild pitch—Mails. Hits—Off Mails, 4 in 3 innings; Dell, 2 in 2; Jones, 7 in 5; Appleton, 2 in 2; Durning, 1 in 2; Wyckoff, 2 in 4. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Klem.

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YANKS BAT WITH A WILL.

Sturdy Stick Work Topples the Braves by 8 to 3 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 4.—Playing on a rough, bumpy field in a high cold wind, the Yankees came back with a strong attack today and sandbagged the Braves with ease. The score was 8 to 3 and the Boston club might have been overwhelmed by an even wider margin if the Donovanites had pressed their chances on several occasions. The Yanks now have three games to four for the Braves.

The Yankee attack was led by Tim Hendryx and Walter Alexander, who contributed 7 of the 14 hits and who drove in 4 of the 8 runs. Hendryx relieved High, who was tired of playing on rough fields, and proved that he is a swatsman of considerable ability. He has been batting well all Spring and the present series has more than swapped blow for blow with his hard-hitting left field rival, Sherwood Magee. Allen Russell was very wild. He gave seven passes, but when he recovered his balance the Braves were helpless before his speed and curves.

Boston's pitching proved ineffective while the Boston defense was far below its standard. The field play was not to be compared with that of the Yankees. However, the fact that the Yankees played well under a cold wind and uneven footing does not alter the fact that there was plenty of excuse for the ragged performance of the National Leaguers.

Manager Stallings was away and his team gave a very sorry display in his absence. John Evers, second in command to Stallings, had charge for the day.

The Yankees once more exhibited weakness in forwarding men who were on bases. They did forward plenty of them, but eleven were left. In the eighth inning after scoring thrice, they had three on with none out. The attack went dead all at once and not one of the second batch of three to reach the bases was able to advance.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	6	0	1	0	0
High,lf	1	1	0	0	0
Hendryx,lf	5	2	4	4	0
Maisel,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	1
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2
L.Magee,cf	5	0	0	0	0
Peckinp'h,ss	4	2	1	4	4
Alexander,c	5	1	3	7	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	1
aBaumann	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	2	1	1	1	2
Total	42	8	14	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Massey,2b	3	1	0	1	8
Bailey,rf	3	0	0	1	0
S.Magee,lf	2	1	2	0	0
Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	5
Kelley,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gowdy,c	1	0	0	5	6
Tragessor,c	2	0	0	3	1
Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	1
bCollins	1	1	1	0	0
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	1
cChappelle	1	0	1	0	0
Crum,p	0	0	0	0	0
dWilhort	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	5	27	12

a Batted for Russell in sixth.
b Batted for Barnes in fifth.
c Batted for Allen in seventh.
d Batted for Crum in ninth.

Errors—Gilhooley, Maisel, Massey, Bailey, Smith, Barnes, (2,) Crum.

New York	1 0 1	0 0 0	2 3 1	—8
Boston	0 0 0	1 1 0	0 1 0	—3

First base on errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Russell, 7; Allen, 1; Crum, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 4; Russell, 4; Crum, 1; Shawkey, 2. Two-base hits—Alexander, (2.) S. Magee. Sacrifice hits—S. Magee, Baker, Maisel, Smith. Stolen base—Baumann. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Maisel, and Pipp; Alexander and Maisel; Maranville, Massey, and Konetchy. Passed ball—Tragessor. Wild pitch—Allen. Hits and runs—Off Barnes, 4 hits, 1 run in 5 innings; Russell, 2 and 1 in 5; Allen, 4 and 2 in 2; Crum, 6 and 4 in 2; Shawkey, 3 and 1 in 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Hart and Tannehill.

ARMY HARSH TO MANHATTAN

Cadets Pile Up 17 Runs While New Yorkers Score One.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 4.—The Army's heavy hitting ball tossers swamped Manhattan College this afternoon, 17 to 1, in a seven-inning contest. The soldiers knocked Burns off the mound in the first frame and treated J. Houlihan, who held Columbia scoreless last Saturday, even more harshly. Manhattan's one run came when Murrill wavered momentarily in the fourth, passing Houlihan and forcing Le Claire when the bags were full. Bingham, Gerhardt, Oliphant, and McNeil led in the Army's bombardment of the Manhattan twirlers.

The score by innings:

Army	3 1 8	4 0 1	..	—17
Manhattan	0 0 0	1 0 0	0	— 1

Batteries—Murrill, Sarcka, and McNeil; J. Burns, J. Houlihan, and Mullaney.

SYRACUSE TROUNCES NAVY.

Disorganized by Graduation, Middies Lose Opening Game, 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4.—The Naval Academy nine, somewhat disorganized by the premature graduation of the first class, was defeated by Syracuse here this afternoon, 8 to 3, in the opening game of the season. Bolton went through the first inning in good shape, blanking the visitors, and the middies started with a brace of runs. In the second inning the visitors hit Bolton for a triple, two doubles, and a single, and scored three runs. Emmerick succeeded him in the box. Kieb, the Syracuse twirler, had safe hits bunched on him only in the first inning.

The score by innings:

					R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0 3 2	0 0 0	0 1 2	—	8	10	5
Navy	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	—	3	5	4

Batteries—Kieb and Payne; Bolton, Emmerick, Connolly, and Whelchel.

Pirates Victorious in Tenth.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—After New Orleans tied the score by getting four runs in the ninth inning, the Pittsburgh Nationals won out in the tenth today by 6 to 5. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	6	6	2
New Orleans	5	7	6

Batteries—Cooper, Evans and Wagner; Dickerson, Petty, Caldwell, and Roth.

8TH INNING RALLY A BOON TO COLUMBIA

Amherst's Twirler, McGowan, Weakens with Two Out—Score Is 8 to 5.

Columbia University baseball players have come to honor and respect the eighth inning in their games. Last season, while Coakley's team was gaining the right to be rated as the best college nine, many a game sauntered along for seven frames only to be clinched in the lucky eighth, and likewise yesterday's rally during Columbia's last turn at the rubber provided enough runs to tie the then leading Amherst team and later run out to a victory by 8 to 5.

The lead began to seesaw as early as the fourth inning, when Amherst tied the count. The men from Massachusetts assumed a lead in the fifth, Columbia made matters even again in the sixth, and Amherst again went out in front of the run-getting procession in the seventh.

All three manoeuvres served to provide an ideal setting for the final act in the eighth, when McGowan, the Amherst pitcher, eased up his curves and shoots so that his opponents from Gotham could scamper off with a triumph.

McGowan let Buonaguro, the steady clouting Columbia short stop, tap his delivery for a clean single in the general direction of Broadway and left field. Columbia rooters, sunning in the stands on a well-nigh perfect ball day, sensed a coming belated rally, but their hopes were soon squelched. The next two batsmen were easy outs.

But Pitcher McGowan was about to show more liberality with the New York performers. Hauck was the next to face him, and, as he had twice belted the pill for a safe hit, McGowan walked him. The Amherst pitcher thought Captain Lester Lane of Columbia also looked dangerous, and he gave him a free passage, thereby filling the corners. Then Coach Coakley sent Meany, a 220-pound six-footer, to the plate to pinch-hit for Farrell. Meany met the ball, but a sigh of disappointment went up, for he had cut a lazy, slow-moving grounder toward the pitcher's box, and it looked like an easy out. It would have been easy to retire the Columbia side had not McGowan become unnerved, but he let the sphere roll through his hands. Buonaguro romped home with the tying run on this play, and three other scores followed with little delay.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ackerman,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Schnaars,cf	5	0	1	0	0
Miller,2b	5	1	1	2	2
Buonag'o,ss	4	2	2	5	2
Mernst'n,1b	4	0	1	8	4
Buckley,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Hauck,3b	2	1	2	1	1
Lane,c	3	1	1	9	3
Farrell,p	3	0	0	0	5
Shea,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMeany	1	0	0	0	0
bEccles	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	8	9	27	17

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rome,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Munroe,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Knauth,1b	3	2	0	13	1
See,c	3	1	0	5	2
W'mayer,ss	3	1	0	1	2
Hughes,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Goodrich,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Maynard,cf	4	0	0	1	0
McGowan,p	2	1	0	1	8
Total	29	5	3	24	17

a Batted for Farrell in eighth.
b Ran for Meany in eighth.

Errors—Buonaguro, 2; Hauck, Farrell, Rome, Munroe, 3; See, Goodrich, McGowan.

Columbia	3 0 0	0 0 1	0 4 .	—8
Amherst	0 0 0	3 1 0	1 0 0	—5

Two-base hit—Rome. Sacrifice hits—Hauck, Rome, Hughes. Stolen base—Hauck. Left on bases—Columbia, 6; Amherst, 8. Struck out—By Farrell, 8; Shea, 1; McGowan, 5. Bases on balls—Off Farrell, 9; McGowan, 3. Hits—Off Farrell, 2 hits in 8 innings; Shea, 1 in 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—O'Brien and Dougherty.

PENN PITCHERS BATTERED.

Holy Cross Upsets Quakers in Their First Game, 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Pennsylvania opened the local collegiate baseball season on Franklin Field this afternoon with a defeat, 8 to 3, at the hands of Holy Cross. The Holy Cross lads battered Ad Swigler and Steve Cromwell, two of the best pitchers in Roy Thomas's camp, and thoroughly deserved their one-sided triumph. Donnellen, the New England moundsman, was master of the Red and Blue at all times.

The score:

Holy Cross	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	—8	11	4
Pennsylvania	0 0 1	2 0 0	0 0 0	—3	9	0

TIGER CREW DISBANDS.

Majority of Oarsmen Have Entered Military Service.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4.—Such a large number of Princeton oarsmen have left the university to enter some branch of the national service that Coach Spaeth tonight decided to call off practice for the rest of the Spring. Hardly a sufficient number of 'Varsity crew men are left in college to fill the first boat.

Phillies Blank Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 4.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated Raleigh of the North Carolina League here today, 5 to 0. Rixey and Mayer held the locals at their mercy.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	1
Raleigh	0	2	1

Batteries—Rixey, Mayer, Killifer, and Adams; Eldridge, Patterson, Minton, and Clark.

Reds and Columbus in Tie.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The second game between the Columbus American Association team and the Cincinnati Nationals here today was called in the tenth inning with the score a tie, 2 to 2.—The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	2	5	2
Cincinnati	2	5	3

Batteries—Ehrardt and Coleman, La Longe; Mitchell, Eller, and Clarke, Allen.

CLASS A PLAYERS BEATEN.

Applebys and Klinger Fall in Poggenburg Cup Billiard Play.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. A.
C. R. Lewis, (115)	2	0	20	4 11-26
W. Gershel, (175)	1	0	36	5 15-32
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	1	1	31	5 6-32
E. T. Appleby, (250)	0	1	35	5 24-39
F. S. Appleby, (250)	0	1	42	7 5-32
Jacob Klinger, (250)	0	1	70	9 6-26

Misfortune claimed all three of the Class A billiardists who competed in the Poggenburg memorial handicap 18.2 tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. The afternoon matches brought the downfall of Francis S. Appleby and Edgar T. Appleby, and in the evening Jacob Klinger also met with disaster. Each of these men put up a keenly fought contest, but the handicaps which they were called upon to concede to their rivals proved too great.

George T. Moon, Jr., of the Class B ranks triumphed over Edgar T. Appleby by a score of 175 to 229, Appleby being called upon to play 250 against his rival's 175. There was a like proportioning of points in the match between Francis S. Appleby, who played 250, and William Gershel, who played 175. Appleby by a strange coincidence made the same number of points as did his brother against Moon, 229.

No match of the tournament has shown a better contest than that between Claude R. Lewis and Jacob Klinger in the evening. Klinger who was called upon to play 250 against 115 by his rival, fell short of victory by only ten points.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

G. T. Moon, Jr. (175)—0 0 0 9 0 10 0 8 0 1 11 6 3 8 4 1 17 0 2 0 1 1 0 6 7 15 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 14 5 31 0 0 0 0. Total, 175. Average, 4 15-40. High runs—31, 17, 15.

E. T. Appleby (250)—3 0 1 12 8 1 2 11 2 2 9 0 28 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 9 29 1 2 4 14 2 35 0 4 15 3 0 1 14 2 0. Total, 229. Average, 5 24-39. High runs, 35, 29, 28.

W. Gershel (175)—1 2 11 0 0 1 2 9 36 0 15 4 4 0 1 5 9 8 1 1 8 14 0 0 0 4 0 5 0 3 1 3. Total, 175. Average, 5 15-32. High runs, 36, 15, 14.

F. S. Appleby (250)—0 2 4 0 5 3 1 6 1 42 9 3 15 2 2 29 1 0 0 0 1 14 27 1 2 15 30 0 3 0 0 1. Total, 229. Average, 7 5-32. High runs, 42, 30, 29.

EVENING GAME.

C. R. Lewis, (115)—11 0 0 4 0 9 1 2 6 0 2 10 0 2 12 0 1 18 0 20 3 0 0 1 6 12. Total, 115. Average, 4 11-26. High runs, 20, 18, 12.

J. Klinger, (250)—0 0 1 4 0 4 0 1 0 0 4 34 2 21 30 0 1 1 7 7 6 15 2 18 12 70. Total, 240. Average, 9 6-26. High runs, 70, 34, 30.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Jacob Klinger vs. Francis S. Appleby, George T. Moon, Jr., vs. William Gershel.

Evening—Claude R. Lewis vs. Edgar T. Appleby.

CRANE PUTS OUT RHODES.

To Meet Wightman Today in National Court Tennis Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—Joshua Crane of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Clubs, who is expected to reach the challenge round against Jay Gould of Philadelphia in the national court tennis championship singles, won by a narrow margin today from D. P. Rhodes, also of Boston, in the second round of the tournament. Crane took the match in straight sets, by the scores, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Preceding this match George Wightman of the Boston Athletic Club beat Dr. George Derby of the local Tennis and Racquet Club, in three straight sets 6—4, 6—2, 8—6, Derby making a fine rally in the final set.

HARVARD'S DECISION WAITS.

Action on Suspension of Athletics After War Declaration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University, announced today that the committee's decision as to the suspension of sports would be made known after action by Congress on the pending war resolution. Fred W. Moore, graduate Treasurer and Secretary, will attend a conference of collegiate athletic officials in New York, when the question of the discontinuance of intercollegiate events will be discussed.

Harvard University crews raced today in what were regarded as the last rowing events of the college year. The second 'Varsity eight defeated the first eight-oared crew and the juniors defeated the sophomores over a one-mile course. No time was taken for the 'Varsity event. All of the crews have been shaken up by the departure of former members to enlist in naval or military organizations. Training tables were closed today, and after the races the class crews were disbanded.

YALE ATHLETICS TO CEASE.

Nine Will Play Until Saturday and Crew to Row Quakers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—The Yale nine left here this afternoon for its Easter trip under the most unusual conditions an Eli team has ever experienced. Uncertainty is felt over the scheduled games for the trip owing to the declaration of war, which is expected at any time. The nine will positively play three games, which have been arranged for North Carolina the last three days of this week, but it is not certain what will become of the three scheduled next week.

The rowing squad has gone to Philadelphia. It has been decided that, regardless of a declaration of war, the two eights will row their two races with the two Quaker crews on the Schuylkill Saturday. The nine will return to Washington Saturday night after its three games in North Carolina.

ANDERSON LOSES TO WHITE AT 18TH HOLE

Flushing Linksman Sinks 12-Foot Putt in North and South Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—Two important meetings will be held at Pinehurst tomorrow in the second match round of the North and South championship tournament. Phil Carter will play W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Norman H. Maxwell will engage Gardiner W. White. The winners in these two contests are considered likely to come through to the final.

The first five sixteens played today. Carter went out in 36 in his match against R. A. Stranahan of Toledo and was 2 up at the turn. He won by 8 up when he holed out in 2 on the seventeenth and finished the round in 73.

The closest match of the day was between Gardiner W. White and John G. Anderson. They both came to the eighteenth tee with a 4 for a 75 and with the match all even. Anderson's brassie landed him on the side of a bunker and White overran the green by fifty yards, coming to rest amid the shrubs in the clubhouse garden. Both chipped to the green, but White sank his twelve-foot putt, whereas Anderson missed his own twenty-footer and lost the match.

Fownes and S. J. Graham of Greenwich both took 41 to go out, but Fownes played great golf coming in, made the last nine holes in 34, and pulled himself up from 2 down at the seventh to a 3 and 2 victory at the sixteenth. Another good run was made by F. W. Dyer of Montclair, who went around in 75 in his match with J. M. Wells of the Kenilworth Club, and won by 4 and 2. Dyer specialized in twenty and thirty foot putts throughout the contest.

Paul E. Gardner of Chicago came home in 34, but lost to Norman Maxwell by 3 and 2. Gardner played poorly going out and was 5 down at the turn, Maxwell finishing in 77.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Phil Carter, Nassau, defeated R. S. Stranahan, Inverness, 3 and 1; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, defeated S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 3 and 2; W. A. Whitcomb, Green Hill, defeated Donald Parson, Youngstown, 3 and 2; Frank Dyer, Montclair, defeated J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, 4 and 2; Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, defeated Paul E. Gardner, Onwentsia, 3 and 2; Gardiner White, Flushing, defeated J. O. Anderson, Siwanoy, 1 up; E. O. Beall, Uniontown, defeated J. M. Thompson, Huntington Valley, 2 up; Robert Hunter, Weeburn, defeated F. H. Gates, Moore County, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—G. R. Balch, Cincinnati, defeated G. W. Van Keuren, Englewood, 2 up; A. L. Sands, Newport Country Club, defeated T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 2 and 1; C. L. Becker, Woodland, defeated Nat Hurd, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, won from S. D. Wyatt, Fond du Lac, by default; G. J. Bellamy, Springfield, defeated C. H. McDonald, Lambton, 1 up; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, defeated F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 2 up; J. C. Cuddy, Cleveland, defeated H. G. Phillips, Moore County, 3 and 2; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, defeated R. G. Morrison, Oakmont, 2 and 1.

KELLY MISSES TWO FIRSTS.

Wins 60-Yard Dash at Samaciar Games, but Loses 300 on a Fluke.

Andy Kelly, the 300-yard champion and record holder, missed his chance of being a dual winner at the games of the Samaciar A. A. last night when he mistook the finish line of the 300-yard handicap and pulled up in his heat when first place was practically his. The games, which consisted largely of events for the employes of several hotels of the city, attracted an enthusiastic crowd to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, including many prominent A. A. U. officials seldom seen at any except championship meetings.

Kelly showed that he had a world of speed when he tore through the field from scratch in the 60-yard open dash, just catching A. Pendleton, Jr., of the Alpha P. C. C., and winning in 7 1-5 seconds. Owing to the absence of Kelly from the 300-yard final, George Dernell of the Boys' Club was enabled to come through with flying colors. He won with plenty to spare in the ordinary time of 36 seconds, accomplished from the three-yard mark.

Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C. ran a fine race from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap. He conceded starts ranging up to sixty yards but slipped along with such good effect that he had the race won two laps from the finish. Easing up in the last two laps Higgins finished in 2:18 4-5.

The closed events were noticeable for the athletic ability shown by the employes of the McAlpin, who carried off the majority of the honors, including the Greater New York interhotel relay race, for which a massive cup was given.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Mickey Dunn vs. Young Rosner; Johnny Solsberg vs. Jack Sharkey. Both ten-round bouts. Benny McCoy vs. Buddy Faulkes. Six rounds.

INDIAN CHANT HOME FIRST.

Takes Eclipse Handicap from Fast Field at Bowie Track.

BOWIE, Md., April 4.—J. W. Bean's Indian Chant, a cast-off from the stable of Foxhall P. Keene, made amends for his defeat in the Inaugural Handicap on the opening day of the Bowie meeting by capturing the Eclipse Handicap this afternoon from a field of fast sprinters. Indian Chant was almost an equal favorite with True as Steel, the latter having the advantage of the services of Frankie Robinson, who has been the riding sensation here.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; selling; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:50 1-5.
Marmont, T. W. O'Brien's b. c., 110 pounds, by Marta Santa-Anne Conyers, $6.10, $4.10, and $3.30, (J. McTaggart)....1
Tit for Tat, E. McBride's b. f., 106, by Chuctanunda-Retaliation, $9.20 and $5.40, (H. Wyckoff)....2
Dorothy Sullivan, J. M. Zimmer's ch. f., 110, by Dalhousie-Mary Street, $4.80, third, (J. Mulcahey)....3
Lady Grey, Old Homestead, Dal Acton, Babbling Brook, and Cherry Stone also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Hyattsville Purse, for three-year-olds, claiming, purse $600; five and a half furlongs.
Swift Fox, Columbia Stable's b. c., 113 pounds, by Tony Bonero-Tallahassee, $8.90, $3.30, and $2.60, (F. Robinson)....1
Pastelia, P. A. Clark's ch. f., 104, by Strephon-Geneseo, $17.10 and $6.40, (L. Mink)....2
Chemung, H. McDonald's blk. c., 111, by Bassetlaw-Brynwood, $3.20, third, (J. McTaggart)....3
Quin, Oakwood Boy, Star Sapphire, Kebo, Scylla, Brobeck, and Highway also ran. Berthier, Meelogene, and Sleepy Sam scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Seat Pleasant Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:30 1-5.
Pharoah, W. T. Ryan's br. h., 9 years, 108 pounds, by Meddler-Hatasoo, $7.10, $5.10, and $3.40, (R. C. Watts)....1
Alston, W. P. Fine's b. g., 5, 113, by Albert Star-Presentation, $17.60 and $6.40, (L. Mink)....2
Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 4, 106, by Mohawk II.-Toplash, $2.60 third, (J. Mulcahey)....3
Virginia W., Energetic, Dundreary, Kyle, and Leonia also ran. Harry Lauder scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Eclipse Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch c., 4 years 106 pounds, by Delhi-Anthem, $5, $2.50, and $2.10, (R. McDermott)....1
True as Steel, J. Phillips's b. g., 6, 110, by Broomstick-Loyal, $2.60 and $2.20, (F. Robinson)....2
Runes, Mirasol Stable's br. h., 5, 114, by Voorhees-Chiffle, $2.70 third, (T. Farrington)....3
King Tuscan and Beautiful Morn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Highland Purse, for four-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 3-5.
Dartworth, C. N. Freeman's ch. g., 9 years, 113 pounds, by Stalwart-Domine Noire, $3.10, $2.70, and $2.40, (W. Schamerhorn)....1
Rustling Brass, H. Moore's ch. g., 6, 111, by Russell-Sounding Brass, $5.30 and $4.20, (E. Haynes)....2
Ed Bond, W. E. Oliver's br. g., 4, 108, by Mint-La Dotta, (N. Huff)....3
Agon, Huda's Brother, and Montreal also ran. Minda scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Brentwood Purse, for four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 2-5.
Royal Meteor, J. J. Mahon, Jr.'s, ch. g., 8 years, 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Queen Regent, $7.70, $5.10, and $3.50, (F. Robinson)....1
Zodiac, W. J. Daly's ch. g., 6, 113, by Star Shoot-Lady Vincent, $5.60 and $3.60, (A. Minder)....2
Morristown, T. S. Maloney's b. g., 8, 110, by Marta Santa-Caviet, $4.90, third, (W. Collins)....3
Carlton G., High Horse, and Song of Valley also ran. Disturber scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Landover Purse, for four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.
Yodeles, J. U. Strode's b. h., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Roehampton-Yodler, $27.20, $8.20, and $3.70, (F. Robinson)....1
Fairy Legend, D. S. Fountain's b. f., 4, 104, by Ildrim-Fifi, $4.20 and $2.50, (W. Obert)....2
Reno, J. J. McCafferty's b. m., 7, 107, by Heno-My Buela, $3 third, (E. Taplen)....3
Kilday, Impression, and Ahara also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; four furlongs. Fan Tan, 111 pounds; Mr. Dooley, 108; *Wise, 110; *Wichaka, 105; Lady Eileen, 109; Little Sweeper, 107; *Bill Livingston, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Parlor Boy, 112 pounds; Encore, 112; Nolli, 110; Laura, 107; Elizabeth Lee, 105; *Humiliation, 107; *Divan, 100; Anxiety, 112; Brickley, 112; Meelicka, 107; Broom Corn, 105; *Captain Elliott, 107; *Pikeland, 105. Also eligible: Viley, 112.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Bird Man, 115 pounds; Ocean Prince, 115; Royal Interest, 112; Remarkable, 107; Captain Fredericks, 101; *Ada Anne, 107; *Sister Riley, 96; Refugee, 115; Salon, 112; Lucille B., 107; Lyndora, 105; *Talebearer, 112; *Letfetti, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preliminary Handicap; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Fruit Cake, 120 pounds; Kentucky Boy, 104; Judge Wingfield, 103; Blue Fox, 102; Warsaw, 105; Napoleon, 103; Dunga Din, 103; El Rey, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Pin Money, 115 pounds; Lynn, 118; Mayme W., 105; *Bob Redfield, 108; Infidel II., 113; Gerrard, 112; *Harwood, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Orperth, 116; Gainsborough, 110; Paulson, 103; *Brown Prince, 105; Flying Feet, 113; Menlo Park, 105; *Page White, 111.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Ray o' Light, 116 pounds; Jabot, 110; *Boxer, 111; Billie Baker, 116; Disturber, 108; *Progressiva, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

FOUL BY FULTON CUTS BOUT SHORT

Referee Bars Minnesota Heavyweight in Fifth Round of Battle with Morris.

Whatever aspirations to heavyweight boxing championship honors Fred Fulton, the Minnesota boxer, cherished within his massive chest were hopelessly cast into the depths last night at the Manhattan A. C., when Referee Bill Brown disqualified the Minnesotan in the fifth round of his scheduled ten-round bout with Carl Morris of Oklahoma, for committing a foul. The breach of the recognized rules governing ring competition came about one minute and thirty-eight seconds after the timer's bell had sent the men out of their corners.

To some of the spectators, seated so as to have a clear view of the ring, the foul blows struck by Fulton, a succession of left hand blows to the groin, seemed to smack of deliberateness, and there were ominous growls sent up by the vast audience as Morris sank to the floor of the ring. This opinion received added impetus with the realization that the big Minnesota boxer was on the short end of the honors of the bout up to that stage, and for a time it seemed that there would be considerable disorder. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and quiet was restored in the big auditorium. Announcer Pete Prunty clambered into the ring and made known the result of the referee's findings as follows:

"The referee stops the bout; Morris was fouled."

The contest up to the time of its abrupt and unsatisfactory ending was not a particularly interesting one, especially to the admirers of Fulton, who had predicted a victory for the Minnesota boxer. Morris, a cumbersome heavyweight at 223¼ pounds, continually kept on top of his adversary and made the bout a head-to-head affair, at which style the Oklahoma giant excelled. There were times, however, when Morris did not seem particularly careful as to his observance of the rules of the sport in the infighting, and several times he was warned by Referee Brown.

The warnings of the veteran ring arbiter for the men to break fell on deaf ears, and Brown was not up to the task of prying the huge boxers apart, and Morris's style of boxing held sway. Fulton never had a chance to display any of his cleverness or effectiveness with his left hand jab and the honors at close quarters went to Morris, who showed superior ability at this game. From the first round the style of battle did not vary, and Morris was well on the road to victory when the foul blows of Fulton ended the bout. Fulton weighed 220½ pounds.

DARCY GETS FIRST PAPERS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight boxer, whom Governor Whitman barred from boxing in New York State because, he said, Darcy was a slacker evading Australian military service, took the oath of allegiance and signified his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States today. He received his first citizenship papers from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Darcy gave his age as 21 years and his occupation as a blacksmith and professional athlete. He gave his home as Maitland, Australia.

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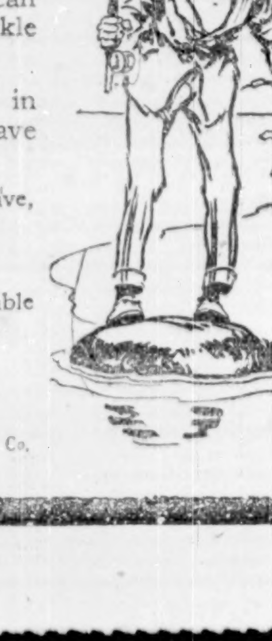

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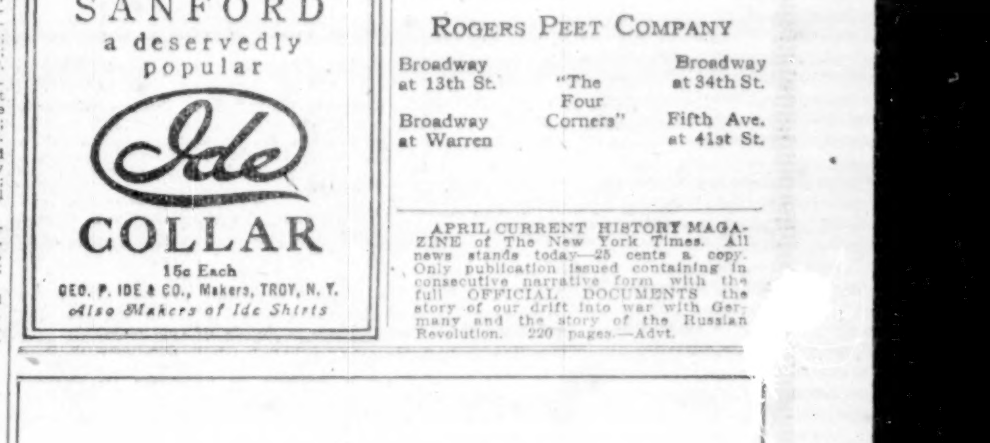

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FORCES PRODUCER TO CUT WAR PRICE

Government for the First Time Invokes Law Against Exorbitant Profits.

MANUFACTURER MUST OBEY

United States Intends to Buy Its Munitions at Less Than 10 Per Cent. Above the Cost.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Government today invoked for the first time its sweeping powers to strike a death blow at exorbitant war profits.

Under authority of the last Naval Appropriation bill a manufacturer was directed to furnish a large order of war supplies at a price fixed by the Government, far lower than the figure voluntarily submitted. If the order is not obeyed the plant will be taken over and operated by the Government.

Officials would not disclose the name of the manufacturer or the agency through which the order was given. It was admitted, however, that the action had been taken, and that President Wilson and his advisers were firmly resolved that only fair and reasonable charges should be paid by the nation to its citizens for the things that are necessary to make ready for war.

European Governments are paying an average of 10 per cent. profit on war materials purchased in the United States. It was asserted authoritatively that the Government of the United States intended to buy its own supplies at less than that rate of profit to the seller.

The law invoked is Section 3 of the last Naval Appropriation bill, as follows:

"The President is authorized to require the owner or occupier of any factory in which the ships or war material are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States the whole or any part of the output of such factory and, within the limit of the amounts appropriated therefor, to deliver such output or parts thereof in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the President."

Behind that clause stand other laws as a grim reminder of the purpose of Congress to make its will effective. A section of the National Defense act makes it a felony, punishable by three years' imprisonment and $50,000 fine, to fail to meet the Government's demands. Another section of the Navy bill authorizes the taking over and operation of all or any part of any plant.

It is understood that the concern against which these statutes have been invoked refused to meet the Government's requirements as to price when the orders were tendered originally and in the regular way. So far as known, this is the only case of the kind produced by the present emergency.

Standing out sharply against this background came today an announcement by Bernard Baruch, Commissioner for Minerals for the National Defense Council, of the voluntary offer of the brass-making industry to fill the Government's orders at cost of production. This followed the recent agreement procured by Mr. Baruch with the copper producers, and similar arrangements now in process of completion with the steel and fuel oil producers.

Poor Aided by Jewish 'Bundle Week'

Those in want are now beginning to reap the benefit of the "Bundle Week," arranged by the United Hebrew Charities. The organization is distributing clothing for the spring and summer. It was said yesterday at the office of the Industrial Department, 37 Greene Street, that forty families, or approximately 200 individuals, were receiving clothing daily. During the week children have been outfitted and in many cases women and men have received clothing which enabled them to get work.

MANY BEQUESTS TO FRENCH

Mrs. Moore's Heirs Include Hospital, Social Leaders, and Servants.

The will of Mrs. Katherine E. Moore, widow of William Taylor Moore, disposes of an estate of more than $800,000 in this State, and of valuable property abroad. She died in Paris Feb. 2.

Mrs. Moore divided the bulk of her estate among nephews and nieces of her husband, who are the children of Clement C. Moore, Casimir de Rham Moore, and Frances L. Ogden. She gives $40,000 each to her stepsisters, Georgianna Storey, Gertrude Motley, and Harriet D. Robinson. Her secretary, Mme. M. Kloes, received $14,000, and $600 goes to her masseuse. Her butler gets $5,000 and her valet de chambre $3,000 and an income of $400. One maid gets $6,000 in French war loan securities and an income of $600, and another gets $2,000 outright and an income of $300. Mrs. Moore's chauffeur and chef each received $1,000.

To the Hospital des Quinze-Vingts for Blind French Soldiers, in Paris, $20,000 is left. Mrs. Moore's personal effects are to be sold by her friend, the Duchesse de Camastra, and the proceeds given to charities. She leaves one painting by Sargent and one by Helleu to the Luxemburg Gallery.

Among the bequests to friends are: Mrs. George Keppel, formerly noted as an English society leader, $4,000; Comte Alexandre de Gabriac, $20,000; Mme. Macchetta d'Allegri, $20,000; Princesse Guy de Lucinge, $5,000; Mme. Gaston Le Grand, $5,000. The Duchesse Nicoletta Grazioli and the Duchesse de Noailles each receive $5,000. Mrs. Moore's jewelry is divided among ten friends.

SHEEHAN INCOME TO WIDOW.

$2,000,000 Estate, Left in Trust, Will Go to Nieces and Nephews.

The will of William F. Sheehan, who died on March 14, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $2,000,000, leaving the entire residue in trust for life to his wife, Mrs. Blanche N. Sheehan of 16 East Fifty-sixth Street. The only bequest to a person other than a relative is $1,000 to Bertha Brunsten, maid in the decedent's household.

The former Lieutenant Governor left $1,800 a year for life to his sister, Mary Sheehan of Detroit, and gave $10,000 to Mrs. John C. Sheehan, widow of his brother. Her children, Margaret B., John Cyril, Maria Gertrude, and William Kenneth Sheehan, each receive $10,000 outright, to be paid when they reach the age of twenty-four years, and will divide the residue on the death of the widow. William Kenneth Sheehan receives his uncle's law library with the provision that it is to remain in the custody of decedent's firm, Ingraham, Sheehan & Moran, until the nephew is ready to enter law practice. Each nephew is also allowed $2,000 a year for his education.

DRUMMOND ESTATE FIGHT.

Widow of Charities Commissioner Wants Son Ousted as Executor.

A bitter dispute between Mrs. Helen M. Drummond, who married the late Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond on Aug. 8, 1910, when she was a public school teacher, and his son and former business partner, Walter J. Drummond, over the settlement of his estate, resulted in an application by the widow yesterday to remove the son as executor of the Commissioner's estate. Surrogate Fowler signed an order directing the executor to show cause on April 13 why he should not be removed.

In her petition Mrs. Drummond said her husband divided his estate among her and his six children by a former wife. Her husband and Walter J. Drummond were partners in an iron pipe business from 1900 until his death in 1916. The executor asserts that the estate is indebted to him for $126,395.

Mrs. Drummond says that by reason of this claim of the son the assets of the estate are asserted to be only $121,729 and the liabilities $136,395. She contends that the estate is not insolvent, and that the claims of the executor against the estate are made in bad faith.

STEEL EFFICIENCY AT HIGHEST POINT

Industry Prepared to Meet Government's Requirements for War.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SHIPS

Substantial Concessions Are to be Made from Current Prices, Says Iron Age.

The Government's plans have occupied more attention in the steel trade this week than ever before, for the needs of the navy especially will require early deliveries of a heavy tonnage. Arrangements being made by the National Defense Council and steel makers in regard to prices for Government orders are expected to have ramifications which will affect the general run of quotations.

The Iron Trade Review says: "In its hour of need the Government finds the iron and steel industries keyed to the highest pitch of production and efficiency in its history. The pig iron market in March showed considerable extension of operations. At the close of the month 331 stacks were in operation, the largest number since July, 1907. Production in March increased by 605,875 tons to 3,255,810 tons.

"The most spectacular developments in the iron and steel market continue to be reflected in the demand for ship steel. Huge tonnages, which are entirely beyond the ability of the industry to produce, are being offered, and the makers are not even pretending to quote on more than perhaps one-fifth of the tonnage under inquiry."

"There was a further conference in New York on Tuesday," says the Iron Age, "between the steel manufacturers' committee and the Metals Commissioner of the Council of National Defense. It is probable that the Government will buy in the near future for its own wants and those of shipyards which are to do its work 500,000 tons of plates, shapes, and bars. Substantial concessions are to be made from current prices, but the proposal to take a ten-year market average was not adopted, as that would represent less than cost to companies not owning their own ore and coal.

"The problem is not as simple as it looks to be, or as the precedent of a 50 per cent. cut in the copper price would suggest. Copper at one-half off the market still gives 100 per cent. profit to many producers. A steel plate price of three cents instead of six would mean a fraction of a cent above cost to a mill paying $35 a ton for basic pig iron. The integrated companies could only stand it by telescoping the profits now made on coke, pig iron, and ingots.

"Government needs can be handled for the present without serious interference with ordinary trade; but, while war requirements are only a small percentage of the total steel output, they represent a much larger proportion of the plate tonnage, and some plate users may have to stand aside."

Dr. Peck on Defense Medical Board.

Dr. Charles H. Peck, Professor of Surgery in New York University, accepted yesterday the invitation of Secretary of War Baker to serve on the General Medical Board which has been organized by the Council of National Defense. The board will cooperate with the Medical Committee of the Council of Defense.

Domestic Post to Virgin Islands.

The Post Office Department announced yesterday that the domestic rates of postage and conditions would hereafter be extended to the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies. Postage stamped paper for the Danish West Indies in the hands of the public will be recognized for payment of postage.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 6:34 | Sun sets, 6:25 | Moon sets, 4:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:08	6:32	12:08	12:25
Governors Island	6:44	7:04	12:47	1:01
Hell Gate	8:40	8:49	2:38	3:03

Arrived—Wednesday, April 4.

SS Alfonso XII., Vigo, March 26.
SS Danube, Kingston, March 27.
SS Clare, Ponce, March 23.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, April 1.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, March 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 2.
SS Mariuke, San Francisco, March 11.
SS Munalbo, Matanzas, March 30.
SS Chippewa, Puerto Plata, March 14.
SS Paralso, Bluefields, March 23.
SS Batjen, Amsterdam, March 17.
SS Dairen Maru, Bombay, Jan. 31.
SS El Sol, Galveston, March 29.
SS Sao Paulo, Para, March 25.
SS Pearl Shell, Ferrol, Feb. 22.
SS Yaque, Macoris, March 21.
SS City of Canton, Port Natal, Nov. 22.
SS Mandeville, Port Limon, March 30.
SS Runa, Cienfuegos, March 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Borglum ..... Buenos Aires ..... Feb. 3
Ausable ..... Santos ..... Mar. 4
Grosholm ..... Ferrol ..... Mar. 2
Rosenhoj ..... Victoria ..... Mar. 3
Vagland ..... Santos ..... Mar. 13
Mayrantillo ..... Crisobal ..... Mar. 25
Santa Marta ..... Kingston ..... Mar. 31
Arapahoe ..... Jacksonville ..... Mar. 2
Zulia ..... Mayaguez ..... Mar. 31
Comus ..... New Orleans ..... Mar. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

Catherine Cuneo ..... Baracoa ..... April 2
City of Augusta ..... Savannah ..... April 3
Atlerstone ..... Bordeaux ..... Mar. 17
Twillte ..... Santos ..... Mar. 12
El Norte ..... Galveston ..... Mar. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

Trafalgar ..... Santos ..... Mar. 17
Clemetis ..... Bordeaux ..... Mar. 20
Lenape ..... Jacksonville ..... April 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Dipton ..... Genoa ..... Mar. 17
Harry Luckenbach ..... Rio Janeiro ..... Mar. 13
Norman Pratt ..... Havre ..... Mar. 14
City of Montgomery ..... Savannah ..... April 5

DUE MONDAY.

Carolina ..... San Juan ..... April 4
Morro Castle ..... Havana ..... April 5
Comanche ..... Jacksonville ..... April 6

DUE TUESDAY.

Havana ..... Havana ..... Mar. 7
Hamilton ..... Montevideo ..... Mar. 19
Purus ..... Victoria ..... Mar. 26
City of Savannah ..... Savannah ..... Mar. 7
Metapan ..... Havana ..... April 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nordstjernen, Santiago		12:00 M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Danube, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		8:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Lampassas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Cardenas		1:00 P.M.
H. B. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Chippewa, Turks Island		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixsola, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Jelling, Genfuegos		12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti		2:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 6 A. M.—Panaman ..... April 8

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) Yucatan, and Campeche, (Cuba, and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Mexico ..... April 5

Cuba, via Havana, at 10 A. M.—Esperanza ..... April 5

Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 11 A. M.—Fagersand ..... April 5

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Tuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Allianca ..... April 5

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga ..... April 7

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos ..... April 7

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca, Narino, and Magdalena Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Cristobal, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 9 A. M.—Danube ..... April 7

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and Guiana, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ..... April 7

Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10 A. M.—Manchioneal ..... April 7

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Tuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Tenadores ..... April 7

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... April 8

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... April 6

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 7

Hawaii, Shanghai City, and specially addressed mail for other parts of China, Japan, and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... April 7

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Taiyo Maru ..... April 7

Japan, Korea, and China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Manila Maru ..... April 8

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... April 12

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 8; Hongkong, March 6; Shanghai, March 9; Yokohama, March 17, and Honolulu, March 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 2, and are due in New York tomorrow.

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SPEYER TO RAISE PRODUCE.

Banker Will Plant Vegetables on His Unused Land in the Country.

James Speyer, the banker, is having his country place at Scarborough ploughed up, preparatory to planting potatoes, cabbage, beats and other vegetables of which he hopes to raise enough to supply his own household and the families of his employes. The estate contains about 100 acres and all of the tillable part, except the lawn, is to be cultivated. Heretofore, the broad acres stretching along the Hudson have been idle.

The belief that a world shortage of food stuffs is likely to exist next year is the chief motive for Mr. Speyer's activity as a practical farmer. He holds, according to his friends, that the country needs to raise every pound of grain and vegetables possible to meet the demands which will come from home and foreign sources, irrespective of the duration of the war. It is understood that a number of other wealthy landowners of Westchester County are considering the same step and a general movement for the farming of big estates is expected to develop before the Spring advances much further.

THEIR WAR TO BE ON DIRT.

Fetherston Asks Street Cleaners Not to Enlist.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston issued an order to the men under him yesterday in which he asked them not to enlist in any military organization without consulting him first.

"Street cleaning and the removal of refuse are necessary to the health of the community," he said, "and the work of the department should have first call upon all its employes."

Plans for drilling the 3,000 men employed under Borough President Marks of Manhattan were formulated yesterday by the heads of departments at a luncheon at 140 Fulton Street. The luncheon was in the nature of a testimonial to Lieut. Col. Frank L. Hines of the Second Field Artillery, who is Superintendent of Public Buildings. Addresses were made by Colonel George Wingate, commanding officer of the Second Field Artillery; J. W. Adams, Secretary of the borough; Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works, and others. Members of the staff of the Borough President from laborers to Superintendents were guests.

WORK OF DURYEA RELIEF.

62,000 Persons in France Have Been Aided by Subscribers.

The Duryea War Relief will continue its work in France, regardless of this country entering the war. It was reported at the annual meeting of the subscribers, held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, that since the relief work of the organization was started by Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea at Dinard, France, in September, 1914, aid had been given to 62,000 persons.

The report of Charles Elliot Warren, Treasurer, showed a balance of $23,543.75. Up to April 1, $38,329.14 was received. Included in the expenditures were: Clothing, $8,231.13; hospital beds, $3,357.50; surgical supplies, $1,151.12; cash cabled to Paris for relief, $2,688.53; office expenses, $1,590.71. The fund issued a formal appeal for more money. Checks may be sent to the Duryea War Relief, 259 Fifth Avenue.

The fund has the official recognition of the French Government, and Mrs. Duryea has been decorated by President Poincaré. About 5,500 comfort kits have been sent to the front.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials React, Rails Firmer —Profits Under War Taxes.

A rather clear line was drawn in yesterday's stock market between transportation issues and industrial issues. Railroad and shipping shares, as a whole, were much stronger than manufacturing stocks, many of which ended the day at substantial net losses. The news that an arrangement had been practically completed by which the Government's steel requirements will be supplied at about half the current prices was a reminder of the measures already being put into operation or proposed whose effect would be to curtail profits on war orders, instead of swelling them.

In no quarter of the financial community is there any dissent from the view that the United States must proceed vigorously and on a large scale to accomplish the great task outlined by President Wilson in his address to Congress, and what most concerns the Street at the moment is the delay which is being forced upon Congress by those who willfully or otherwise are standing in the way of the national resolve. Harsh things were being said yesterday of those responsible for the delay. An altogether subordinate position is held by other and minor considerations, but some of these not unnaturally are being given close attention in the stock market itself. How will the war be financed? What will be the scale of taxes? How far will earnings be adversely affected?

It is typical of the time through which we are passing that the thoughts of war profits have been practically abandoned, and the question now is rather how well stocks may fare without any increase in their profits due to war orders or even under some diminution of those profits as a result of taxes. It is to be hoped that taxes will be high, for never was the country in a better position to respond to taxes, and war, so far as is reasonably feasible, should be financed in that way rather than by borrowing. That, indeed, has come to be accepted as the probable and proper policy of the Government in carrying on the war upon which the country is about to enter. Taxes are not designed, however, to discourage industry, and no necessary industry should be discouraged even by war taxes. Never are these more needed than in time of war. It is not to be expected, therefore, that industry will be taxed to excess.

In falling back on the assumption, as many people in the financial district now are, that even after meeting taxes the great industries in the country will be able to show large profits, the Street is merely registering its reliance on the fact that the country is prosperous and is likely to remain so. It is not at all necessary that profits should be increased over what they recently have been. It is not even necessary that they should be fully maintained in order to support the general market position, inasmuch as in many directions profits have been abnormally large. They could be reduced either by taxation or otherwise without undermining industry or the securities which represent it. It is by no means a gloomy outlook even when considered from the point of view of the many—a vast majority it is to be hoped they are—who feel strongly that America's entry into the war should not be made an occasion for personal profit.

Aside from technical reasons having to do with the relative supply in the market of railroad stocks and of industrial issues, the firmness of many railroad stocks in the face of a decline in a majority of active industrials was prompted by the hope that an increase in rates will be granted. The railroads have been at a disadvantage compared with industrial concerns because they have felt the rising cost of operation without enjoying a commensurate increase in the price at which their product has been sold. Transportation has cost very little more, although practically everything else has cost a great deal more. A rate increase could be allowed without hardship to any and with great advantage to the railroads and to the situation as a whole, because it would not represent a gift to the railroads, but merely a readjustment to which they are entitled because of the changed relation between the price of transportation and the price of other things.

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4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—.00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.77½	5.80	5.78	+.08¼
Cables	5.76¾	5.79¾	5.77	+.08¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76½
5.1825 Paris	5.78	5.77
95.28 Berlin	..	..
20.26 Austria	..	..
China—		
Hongkong	.57.00	.57.10
Peking	.90.00	.90.12½
Shanghai	.84.00	.84.12½
19.295 Greece*	.20.00	.20.06
40.19 Holland	.40.50	40.56½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	.32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	.32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	.7.56½	7.55½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	.50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	.50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.50.12½	50.25
51.46 Russia	.28.50	28.60
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	.28.45	28.55
Stockholm	.29.90	30.10
Christiania	.29.35	29.50
19.296 Spain	.21.70	21.80
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	.43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	.23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	.5.04½	5.03½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $583,351,580; balance, $38,847,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $599,890; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $2,061,897.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@20c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875@ 4.6875 Premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35¾d off 1d; in New York, 74c off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 57¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$1,859,964	$159,252,858
Ord. internal revenue	3,054,068	205,485,802
Income tax	419,787	32,435,408
Miscellaneous	518,355	50,608,078
Total receipts	$5,852,170	$547,604,686
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	879,843	.....
Excess of ord. disburses. over ord. receipts	.....	168,496,602
Excess of total receipts over total disburses	2,251,254	.....
Excess of total disburses over total receipts	.....	165,247,896
Expenditures	4,672,627	$16,301,303

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	761,285	463,968	523,885
Year to date	50,847,022	45,019,709	19,978,463

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
72	74	400	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	—1½
8¾	9¼	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	9	9	8⅞	9	...
7¼	7½	200	Alaska Juneau	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
27½	28	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28	28	28	—¼
89	90	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	+⅞
95¾	96	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	96¼	97	95¾	95¾	—⅞
49⅞	50¼	4,200	Am. Can	50¼	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	—⅛
106¾	108	100	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	—⅛
68	68½	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69	68	68½	—⅞
41½	42	300	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	42	42	—2
99	99½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	—¼
15½	16⅞	800	Am. H. & Leather	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	...
66⅞	67	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	66½	66½	60⅞	60⅞	—2⅝
27½	27¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27½	27½	27½	—⅞
19¼	19¾	2,000	Am. Linseed	19½	20	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
52½	53½	500	Am. Linseed pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	—1⅝
70	70½	8,800	Am. Locomotive	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70	—¼
15¾	16½	3,300	Am. Malting	18	18½	15¼	15¼	—3
64¼	64½	2,200	Am. Malting pf	66½	66½	64¼	64¼	—1⅝
103	103¼	6,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	103⅞	102⅝	103¼	—¼
101½	102	1,097	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	102	102	101½	101½	—½
96½	97¼	100	Am. S. S. pf. B tr. r.	97	97	97	97	...
61	62	800	Am. Steel Foundries	62	62	61½	61½	—⅞
113	113½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	114	113	114	+⅞
124⅞	125	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	...
205	212	100	Am. Tobacco	209	209	209	209	—1
51¾	52	5,300	Am. Woolen	53	53	51¼	52	—1
96⅞	99	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+½
48	49	100	Am. Writing P. pf	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	—⅞
36¼	36¾	400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½	—¼
67	68½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	68½	68½	67½	67½	—¼
82⅞	83	15,200	Anaconda Copper	83¼	83⅞	82¼	83	—⅛
56	60	200	Asso. Dry Gds. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60	60	+6½
103⅞	104¾	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅞	104	103¾	103⅞	—⅝
98½	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99½	99	99½	...
115	116	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	+⅝
109½	110¼	9,300	At. Gulf & West I.	109	111	107¾	110	+⅞
62	62½	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	62	62	62	—2½
60¼	60¾	6,400	Baldwin Loco.	60¾	61¾	60	60¾	—⅝
78½	78⅞	300	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	78¾	78½	78¾	...
72	73½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	73	73	73	73	—⅝
117¾	119¾	300	Barrett Co.	118	118	117¾	117¾	—¼
146	147	700	Bethlehem Steel	149	149	146	146	—2
140¼	140½	34,400	Beth. S. class B t.cfs.	141	142⅝	139½	140¼	—1⅝
117	118	200	Burns Brothers	117½	118	117½	118	+½
44⅝	45	700	Butte & Superior	45½	45¾	44⅝	44⅞	—⅝
23	24	100	California Petroleum	23½	23½	23½	23½	—⅝
52½	54	100	California Pet. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	—¼
81	82	900	Calumet & Arizona	80½	81¾	80½	81½	+1½
160¼	161¼	2,100	Canadian Pacific	161	162	159⅞	161¼	+1¼
91½	92¼	16,700	Central Leather Co.	92⅝	93¼	91	92¼	—⅝
37⅞	38	400	Cerro de Pasco	38	38	37½	37½	—1⅝
99	100	300	Chandler Motor	101	101	100	100	—1
59⅝	60	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59¾	59¾	—⅝
34¼	34½	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—½
81½	81¾	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81½	82	81½	81½	—⅞
115½	116	350	Chi. & Northwest	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	—¼
48¾	49½	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P.					
			P.cfs.of d.2d inst.p.	49	49	48½	49	...
23¾	24	2,900	Chile Copper	24½	24⅞	23½	24	—⅛
57½	58	2,600	Chino Copper	57½	58	57½	57½	—1½
70¾	70¾	100	Cluett, Peabody	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	—⅝
50¾	51¼	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	52½	50¾	51¼	—⅝
46½	46¾	20,300	Columbia Gas & El.	46½	47⅞	46½	46½	+½
42½	46	200	Comput. Tab. Rec.	43	43	43	43	...
120½	122	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	121	121	121	121	—2¼
92	94¾	500	Continental Can.	92½	92½	91¾	92	...
24⅝	24⅞	8,500	Corn Products Ref.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
100½	100½	300	Corn Prod. R.pf.x d.	100	100½	100	100½	—⅛
69½	69½	19,000	Crucible Steel	71	71⅝	68⅝	69¼	—1⅝
111	111½	100	Crucible Steel pf	111	111	111	111	...
47¼	47¾	18,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	46¼	48⅝	46¼	47½	+1
91½	92	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91	91½	91	91½	+½
185	194	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	193	193	193	193	—2½
138	138½	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	140½	140½	138	138	—2½
33	35	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33	33	33	33	—2
28⅝	28½	4,700	Erie	28⅝	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	...
40½	40¾	200	Erie 1st pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	—¼
32¾	33	500	Erie 2d pf	33	33½	33	33	—⅝
40	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1¼
165	166½	300	General Electric	166½	166½	166	166	—1½
116	117	12,500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	113¼	118⅝	115¼	116⅝	—2⅝
89	90	400	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	—⅞
54	54½	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	—⅞
85	87	200	Granby Consol.	86½	86½	86	86	—2½
114½	114¾	100	Great Northern pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
33¼	33¾	2,100	G. N. ctfs for o. p.	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼	—⅛
42¾	43¼	100	Greene-Cananea	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+⅛
122	124	100	Gulf States Steel	124	124	124	124	—2
106½	107	200	Gulf States S.1st pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	—¼
...	127	15	Homestake Mining	127	127	127	127	...
61¼	61⅝	18,300	Inspiration Copper	61¼	61⅝	60¾	61¼	+⅛
12¾	12¾	400	Interboro Consol.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
62¼	63¼	200	Interboro Con. pf	62¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	—⅛
...	...	100	Int. Harvest. Corp.	111	111	111	111	...
33⅝	33⅝	30,000	Int. Mer. Marine	30⅞	33⅞	30½	33⅝	+2½
87¾	87¾	43,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83¾	88¼	83⅝	87½	+3¼
45¾	44	3,200	Int. Nickel	44½	44¾	43¾	43⅞	—⅛
40¾	40¾	3,100	Int. Paper	42	42	39¾	40¾	—1¼
95	100	100	Int. Pap. pf. cfs. of d.	99	99	99	99	—⅞
22	22¾	200	Kansas City South.	22	22	22	22	—⅞
59	60½	900	Kelly Spring Tire	61	61	60	60½	—1½
45¼	45¾	5,400	Kennecott Copper	46	46	45¼	45¼	—⅝
115	120	13	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	118	118	118	118	...
83	86¼	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	85⅝	86⅝	85½	83	—⅛
22¼	22½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅝
66½	67	2,100	Lehigh Valley	66⅞	67	66¼	66½	—⅝
130	131	200	Louis. & Nash.	131	131	131	131	+1
53	53¾	2,000	Maxwell Motors	53⅝	54¼	52⅝	52¾	—2⅝
33½	33¾	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	—1⅛
90¼	90¾	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	91	91½	89¾	90½	—1⅛
42¼	42¾	4,800	Miami Copper	42¼	42½	42	42¾	+⅛
112	126	10	Michigan Central	116	116	116	116	...
60¾	61	8,300	Midvale Steel	61½	61⅝	60¾	60¾	—⅝
21½	22	100	Minn. & St. L. new	21½	21½	21½	21½	—⅝
29¾	30	300	Mo. Pacific w i	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+⅝
58½	59	200	Mo. Pacific pf w i	58	58½	58	58½	+⅝
101	101¾	500	Montana Power	102½	102½	101½	101½	—¼
34¾	34½	2,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	35	35½	34¼	34¾	—¼
56¾	57½	200	National Lead	57½	57½	57	57	—1
23⅞	23½	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	23¾	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	—⅝
18	18	100	N. O. Tex. & Mex.	17	17	17	17	...
142	147	700	N. Y. Air Brake	148	148	148	148	—1
96¼	96½	2,000	N. Y. Central	96	96½	95¾	96⅛	+⅛
13½	16	300	N. Y. Dock	14	14	14	14	—⅛
44¼	45¼	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44	44¼	44	44¼	—⅞
23½	24½	300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	23½	23½	23½	23½	—1⅝
25¼	26⅝	100	Norfolk Southern	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+1½
131¼	132¾	1,000	Norfolk & Western	131¼	133	130⅞	133	+1½
67⅞	68	100	North American	68	68	68	68	...
105¾	105⅞	200	Northern Pacific	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	—⅝
138¾	139	20,900	Ohio Cities Gas	139½	141¾	138½	138⅞	+1½
...	...	1,800	Ohio Cities G. rgts	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
50¾	52	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	+⅞
98	100	200	Owens Bottle Mach.	99	99	99	99	+1
5⅝	6	400	Ontario Silver	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
23¼	23¾	200	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23	+⅝
53⅞	53⅞	1,600	Penn. R. R.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	+⅛
25	26¼	100	Père Marquette w i	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1⅝
45⅞	45½	2,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	46	46	44⅞	45⅞	—⅛
100	101	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	+⅞
77	78	700	Pressed Steel Car	77	77	77	77	—1
2	2⅝	100	Quicksilver pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
51	52¼	500	Railway Steel Sp.	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	—1½
30⅞	31	18,600	Ray Con. Copper	31⅞	31⅞	30½	30⅞	—⅝
96½	96⅝	13,800	Readings	96½	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+⅝
82¾	82⅞	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	83	83⅞	82½	82½	—1
102¾	103	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	—¼
62	62¾	600	Royal Dutch r.w.i.	62½	63	62½	62½	—⅝
20	20¼	300	St. Louis & San F.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
30½	31	800	St. Louis Southw.	30	31	30	30½	+½
18⅞	18⅞	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
126	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+½
26	26¼	1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	...
57¼	57¾	2,100	Sinclair Oil	57¾	58¼	57½	57¾	—⅛
64½	65	8,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	65	65⅝	64½	64½	—3¼
95¼	95¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95¼	—⅛
101	103	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	100	100	100	100	...
28¼	28¾	2,200	Southern Railway	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28¼	—⅛
92⅞	93¼	18,100	Studebaker Co.	96½	97¼	92⅞	93	—3⅝
15¾	16¼	200	Tenn. C. & C.	16	16	16	16	...
22¾	22¾	1,600	Texas Co.	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	—2¼
38¾	39½	200	Third Avenue	40	40	39	39	...
55	55¼	2,000	Tobacco Products	56	56	55	55¼	—⅝
44	44½	100	Transue & Wms.	44	44	44	44	...
11¾	12	100	Union Bag & Paper	12	12	12	12	...
138¼	138¾	8,900	Union Pacific	139	139⅝	138⅝	138¾	—⅛
81	82	100	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+⅛
43⅞	45⅞	900	United Alloy Steel	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+⅞
101¼	101¼	1,800	United Cigar Stores	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+⅛
74⅞	77⅞	100	United Drug	75	75	75	75	+⅛
140	143	600	United Fruit	141¼	141¼	141	141	—½
123	123¼	12,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	124⅞	125¼	121½	123	—2½
57¾	59	400	U. S. Rubber	59	59	57¾	57¾	+⅞
62½	63	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	62¾	62¾	62½	62½	+½
50¾	51¼	400	U. S. R. & Foundry	51¼	51½	51	51	—½
115	115¼	216,200	U. S. Steel	116	116⅝	114½	116	—1⅛
117⅞	118	400	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118¼	118	118	—⅛
111⅛	111⅝	6,600	Utah Copper	111	111⅝	110¾	111⅛	—⅞
40¾	42	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—⅞
69	71	1,400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69	70½	69	69½	—⅞
49¼	50¼	600	Wabash pf A	50	50¼	49¾	49¾	—⅞
24⅞	25	400	Wabash pf B	24⅞	25	24½	24½	—⅞
22	22¼	100	Western Maryland	22½	22¼	22½	22½	+⅛
97	98	200	Western Union Tel.	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	+⅛
52¼	52¾	8,900	Westingh. E. & M.	52⅝	52½	52	52½	+⅞
16	17	400	Wheeling & L. E.	16¼	16¼	16	16	—⅝
47¼	48	200	White Motors	49	49	49	49	—½
76¼	77	11,500	Wilson & Co.	79¼	79⅞	76¼	76¼	—2
32¾	33	2,900	Willys-Overland	33¼	33½	32½	32½	+⅛
97½	98¼	300	Willys-Overland pf	97½	98	97½	98	—⅛
138	139	200	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co.	140	140	139	139	—1⅞
24	27	100	Worthington Pump	24	24	24	24	—1⅞

FINANCIAL OPERATI ONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, March 31, 1917.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action.			
Outstanding March 24	$43,703,500.00	$75,902,000.00	$2,604,400.00
Net increase	10,000,000.00	4,999,000.00	500,000.00
Outstanding March 31	$53,703,500.00	$80,901,000.00	$3,104,400.00
Cash balance	15,760,135.13		
Net obligation	$37,943,364.87		

VACUUM OIL EARNS 61.47%.

Report Shows Profit of $9,221,937 in 1916, a Gain of $2,360,024.

The Vacuum Oil Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. and the usual semi-annual disbursement of 3 per cent., payable May 15. The report for 1916 showed a profit of $9,221,937, an increase of $2,360,024 over 1915 and equal to 61.47 per cent. on the outstanding stock. The company is completing a new plant on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, to manufacture lubricating oil for export.

Other dividend announcements included the increase from 1¾ to 2 per cent. quarterly on common stock of the United Cigar Stores Company, payable May 15. The rate was raised from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. in August, 1915. The American Ice Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its new preferred stock, payable April 25.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

American Again is the Chief Influence in Financial District.

LONDON, April 4.—America today again was the chief influence in the financial district, where the expected assistance in financing the war had a further favorable effect. Discounts weakened and Paris exchange improved, while the French loan jumped 2 points in anticipation of the financial help. Consols gained three-quarters and the other sections of the stock market, though quiet, reflected the better feeling.

Brazilian and Russian bonds gained a point and rubber, Marconi and steel shares were prominent. Mexican issues were easy and American securities were marked down in sympathy with Wall Street, but the tone was steady. Money was plentiful.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	76.48	75.03	75.35	—.92
25 industrials	93.46	92.10	92.53	—.98
50 stocks	84.47	83.56	83.94	—.95

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 4	84.47	83.56	83.94	—.95
April 3	85.08	84.00	84.89	—.64
April 2	85.31	84.08	85.03	+.48
Mar. 31	84.83	84.22	84.55	—.62
Mar. 30	85.50	84.79	84.87	+.62
Mar. 29	85.61	84.70	84.84	—.33
Mar. 28	85.69	84.68	85.17	+.37

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—	—Low.—	—Last.—
*1917	85.56 Apr. 3	83.56 Apr. 3	83.94
1916	88.74 Apr. 6	70.91 Apr. 22	85.43
1915	73.36 Apr. 30	64.84 Apr. 1	72.99
1914	70.66 Apr. 2	69.24 Apr. 25	67.26
1913	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
1912	83.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
1911	80.42 Apr. 4	77.

PRICHITT & CO.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

P & CO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

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Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

42 Broadway, New York

MONEY FOR NATION IN PEOPLE'S HANDS

President Mitchell of National City Company Tells How Loans Can Be Raised.

PUBLIC MUST BE TAUGHT

5,289,000 in England and 4,443,904 in France Have Subscribed to War Issues There.

Bulk of World's Wealth Against Central Powers.

With the entrance of the United States into the war, about two-thirds of the economic wealth of the world is arrayed against the Central Powers. The world's wealth is estimated at between six hundred and seven hundred and fifty billion dollars.

Economic wealth of Central Powers	$113,000,000,000
Economic wealth of Allies	215,000,000,000
Economic wealth of United States	200,000,000,000

What the Allies have borrowed in proportion to their individual wealth is shown in the following table:

	Wealth.	Borrowed.
Great Britain	$85,000,000,000	$19,000,000,000
France	55,000,000,000	9,500,000,000
Russia	50,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Italy	25,000,000,000	2,600,000,000

On this basis the theoretical borrowing capacity of the United States with its $200,000,000,000 of wealth would be $40,000,000,000.

The present bonded debt of the United States is but $983,000,000, and only a small fraction of the 200,000 bond buyers in the country hold any of their Government's obligations.

The head of the country's biggest bond selling organization, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, in a statement yesterday as to the ability of the United States to borrow money for war purposes, said that he was distinctly an opponent of any immediate short term financing by the Government. Short term loans would find a field of distribution in no large degree beyond banking institutions whose liquid condition is essential.

His own suggestion was that the most acceptable form of borrowing would be a loan running for thirty years, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and carrying a provision that in case, during a period of one year from date, the Government should find it necessary, to issue securities bearing a higher interest rate, these bonds should be convertible. The convertible factor has been applied successfully in internal financing of the United Kingdom and, in Mr. Mitchell's view, has the marked advantage that investors will not be deterred from investment in the first United States Government loan offered by the thought that subsequent financing must be done at a higher interest rate.

"Perhaps two billion dollars could be successfully floated dependent upon the degree of education given to the public prior to the offering," said Mr. Mitchell. "Few realize the tremendous relative wealth of the United States and the inherent borrowing power within herself or how far behind are the people of the United States in placing their savings in sound investments, and especially in loans of the Government as compared with the peoples of other countries. Of the economic wealth of the world, estimated at between six hundred billion and seven hundred and fifty billion dollars, the wealth of the United States is now estimated at two hundred billion dollars, as against the estimated wealth of the allied nations, aggregating two hundred and fifteen billion dollars and the estimated wealth of the Central Powers, aggregating one hundred and thirteen billion dollars. If the United States were to join the Allied nations, the total wealth pitted against the Central Powers would reach a grand total estimated to be four hundred and fifteen billion dollars, nearly two-thirds of the wealth of the world, which factor should constitute the largest single element in the defeat of the Central Powers.

"Basing our calculation upon the loans which the Allies have succeeded in making, our borrowing capacity should, theoretically, be over $40,000,000,000. The accuracy of such calculation would appear faulty only in two respects, first, in the fact that the proportion of incorporated mobile capital is less in the United States than in England and in France, who have for many decades been savers and investors, and, second, in the fact that a portion, though a comparatively small portion, of the allied borrowers have been made through external borrowings in the United States and elsewhere. Though such loans have been made upon collaterals, it is doubtful if the United States could find a neutral foreign field where its similar loans could be broadly made, but, in any event, how small in the light of these figures appears such a loan as would seem likely to be made by the United States in its initial borrowing.

"Take a glimpse of the banking situation in this country. Our banking power at the end of June, 1916, as represented by capital, surplus, and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in non-reporting banks, was $29,353,500,000, which figure, at the rate of increase for the preceding year, must now be close to $35,000,000,000. Although impracticable to determine with exactness, especially owing to the shifting of deposits, it would seem safe to say that the banks of this country possess at this time a loaning power of from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 in addition to the loans our banks are already carrying.

"Enough has been said to set up a picture of the credit position of the United States. The wealth is here. How can it be diverted in small part into investment in Government loans? That our banks must be kept liquid and must be freed from securities which cannot be sold readily in a market where they are eagerly sought by individual investors is obvious, but that the individual savers of the United States have had scant education in investment, and especially in United States Government securities, is equally obvious. According to the income tax returns of 1915 only 336,632 people out of a population of well over 100,000,000 reported incomes in excess of $3,000 per annum, indicating the tremendous number there must be of earners of salaries and wages below this figure, who in turn must be savers to a larger or smaller degree.

"Probably not more than 200,000 persons in the United States purchase bonds. While this number seems exceedingly small, as we face the volume of likely Government borrowing, the United States itself has placed its bonds with but a small fraction of this number of bond investors. Our Government bond debt, as of Jan. 31, 1917, amounted to approximately $983,000,000. These bonds have sold very largely at prices which may be termed artificial by reason of the utility of the bonds for deposit for currency, &c., and for the reason that there has always existed in the country a certain demand at approximately the savings bank rate by a few who, regardless of price, have been unwilling to hold any other security.

"Contrast this situation in the United States with the situation in France and in England. Prior to the outbreak of the war the ledger of public debt in France showed holders of French 3 per cent. rentes aggregating the enormous total of 4,443,904, of whom approximately 1,400,000 held pieces aggregating 30 francs or less. There were at that time over 25,000,000,000 francs of rentes outstanding, indicating an average holding of 5,700 francs, or less than $1,150 to each investor. At the time the war began scarcely was there a Frenchman who was not an owner of rentes. Their people had been educated. And so to a lesser degree—but to a far greater degree than in the United States—were the public in Great Britain educated. British consols were owned by practically every investor in England prior to the war, and during the war period subscribers to the British war loans, including the savings certificates, have aggregated the enormous number of 5,289,000.

"I conclude then that the first step in the distribution of Government securities in large volume must be along the lines of popular education. The most excellent news writers, magazine writers, and men of the highest literary talent should even now be mobilized and at work spreading not only the gospel of thrift and investment, but showing to every man and woman and child within the confines of this country the desirability and the necessity of having ready at hand their savings, be it only a mite, for subscription to any United States bond issue that may be forthcoming. The commercial and investment bankers of the country—men trained in constructive finance and in the technique of bond distribution—should even now be mobilized to confer with our Government in the very delicate task of determining the volume, term, and rate of such an issue as will best appeal to popular favor and should be closely co-operating with the mobilized publicity men.

"The Federal Reserve Banks, whose duty it will doubtless be to collect in due course the country-wide subscriptions to the Government loan, should even now be mobilizing the banks within each Federal reserve district, arranging for the dissemination of information, the solicitation of subscriptions and possibly laying out plans by which banks may make loans to individual subscribers under a partial payment system. The advertising men of the country should be solidly brought together to devise ways and means for advertising the Government issue. Upon them will rest the burden of firing the final shot in a campaign which, if properly devised, will bring oversubscription to any Government loan and will make the work of distribution appear so easy and simple that the people will marvel that there has ever been so much talk about it all."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

		Increase.
4th week March	$3,932,000	$441,000
July 1-March 31	105,534,000	14,519,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week March	750,700	124,200
Month of March	2,230,800	371,400
Jan. 1-March 28	6,173,839	856,243

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week March	267,988	24,813
Month of March	880,603	*79,032
July 1-March 31	2,421,117	*292,838

*Decrease.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for February—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$2,666,875	$2,689,779	$2,048,224
Net	722,692	882,544	621,229
Sur. aft. chgs.	162,060	334,436	*6,047
2 mos. gross	5,433,399	5,503,404	4,306,696
Net	1,572,974	1,923,789	1,369,325
Sur. aft. chgs.	427,557	709,431	47,135

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & ALTON for February—

Gross	1,376,715	1,344,563	1,015,923
Net aft. taxes	297,765	348,519	61,004
Total income	198,378	289,314	621
2 mos. gross	2,910,097	2,609,314	......
Net aft. taxes	672,475	594,387	......
Sur. aft. chgs.	472,153	476,850	......

*Deficit.

DELAWARE & HUDSON for February—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	1,762,705	2,125,265	362,560
Net aft. taxes	121,237	644,523	523,286
2 mos. gross	3,916,249	4,265,549	349,300
Net aft. taxes	480,762	1,366,591	885,829

GREEN BAY & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	850,071	780,423	776,330
Op. expenses	574,972	537,942	525,947
Net earnings	275,099	242,481	250,383
Other income	89,236	110,638	50,486
Total	364,335	353,119	300,869
Taxes, &c.	73,362	64,185	61,700
"A" divs	30,000	30,000	30,000
Stock divs	125,000	125,000	125,000
Balance	135,973	133,934	84,169
"B" divs	70,000	43,750	52,500
Reserve	50,000	81,400	28,000
Surplus	15,973	8,784	3,669
Prev. surplus	189,401	160,661	156,758
Total surplus	205,374	169,445	160,427
Adjustments	4,139	*19,956	1,234
P. and L. surp.	201,235	189,401	160,661

HOCKING VALLEY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Feb. gross	600,632	535,937	362,570
Net	140,628	135,973	97,929
Surp. aft. chgs.	118,138	82,992	*27,849
2 mos. gross	1,294,348	1,055,768	763,470
Net	337,644	267,995	204,884
Surp. aft. chgs.	250,561	155,898	*48,812

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Feb. gross	471,090	449,539	406,180
Net after tax	75,123	135,090	114,748
Total income	31,235	98,669	72,850
2 mos. gross	992,396	908,890	783,794
Net after tax	190,007	278,969	191,551
Total income	97,229	208,468	109,377

Public Utilities.

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
February gross	$67,749	$61,264	$6,485
Net after taxes	37,221	33,764	3,458
12 mos. gross	814,173	660,151	154,021
Net after taxes	458,166	346,227	111,939
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,408	*85,562	90,970

*Deficit.

For the year ended Feb. 28, 1917, no interest was charged to capital account, but in the year ended Feb. 28, 1916, there was $146,472 so charged on account of construction. If this amount be deducted from interest charged against income, there was a balance of $60,910 after interest actually charged to income in the year instead of the deficit of $85,562. No interest has been charged to capital account since March, 1916.

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER—

February gross	71,613	68,831	2,782
Net after taxes	54,653	53,517	1,136
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,873	30,737	1,136
2 mos. gross	146,511	141,135	5,376
Net after taxes	113,154	108,315	4,836
Sur. aft. chgs.	67,591	62,755	4,836
Bal. aft. pf. div.	43,591	38,755	4,836

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC (Arizona) for February—

Gross earnings	40,007	34,655	5,351
Op. exps. & tax	23,351	22,767	583
Net earnings	16,656	11,888	4,768
Other income	26	36	*10
Total income	16,683	11,925	4,758
Twelve months ended Feb. 28:			
Gross earnings	406,811	369,290	37,521
Op. exps. & tax	265,885	252,685	13,200
Net earnings	140,925	116,604	24,321
Other income	1,367	9,634	*8,266
Total income	142,293	126,238	16,054
Bond interest	52,319	51,460	859
General int	1,598	2,344	*746
Depreciation	42,113	36,046	6,067
Net income	46,261	36,386	9,874
Pf. dividend	35,000	35,000	......
Surplus	11,261	1,386	9,874

*Decrease.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the quarter ended March 31, (month of March estimated)—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total revenues	17,132,187	14,350,613	11,568,175
Main. & der.	1,928,460	1,856,957	1,776,642
Other op. exp. including tax	10,983,844	8,956,092	7,618,070
Total expenses	12,912,304	10,813,049	9,394,712
Balance	4,219,883	3,537,564	2,173,463
Interest	332,963	332,963	334,300
Net income	3,886,920	3,204,601	1,839,163

Miscellaneous.

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.—Surplus at the end of 1916, $4,680,418, compared with $3,476,677 at the close of 1915. Unfinished business on the company's books at the close of 1916, $12,761,864, compared with $4,655,388 at the close of the previous year.

VACUUM OIL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, profits, after charging off $164,831 for insurance reserve, $9,221,937; increase, $2,360,024 over profits of 1915.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.55	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.70	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.38	4.12
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.55	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba R. R.	1917-'28	5	7.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.30
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.55
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.35
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Am. Light & T.	2½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
Am. Light & T.	2½	Stk.	May 1	Apr. 14
Am. L. & T. pf.	1½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
*Ariz. Com'l	50c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 21
B'klyn City RR.	2	Q.	Apr. 16	Apr. 4
Cont. Motors pf.	1¾	..	Apr. 16	Apr. 5
Harb.-W. Ref. pf	1½	Q.	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Midvale Steel	$1.50	Q.	May 1	Apr. 20
Midwest Ref.	2	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
Okla. Nat. Gas.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 20	Apr. 9
Phila. Co.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
St. M. Min. Land	$2	..	Apr. 28	Apr. 5
Un. Cigar Stores	2	Q.	May 15	Apr. 27
Un. V. Ext. M.	50c	Q.	May 1	Apr. 16
Un. V. Ext. M.	25c	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 16
Vacuum Oil	2	S.A.	May 15	May 1
Vacuum Oil	2	Ex.	May 15	May 1

*Not Arizona Consol. as printed yesterday.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS HARD HIT BY REVOLT

Report of National Shows Gross Earnings of $22,441, Against $34,273,341 in 1914.

DEFICIT FOR YEAR $395,889

Freight and Passenger Rates Trebled and Quadrupled to Meet the Decline in Money Values.

An unusual railroad report was made public yesterday by the National Railways of Mexico, operation of which has been seriously interfered with by the activities of the revolutionists. The company was in possession of the Provisional Government for all of the last fiscal year, and the lines were operated as the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico.

The income account makes a sorry showing, the gross earnings amounting to only $22,441 in Mexican paper money. The year before the gross revenue totaled $1,776,982, and in 1914 the annual report showed $34,273,341. Operating expenses last year were $418,340, leaving a deficit of $395,889, which was nine times larger than the deficit forced by difficult conditions in 1915. Two years ago net earnings amounted to $2,379,000.

Most of the report is taken up with accounts of the havoc wrought by the uncertainties of civil war. A. J. Pani, Executive President, says in part:

"Many of the efforts of the Direction General of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico had to be devoted to recover the rolling stock which was not legitimately employed in military work and to devise and enforce regulations for the discipline of the personnel. Much of the equipment thus recovered, before placing it in the public service, had to be submitted to costly and important repairs, not only because of rough handling received in the campaign, but of the defacements and mutilations, so to speak, to which so much of it had been subjected to adapt them for dwelling purposes. For instance, many of the box cars had windows cut in them, the seats of many passenger cars were missing, and in their stead were constructed grotesque wooden partitions to transform them into special or ambulance cars, &c.

"In short, the poor condition of the tracks and of the equipment, the lack of efficiency and discipline on the part of the personnel, the constant and unwarranted meddlings of the military element in the railways—especially in the northern part of the republic—and the depredations of the bandits not yet suppressed, produced frequently, most expensive accidents in loss of life and money, and very serious obstacles to the normalization of commercial traffic.

"All earnings are given in paper money of compulsory circulation of the 'Veracruz' emission, the value of which, as is well known, has been falling continuously from 14 to 15 cents United States currency per peso in January, 1915, to scarcely 2 cents in June of the present year, and even much less subsequently. Rates, however, were increased in a proportion much smaller than the decline in value of the paper money.

"As a matter of fact, the old freight rates of the National Railways of Mexico were applied without modification until April 25, and passenger rates until Sept. 30, of last year; upon these dates both were merely doubled; the new passenger rates being maintained to April 9, and the freight rates to May 1, 1916. On April 10, first-class pasenger rates were increased fourfold, as compared with the old rates of the National Railways, and the second class passenger rates were trebled, but during all this time, that is, up to May 1 of the present year, the paper money was received at par, though it was actually worth but a few cents on the dollar. Then a fixed value was made of 10 cents for each peso of paper money—that is more than twice the market value—and the old tariffs of the National Railways were re-established, reducing the first class passenger rates to seventy-five per cent., and the second class to fifty per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.13	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.05
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.14	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.04
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.1	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.15	Sierra Nevada	.1.
Exchequer	.04	Union Con.	.33
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.06
Belmont	4.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.74	Jumbo Exten.	.40
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Junior	.13
Midway	.15	Kewanas	.17
Mizpah	.13	Silver Pick	.13
Monarch Pitts	.14	Spearhead	.13
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.16	Big Four	.04
Rescue	.26	Gold Wedge	.03
Tonopah Exten.	3.50	Manhattan Con.	.27
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Morning Glory	.16
West End	.65	Union Amalgam	.25
West Tonopah	.17	White Caps	1.50
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.12	Big Jim	.95
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.22
Daisy	.03	Packard	.45
Florence	.22	Rochester	.55
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.45
Goldfield Cons.	.62		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6⅛	6⅛	Granite	59½	70
Dr. J'pot.	7	8¼	Isabella	17	18⅝
Elkton	9¼	10	McKinney	25	35
El Paso	20	30	Portland	176	178
Fanny R.	4	6	Vindicator	75	87½
Golden C.	231	233	U. Gold M.	16	16⅛
Gold Sov.	5	5½			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Tin, spot	54.50	55.25	54.25	55.00
Lead	....	9.50	....	9.50
Spelter	....	9.50	10.87½	....
Antimony	35.00	....	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	....	$120.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	38.50	41.00	38.50	40.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 34¾@35½c, carload lots; spot delivery, 33¼@34c, second quarter; 30¼@32c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	216	0	0	214	0	0
Tin, futures	216	0	0	214	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜
Am Oil	.23	.25	Iron Cap.	15	15½
Begole	.50	.80	Do pf.	15	16
Bay S G.	.07	.10	Jerome V.	2	2⅛
Bing Min.	9½	10	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.76	.82	Mex Met.	.16	.17
Bost & M.	.63	.65	Majestic	.50	.53
Bost Ariz.	1⅞	2¼	Mojave T.	.38	.40
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.24	.25	N L & Z.	.50	.51
Butte & D.	.50	.75	New Balt.	1½	2
Cal Corb.	1	3	N Cornelia	17¾	18⅛
Calaveras	4	4½	N U Bing.	.24	.65
Champ Cop	.08	.09	Nixon	.45	.47
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2½	Oneco	.50	.60
Cons Ariz.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	.50	.65
Cons Cop.	4	4⅛	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion C M.	1⅜	1¾
Crown Res.	.30	.35	Ray Herc.	3⅞	4⅛
E & B B.	2¼	2⅜	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.30	.35	*S W M.	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.17	.18	†S W M.	2½	3
Gold Lake	.05	.07	Truro	1½	2
Homa Oil	1⅛	1¾	U V Ext.	39	39½
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G'd	1⅞	2¼
Humboldt	1¼	2½			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market, a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

$45,000,000

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

One Year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Notes

Due April 15, 1918

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

Principal and interest payable in New York or Boston

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Registerable as to principal.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on sixty days' notice, at 101 and accrued interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK and UNION & NEW HAVEN TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW HAVEN TRUSTEES

The proceeds of sale of any of the collateral and/or the proceeds received by the Company from the sale of any of its other securities under the order of any Court of competent jurisdiction, are to be used in redeeming the notes by lot at 101 and interest.

We summarize as follows from a letter received from Howard Elliott, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, a copy of which we shall be glad to forward upon request.

These Notes are to be secured by pledge of the following collateral:

		@	Value
5,246 shares	Boston & Providence	210	$1,101,660
971 "	Norwich & Worcester Preferred	120	116,520
98,132 "	Old Colony	120	11,775,840
4,867 "	Providence, Warren & Bristol	100	486,700
9,551 "	Providence & Worcester	185	1,766,935
1,015 "	Connecticut River Railroad	140	142,100
17,482 "	Hartford & Connecticut Western	28	489,496
23,520 "	Rutland Railroad Preferred	30	705,600
2,469 "	Concord & Montreal Railroad	100	246,900
1,464 "	Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers	90	131,760
922 "	Northern Railroad (N. H.)	100	92,200
291,622 "	New York, Ontario & Western	24	6,998,928
400,000 "	Connecticut Company	50	20,000,000
20,000 "	Hartford & New York Transportation Company	100	2,000,000
37,370 "	Central New England Preferred	70	2,615,900
47,950 "	Central New England Common	50	2,397,500
$1,500,000	Central New England 4% 1st Mortgage Bonds	75	1,125,000
$13,000,000	Harlem River & Portchester 5% Debentures (issued under covenant that no additional mortgage shall be put upon property without paying off these debentures or creating for them a preferential lien under such mortgage.)	93	12,090,000
$600,000	Providence & Danielson 5% 1st Mortgage Bonds	90	$540,000
$600,000	Sea View Railroad 5% 1st Mortgage Bonds	90	540,000
$1,250,000	Connecticut Company 5% Debentures	97	1,212,500
	Total value		$66,575,539

The dividends and interest on the securities pledged as collateral, at the current rates of payment, amount to $3,140,000 annually. This disregards undistributed surplus of several of the Companies; notably the Connecticut Company, whose surplus, after charges, in 1916 was $1,954,000. Including the undistributed surplus of the Connecticut Company, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company and the Central New England Railway Company, the income earned on the pledged securities amounted in the 1916 year to about $5,232,000, or nearly 2⅓ times the interest on the above issue of notes.

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND CHANGE IN PRICE, WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99.04 AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM APRIL 15, 1917, YIELDING 6%

Notes of The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and of The New England Navigation Company, maturing May 1, 1917, will be received in payment on the date of delivery at the following prices, provided such privilege of exchange is requested prior to 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, April 9th, 1917, viz.:

New Haven Notes— 100 1/16 and interest (approximately a 3% basis).

New England Navigation Notes— 100⅛ and interest (approximately a 3% basis).

Payment for the Notes is to be made on or about April 16th, at which time definitive notes will be ready for delivery

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KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston — LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston

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Southern Oil & Chemical Co.

STOCK

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

Company has no bonds, liens or Preferred stock.

Company's product is in great demand and its business influenced in no way by war conditions.

Production contracted for during 1917 will be 500% of 1916 production.

Stock yields about 9½% at present prices.

Price and circular on application

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TELEPHONE 2715-9 BROAD 25 BROAD ST. N.Y.

$2,000,000

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway

First and General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated May 1, 1915. Due May 1, 1966.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Coupon Bonds, principal of which may be registered, in denominations of $500 and $1,000. Fully registered bonds of $1,000 and convenient multiples. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Corporate Trustee.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

For complete information in regard to these bonds we call attention to a letter of Mr. H. R. Kurrie, President of the Company, copies of which will be furnished on request, the following being a summary thereof:

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (the "Monon" Route) operates a direct main line from Chicago to Indianapolis and Louisville, with another main line to Michigan City.

The "Monon," which is controlled by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Southern Railway, furnishes these roads with a direct connection to Chicago and the Northwest.

The First and General Mortgage 5% Bonds are secured on the entire property of the company, an equal amount of these bonds being reserved to retire all underlying liens. The physical condition of the property has been maintained at a high standard and its book value is more than twice the bonded debt.

Additional bonds may be issued for only 80% of the cash cost of additions and improvements.

The value of equipment and equipment equities is $6,350,000, equal to over 32 per cent of the company's entire outstanding bonded debt. The company agrees to maintain the equipment in good condition and in addition to charge in operating expenses 3% yearly as a reserve for accrued depreciation.

Net earnings after payment of taxes and rentals are at the rate of more than twice the entire bond interest. During the last ten years the company has earned on the average more than one and two-thirds times its interest charges.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 93½ and Interest; Netting 5⅜%

Complete circular on request

Potter, Choate & Prentice, 5 Nassau Street, New York

Harris, Forbes & Co., Pine Street, cor. William, New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AETNA DYNAMITE CO., INC.

120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aetna Dynamite Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 3220, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and three (3) inspectors of election, to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

CHAS. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

New York, April 4th, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 28, 1917.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
175 Cities Service	297	292	294	295
670 Cities Service pf	90¾	89¾	89¾	90¼
80 Empire Dist. El. pf	94	90	90	94

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	25
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	82	85
American Cities	8	15
American Cities pf	82	84
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction	361	363
Am. Light & Trac. pf	112½	113½
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	69	72
Am. W. W. & El.	12½	15
Am. W. W. & E. part	82	84
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	82	84
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf	37	40
Carolina Power & Light	38	41
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	..	72½
Central States Elec	16	18
Central States El. pf	73	78
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf	96	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	58
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	80	82
Columbus Electric pf	80	85
Connecticut Power pf	94	96
Consumers' Power pf	87	90
Dayton Power & L. pf	94½	96
Duluth Edison pf	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	109	112
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire Gas & Fuel	99½	100
Federal Light & Trac	14	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec	30	35
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	309	325
Gas & El. Sec. pf	94	106
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Trac. pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	9	10
Miss. River Power pf	38	39
New England Company	52	55
New Eng. Pow. 6% pf	104	105
N. Eng. Co. 5½% 1st pf	97½	101
New Eng. Co. 4% 2d pf	65	69
Northern Ohio Electric	38	40
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	78	80
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	61
Northern States Power	98	100
Northern States P. pf	98	100
Northern Texas Elec	57	60
Northern Texas El. pf	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	64	64½
Pacific Gas & El. pf	92½	93
Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Pennsylvania Light pf	78	88
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	98	100
Public Service, Inc., pf	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Trac. pf	75	..
Republic Ry. & Light	39	39½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	68½	69½
Secur. Corp. gen	25	30
Secur. Corp. gen. pf	83	86
Sierra Pac. El. pf	75	..
Southern Cal. Edison	92	95
South. Cal. Edison pf	106½	108
Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	13½	14
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	39½	41
Tampa Electric	124	128
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	34	37
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
Tri-City R. & L. pf	93½	94½
Unit. Gas & El. 1st pf	73½	77½
United Gas Improve	89	89½
United Light & Rys	46½	48
United L. & R. 1st pf	73	75
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	60	63
West. Penn. pf	103	107
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	79½	80½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89½	91
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	85
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	90	93
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'25	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Man. & S. R. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76	77½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	91	92
New Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	98	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96½	97½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Utah Securities 6s	96	96¾
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	98	99
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98	99
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Radiat'r	298	296	296
135 Am. Shipb'g	77	76	76
10 Do pf	95	95	95
25 Am. S'board	66	66	66
280 Booth Fish	85	82	85
230 Do pf	91½	90½	91½
85 Chi. P. Tool	69	69	69
20 C. Ry., Ser. 2	17	17	17
1,069 Cudahy	126⅛	123⅛	126
59 Com. Edison	137	137	137
101 Dia. Match	127	126½	126⅞
20 H., S. & M.	81	81	81
25 Linde Air	264	264	264
75 Lindsay Lt.	22	22	22
15 M. Ward pf	116	116	116
275 Prest-o-lite	134	132	133
200 People's Gas	92	91	91
376 Sears-Roe'k	190	189	190
8 Do pf	125¾	125¾	125¾
38 Shaw	70	70	70
150 S. Warner	82⅞	81½	82⅞
100 Stover M. pf	101	101	101
3,176 Swift	157	153½	154½
645 Un. Carbide	209	202½	203½
100 Un. P'board	32	32	32
1,138 Wilson	79¾	75⅝	77
53 Do pf	105½	105	105
20 Mitchell Mot.	53	53	53
40 Dodge	98¼	98¼	98¼

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 B. F. 6s	95	93	93
6,000 C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
7,000 C. E. 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
$5,000 Mor. 1st 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2,000 Swift 1st 5s	156⅛	153½	154½
17,000 Wil. 1st 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
700 Atlan. Pet.	8	8	8
20 Balt. El. pf.	44½	44½	44½
95 Con. Power	121½	121½	121½
278 Con. Coal	112	111⅝	112
515 Cosden & Co.	15	14⅞	15
510 Cos. O. & G.	14¼	14¼	14¼
130 Davison Ch.	39	39	39
66 Equitable T.	45½	45½	45½
705 Elkh. Coal	29⅞	29½	29⅞
25 Fid. & Dep.	132	132	132
170 Md. Casualty	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
25 Penn. W. P.	78	78	78
7 U. S. Fidel.	108½	108½	108½
105 Wayland	4	4	4

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 Balt. El. 5s, st.	100	100	100
22,000 Balt. C. 4s, '58	100¼	100¼	100¼
8,000 Con. Coal 6s	109	108	109
2,000 C. & Sub. 5s	101½	101½	101½
17,000 Cosden 6s	102	101½	101½
31,000 Cos. O. & G. 6s	107⅞	107½	107⅞
1,000 Elkhorn 6s	100½	100½	100½
12,000 Ga. & A. 5s	100½	100½	100½
$3,000 Ga. & C. N. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000 Md. Elec. 5s	99	99	99
1,000 S. of M. 4s, '31	101	101	101
7,000 Un. Ry. inc. 4s	65½	65½	65½
5,000 Do 1st 4s	82⅛	82	82
1,800 Do fdg. 5s	88⅝	88¼	88¼
3,000 Wil. & W. 5s	108	108	108

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Adventure	3	3	3
15 Ahmeek	100	100	100
270 Alaska Gold	9	9	9
100 Algomah	90c.	90c.	90c.
15 Allouez	65½	65	65
580 Am. Zinc	36½	36	36¼
615 Ariz. Com'l.	13½	13⅝	13½
50 Sup. & Bost.	45¾	45¾	45¾
562 Cal. & Ariz.	81¼	80	80¾
3 Cal. & Hecla	552	552	552
45 Centennial	20	20	20
30 Chino	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
552 CopperRange	63¼	62½	63
295 Davis-Daly	5½	5¼	5½
180 Daly-West	2½	2	2
90 East Butte	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
25 Franklin	8	7¾	7¾
81 Hancock	16⅛	16	16
100 Helvetia	45c.	45c.	45c.
125 Isld. Creek	67	66½	67
60 Isle Royale	33½	33½	33½
50 Kerr Lake	4½	4⅜	4½
265 Kewenaw	2¾	2¼	2⅝
100 Lake	13½	13½	13½
50 Mason Val.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
225 Mass Con.	13½	13½	13½
85 Mohawk	86¼	85⅛	85⅝
120 NewArcadian	4	4	4
10 Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
260 North Butte	23	22½	23
50 North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾
75 Old Domin.	62	61¼	61¼
35 Osceola	87	87	87
700 Pond Creek	25¼	24½	25¼
75 Quincy	88	88	88
90 Ray Con.	31⅛	31¼	31¼
10 Shannon	9	9	9
50 Shan. & Ariz.	11¾	11¾	11¾
370 St. Mary's L.	85½	84½	85
350 Sup. & Bos.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30 Superior	14	14	14
115 Trinity	4	4	4
165 U. S. Smelt.	62¾	62	62
20 Do pf	51	51	51
620 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
360 Utah Con.	15⅝	15½	15½
100 Utah Copper	111¼	111¼	111¼
495 Utah Metals	5¼	5	5¼
70 Winona	4¼	4	4
10 Wolverine	45	45	45
400 Wyandot	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1 Bost. & Alb.	170	170	170
42 Boston Elev.	74½	74	74½
17 Bost. & Me.	40	40	40
50 Maine Cent.	13¼	13½	13½
104 W. E. S. R. R.	53	53	53
10 Do pf	71	71	71

Miscellaneous.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100	100	100
30 Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½
9 Am. Sugar	113	113	113
68 Do pf	119	118¾	118¾
148 Am. Wool. pf.	98	95	95
9 Amoskeag	70	70	70
38 Do pf	95	94	94
240 Art Metals	10	10	10
780 A., G. & W. I.	111	108	111
8 Edison	203	203	203
25 In. P. Cem. pf.	31	31	31
262 Mass. Gas	97¾	97	97
96 Do pf	80	80	80
36 N. E. Cot. Yrn.	90	89	90
46 N. E. Tel.	121½	121½	121½
27 New Riv. pf.	89½	89½	89½
11 Pac. Mills	144	144	144
400 PuntaAl. Sug.	83	32½	33
15 Reece Button	16	16	16
789 Swift	156	153¼	154
25 Torrington	62	62	62
20 Do pf	29½	29½	29½
143 United Fruit	142	141	141
345 Un. Sh. Ma.	55	54¾	54¾
108 Do pf	29½	29½	29½
214 Ventura Oil	6½	6¼	6½
5 West. Union	98	98	98

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	82
3,000 A. T. & T. 5s	100¼	100	100¼
1,000 Do 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
$3,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100¼
24,000 Swift 5s	101¼	101	101¼
4,000 West. Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Alliance Ins.	22	22	22
2 Am. Gas	119	119	119
75 Am. Rys. pf.	94½	94	94
10 Buff. & Sus.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
20 Cambria Iron	41¼	41¼	41¼
25 Con. T., N. J	74	74	74
65 Elec. Stor'e	64	63½	63½
9 Ins. N. A.	28½	28½	28½
775 Lake Sup.	21½	20½	21½
151 Lehigh Nav.	80½	80¼	80½
6 Lehigh Val.	66½	63¾	66½
561 Penn'a	54	53⅞	54
175 Phila. Elec.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
108 P. R. T. t. c.	29	28⅞	29
50 Phila. Trac.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
200 Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾
68 Union Trac.	43½	43	43
58 U. G. Imp.	88	87¾	87¾
330 Wm. Cramp.	92	90	91
10 York Rys.	15	15	15

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000 Beth. S. 6s	121	121	121
3,000 E. & P. E. T. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000 L. S. inc. 5s	51	51	51
12,000 L. V. cn. 4½s	99¾	99½	99½
1,000 L. V. C. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
61,000 Pa. 4½s w. i.	98¼	97¾	98
10,000 P. Co. cn. 5s	91	91	91
$111,700 Phil. Elec. new 5s	102¼	101⅞	102
4,000 Rdg. 4s	94	94	94
1,000 Stand. Gas & E. 6s	102	102	102
12,000 U. R. in. 5s	69½	69½	69½
3,000 Wels. Co. 5s	98	98	98

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
American Cigar	112	118	112
Do pf	97	100	97
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	165	175	165
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	210	220	210
Do pf	100	108	100
P. R.-Am. Tob	230	250	230
R. J. Reynolds	550	580	550
Do pf	117	123	117

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Aetna pf	20	27	20
American Brass	327	332	327
Atlas Powder	155	160	155
Do pf	100	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120
Bliss	560	580	560
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	375	475	375
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	160	170	160
Colt's Arms	107	110	107
Du Pont	243	245	241
Do pf	102	104	102
Hercules Powder	240	245	238
Do pf	117	119	117
Niles-Bem't-Pond	175	180	175
Scovil Mfg	595	615	595
Winchester Arms	800	900	800

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Advices from Washington were closely watched, but they did not have much effect upon the market on the Consolidated Exchange, pending definite action in Congress upon the state of war resolution. Sales of United States Steel common, the most active stock, totaled 48,000 shares. Commission houses handled a good volume of business well distributed over the list, and this included a broad turnover of odd lots.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. B. Sug.	96¾	96¼	96½
450 Am. Can	50⅝	49¾	49⅞
150 Am. H. & L.	16¼	16	16¼
40 Am. Linseed	20	19½	20
150 Am. Loco	70½	69½	70¼
390 Am. S. & R.	103⅞	102½	103⅞
250 Am. Woolen	53¼	51¼	53¼
50 Am. Zinc	36¾	36	36¾
2,550 Anac. Cop	83½	82⅝	82⅞
50 A., T. & S. F.	104	103⅞	103⅞
450 Bald. Loco	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝
50 Balt. & Ohio	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
50 Butte & Sup.	45	45	45
450 Cent. Leather	92⅞	91⅜	92
150 Ches. & Ohio	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛
100 C., M. & St. P.	81½	81¼	81½
70 Chino Cop	58	57½	57½
150 Col. F. & I.	52½	50⅝	50⅝
750 Colum. Gas	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞
350 Corn Prod	25	24½	24¾
1,350 Crucible St'l.	71⅝	68⅝	69⅝
1,150 CubaCaneSu.	48⅛	46¼	47½
350 Erie	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
30 Gen. Motors	118	117½	117½
10 Gt. Nor. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼
40 Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	33¼	33¼
470 Inspir. Cop.	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝
1,150 Int. Mer. M.	33⅝	30⅞	33⅛
5,350 Do pf.	88	83⅝	87⅛
110 Int. Paper	41¼	39⅝	40¼
50 Kenne. Cop.	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞
70 Lack. Steel	86⅛	86	86
100 Lehigh Val.	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
10 Max. Motor	53	53	53
1,000 Mex. Petrol.	91	89¼	90½
20 Miami Cop.	42	41⅝	42
100 Midv. Steel	61	60¾	60⅞
10 Nat. E. & S.	35	35	35
20 Nevada Con.	23¼	23½	23½
100 N. Y. Cent.	96⅜	96⅛	96¼
40 N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅞	44½	44⅝
60 Ohio C. Gas	141⅛	139½	141⅛
10 Pac. Mail	23	23	23
30 Pit. Coal tr. r.	45⅛	45⅜	45⅞
450 Ray Copper	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1,000 Reading	96⅜	95⅞	96½
300 Rep. I. & S.	83⅝	82⅛	82⅞
50 So. Pacific	95½	95½	95½
150 So. Railway	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1,850 Studebaker	97½	93	93¾
40 Tenn. Copper	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
450 Union Pac.	139⅝	138⅜	139½
500 U. S. Ind. A.	123⅞	121⅛	123⅞
48,000 U. S. Steel	116⅝	114⅝	115⅞
250 Utah Cop.	111½	110½	111½
50 Wab. pf. A.	50	50	50
100 Westing. El.	52½	51¾	52½
120 Willys-Over.	32⅞	32	32
110 Wilson & Co.	77	76½	77

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 Atlanta	.13½	.13½	.13½
1,500 Cashboy	.09	.09	.09
500 Florence	.25	.25	.25
300 Jim Butler	.75	.75	.75
1,500 Jumbo Ex.	.42	.40	.40
500 Kewanas	.18½	.18½	.18½
700 Nev. Hills	.24	.22	.22
1,500 Res. Eula	.28	.28	.28
350 Ton. Ext.	3.50	3.50	3.50
300 Union Con.	.34	.34	.34
1,200 Wh. Caps.	1.62½	1.50	1.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	4½	4	4¼
5,000 ‡A. C. of De.	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
2,180 ‡Air Reduct.	74½	72⅝	72⅝
100 ‡Am. W. Pa.	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 ‡But. Jud.	40	40	40
250 ‡Cal. P. Cp.	39	38½	38½
5,500 ‡Car L. & P.	3⅛	3	3½
2,000 Car. Steel	13⅝	12⅝	13
700 ‡Cent. Fdy.	28	26	27
500 ‡Cent. F. pf.	48⅛	47½	47½
100 East. Steel	111	111	111
100 ‡E. & J. Cp.	36½	36½	36½
12,000 ‡E. Plan S.	½	⅜	½
50 ‡Em. Motor	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
250 Em. Phono.	10⅝	*10	*10
450 H. & B. C. Co.	41	41	41
300 I. A. F. S. Cp.	25	25	25
100 ‡J. O. S. (n.)	28	28	28
1,500 K. T. & R.	17½	17½	17⅝
137 ‡Man. Scr.	10½	.10	10½
500 M. A. v. t. c.	91	89	89
8,000 ‡Max Muni.	4	3½	4
500 ‡Nat. Acme	34	33½	33½
12,000 ‡Nat. Con.	36⅜	35⅛	36
1,000 N. A. P. & P.	5½	5	5¼
1,400 ‡Pru. Plc.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
100 A. O. S. Cp. pf.	94	94	94
200 S. & T. T. pf	10	10	10
600 ‡St. Jos. L.	18¼	18	18¼
17,000 ‡Stand. Mot.	14⅝	12	14⅝
500 S. B., v. t. c.	22⅜	22	22½
600 Sup. Steel	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
7,000 T. F. v. t. c.	1½	1⅛	1⅜
1,700 U. S. S. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,500 ‡Un. Motors	37½	37	37½
500 ‡Un. Pa. B.	33	32	33
500 ‡Un. Sugar	36¼	36¼	36¼
2,000 ‡W.-M. A. Cp.	7½	7	7½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Ill. Pipe L.	239	239	239
45 Prairie P. L.	319	315	318
10 St. Oil, Cal.	300	300	300

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 Alc. O., (a p.)	2	2	2
3,500 †Alph. O. & G.	68	66	66
2,000 ‡Atlan. Pet.	8	7½	8
35,000 ‡Bar. O. & G.	4½	3¾	3¾
700 †C. Mex. O., (a prosp.)	62	62	62
100 ‡Cont. Ref. pf.	10	10	10
1,000 ‡Cos. O. & G.	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,500 ‡Elk B. Pet.	12½	12¼	12¼
1,800 ‡Elkld. O. & G., (a p.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900 ‡Esmer. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500 ‡Federal Oil	6¼	6	6
3,500 Int. Petrol.	15¼	14⅛	14⅝
1,000 Ken. O. (a p.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300 ‡Merritt Oil	26½	25½	25¾
6,000 Met. Petrol.	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,300 Mid.-Con. O. & Utility	15¼	14⅝	15
10,000 ‡‡Midw. Oil	82	80	81
6,000 ‡‡M. Oil pf.	102	100	102
1,000 Midw. Ref.	142	138	139
2,400 ‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1	⅞	1
12,000 †‡Okla. Oil	10	9	10
2,300 ‡Ok. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200 Ok. P. & R.	11	10⅝	10⅞
2,500 †Om. O. & G.	42	40	42
2,800 Osage-H. Oil	9¼	9	9
2,000 Penn. Gaso.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100 †‡Pr.-H. Pet. (a prosp.)	1	⅞	1
5,740 ‡Rice Oil	½	½	½
1,000 ‡Sap. O. & R.	11½	11¼	11¼
100 Sec. P. & R.	5½	5½	5½
12,400 Seq. O. & R.	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1,500 Sincl. Oil rts.	½	½	½
500 ‡U. West. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800 †‡Utah Pet. Co., (a p.)	35	35	35
800 Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,200 ‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500 Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,500 Alaska M. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,400 †‡Al. Stan. C.	40	36	40
2,000 ‡Am. Comr.	5	4½	5
600 ‡Ariz. C'flds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,800 ‡†Atlanta	13¼	12½	12½
12,000 ‡Aust. Amaz.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Big Jim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,800 B. Ledge C.	4⅛	3⅞	4
8,000 ‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,000 Bost. & Mon	65	63	64
700 ‡Brad. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900 Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10½	10⅜	10½
3,000 Butte Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,700 †‡Caledonia	65	63	65
3,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600 Canada Cop.	2	2	2
200 Carlisle Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
14,000 †Cashboy	11	9	9
3,500 Con. Ariz. Sm	2⅛	1⅞	2
600 ‡Con.-H'st'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Cress. Con. G.	6	6	6
500 Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000 Ely Con.	12	12	12
19,560 ‡Emma Con.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
500 First Nat. C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,000 †‡Gd. War. M.	72	65	65
2,500 †Gold. Con.	64	61	62
4,700 †‡Gold. Mer.	8	7	7
2,000 †‡Gt. Bend	7	7	7
2,000 †G'monsterM.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
18,000 †Har. Min.	19	18	19
720 Hecla Min.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100 Inspir. Needles (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
600 ‡IronBlossom	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000 Jerome Verde (a pros.)	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,500 †‡Jim Butler	74	72	72
12,700 †Jumbo Ext.	43	39	40
4,500 †‡Kewanas	19	18	18
500 LomaPr. M. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
950 †‡Loon Lake	70	69	70
500 Louis. Cons.	94	94	94
300 Mamga Cop.	53½	53	53½
800 †‡M'matic C.	27	24	26
300 †‡MagmaCh.	50	50	50
2,500 †‡Marsh M.	17	16	17
1,000 Mason Val.	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
200 †‡McK.-Dar.	50	50	50
200 †‡MiamiM. Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 †‡Mogul. M.	79	79	79
300 Mohican Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Monitor Silv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17,100 ‡Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 †‡Moth. Lode	37	32	36
900 †‡N. H. Mont	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,900 †‡Nat. Z. & L.	52	50	52
800 ‡Newray M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,200 †‡N. Y. Zinc (a prospect)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 †‡Nev. Rand (a prospect)	11	11	11
500 ‡N. B. Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 ‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅜	[illegible]	1⅜
17,700 †‡Old E. L.	42	36	42
300 †Ray Port'd.	1½	[illegible]	1½
500 ‡Red. W. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500 †‡Rex C. M.	40	37	39
1,700 †Rochester M	58	56	58
600 ‡Sac. V. C.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,000 †San Toy	15	15	15
5 ‡Section 30	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500 S. K. of A.	¼	¼	¼
2,000 †‡Silver Pick	14	13	13
600 Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000 Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300 †‡Success M.	41	39	39
3,800 †Sup. M. (a prospect)	43	40	41
4,500 †T. B. Gold	28	27	28
350 ‡Ton. Belm't.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700 Tonopah Ext	3⅛	3½	3½
3,500 †‡Troy-Ariz.	52	47	47
100 Un. Eastern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200 ‡U. Verde E.	39½	39¼	39¼
3,000 †‡U. S. C. M.	11	11	11
12,000 †‡Un. Magma	50	48	49
1,500 United Zinc	5¾	5½	5¾
100 U. G. M. Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300 †W. E. Con.	68	68	68
25,700 †W. C. M. Co	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25,000 †Yer. M. C.	46	40	42
500 Yukon G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000 ‡At. Ch. 5s	99	99	99
15,000 ‡Am. Sm. 5s	99¼	99	99
10,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000 ‡Cosden Oil 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12,000 ‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	102½	102½	102¼
5,000 ‡Erie 5s nts.	98¼	98¼	98¼
$000,000 ‡F. G. 2-yr. 5½% nts.	99⅛	98⅞	98½
150,000 ‡F. Mun. 6s	95	94⅞	94⅞
200,000 Pa. R. R. new 4½s	98¾	97⅞	98⅞
10,000 ‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	88½	88	88½
10,000 ‡R. G. 6½s	97⅛	97	97⅛
15,000 ‡S. R. 5% n.	98⅝	98¾	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Tuesday 100 Jones Tea sold at 45.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Do pf	30	40	30	40
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Grap	116	119	116	119
Do pf	121	125	121	125
Do rights	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Am. Sm. Tob.	23	23½	23	23½
Do pf	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. T. ord. B	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾
Brit.-Am. T., ordinary	17½	18½	17½	18½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Chev. Motor	125	130	125	130
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar	41	48	43½	45
Holly Sug. pf.	100½	103	100½	102
Int. C. Rub.	11	12	11	12
Jones B. Tea	45	48	45	48
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	90	96	90	96
Lukens Steel	41	43	42	44
Luk. S. 1st pf	99½	..	99½	101
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	53
Do pf	97	100	97	100
Mar. of Am.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mex. Pet., expt.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Shipb.	41	43	41	44
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Pierce-Arrow	44	45	44	45
Poole Engine	81	85	81	85
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11½	10½	11½
Redden M. T.	20½	21¼	20½	21¼
Rep. Truck	74	76	74	76
Rep. T. pf	94	96	94	96
St. L., R. Mt. & P.	30	33	30	33
S. A. O. Corp.	37	40⅛	37	40⅛
Seab. S. & M.	..	26	..	26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf	108	116	108	116
Steel Alloys	8	8¼	8	8¼
Sup. S. 1st pf.	99	101	99	100
Todd Shipyds.	82	85	82	85
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	½	⅝	½
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45
World F. Cp.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Zinc	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
RAILROADS.				
P. & W. V. pf	53¾	55	54	57
Pitts. W. Va.	22	23	22	23
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Vent. Oil	24	26	24	26
Cosden & Co.	15	15¼	15	15¼
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Tidewater Oil	195	198	194	198
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	85	82	85

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	17¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining	1030	1040	1035
Borne-Scrymser	460	480	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	111	107
Chesebrough Mfg.	430	440	430
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	580	590	580
Crescent Pipe Line	38	41	38
Cumberland Pipe L.	165	175	160
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215
Galena Signal Oil	157	160	158
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	238	243	238
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14½	15	14½
National Transit	17	19	17
N. Y. Transit	208	213	208
Northern Pipe L.	103	107	103
Ohio Oil	385	388	385
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	50	55	50
Prairie Oil & Gas	595	605	595
Prairie Pipe Line	318	321	318
Solar Refining	385	395	385
Southern Pipe L.	205	210	205
South. Penn. Oil	320	325	323
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	295	300	298
Stand. Oil of Ind.	855	865	860
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	550	540
Stand. Oil of Ky.	790	800	780
Stand. Oil of Neb.	590	600	590
Stand. Oil of N. J.	700	705	705
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	312	315	315
Stand. Oil of Ohio	495	505	495
Swan & Finch	125	130	115
Union Tank	93	96	93
Vacuum Oil	400	405	400
Washington Oil	30	40	30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Tuesday Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾
4½s June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼
4½s Mar., 1963	107⅛	107½	107⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	107	107⅜	107
4½s May, 1957	107	107⅜	107
4½s May, 1960-'30	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4¼s Apr., 1966	102¼	102½	102¼
4¼s Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅝	102¼
4¼s Mar., 1962	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛
4¼s Sept., 1960	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛
4s May, 1959	100	100½	99⅝
4s May, 1957	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞
4s Nov., 1958	99⅞	100⅜	99¾
4s Nov., 1955	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝
4s Nov., 1956	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝
4s Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝
4s May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝
4s May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾
3½s Nov., 1955	..	90	..
3½s May, 1954	88	89½	88
3½s Nov., 1954	88	89½	88

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Tuesday Bid.
4½s 1924-1930	4.15	3.80	4.15
4½s 1918-1923	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s 1924-1932	4.15	3.75	4.15
4¼s 1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4¼s April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s 1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
3½s 1940-1953	4.15	4.10	4.15
3½s 1930-1939	4.15	4.10	4.15
3½s 1922-1929	4.15	4.10	4.15
3s 1940-1953	4.15	4.05	4.15
3s 1926-1930	4.15	4.05	4.15

INVALUABLE TO INVESTORS.

The open security market in The Annalist, published every Monday, provides opportunity for the purchase of meritorious, inactive, unlisted securities. Articles on the world's business, the stock exchanges, banking and full lists of quotations for reference at all times. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

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We specialize in Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds and effect purchases on the principal European markets.

Descriptive Circular D-21 on request

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch.
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BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
FORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Pennsylvania R. R.
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French Gvt. (New Loan)
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Keyes, Haviland & Co.
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Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Circular on request
A. H. Martens & Co.
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61 Broadway, New York

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - $5,000,000
Resources - - - - $80,000,000
149 Broadway (Singer Building)
And 12 Branches

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

CRANE COMPANY

First Mortgage Five and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated June 1, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars ($159,000) face amount of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of Article One, Section 9, of the mortgage securing the same, and numbered as follows:

29	1798	3497	5510	6924	10716	13153
36	1799	3593	5541	7326	10816	13279
92	1913	3781	5512	7335	10869	13280
119	2006	3865	5555	7341	10870	13462
120	2166	3898	5566	7584	10954	13525
121	2358	3922	5625	7748	11065	13559
380	2391	3928	5748	7813	11228	13580
381	2406	4195	5787	8343	11229	14052
382	2435	4197	5819	8411	11519	14302
400	2437	4198	5933	8570	11837	14680
426	2441	4199	5935	8597	11875	14708
523	2483	4200	6010	8655	11898	14709
589	2588	4201	6011	8775	12083	14725
648	2589	4376	6012	8812	12085	14783
663	2619	4412	6043	9004	12046	14795
694	2648	4483	6125	9788	12047	14806
855	2927	4932	6387	9901	12173	14933
1392	3180	4984	6549	10350	12198	15252
1410	3181	5226	6553	10546	12377	15350
1622	3185	5276	6568	10612	12927	15371
1682	3306	5353	6645	10641	12964	15578
1689	3453	5388	6700	10858	13124	
1744	3496	5393	6920	10675	13187	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due June 1, 1917.

In accordance with the foregoing, said designated bonds EX THE JUNE 1917 coupon will be paid at this office on and after June 1, 1917, at 103% ($1,030 per bond.)

Coupons due June 1, 1917, should be presented in the usual manner.

Dated March 28, 1917. 54 Wall Street, New York.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
by E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above bonds were drawn as stated.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 28th day of March, 1917. W. H. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County, No. 226; New York County Register No. 8173.

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1908, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

37	1931	2879	4874	6988
236	2166	3027	4901	6992
363	2175	3040	4916	7110
435	2181	3071	5024	7112
625	2237	3269	5175	7167
736	2407	3340	6253	7215
977	2436	3636	6283	7318
1223	2547	3701	6195	7404
1342	2562	3988	6608	7782
1370	2587	3993	6673	7789
1743	2765	4021	6720	7894
1916	2801	4520	6776	7966
	2863	4869		

$250 Bond: 1565. $100 Bonds: C104, C240, C299, C331, C463, C473, C516, C550, C553, C608.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1917, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

Reorganization
OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS WHO HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED JUNE 25, 1915, AS AMENDED:

The Reorganization Committee has determined to presently deliver Interim Certificates in form approved by it calling for the later delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the New Company.

On and after April 10, 1917, upon the surrender of the certificates hereinafter mentioned at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City:

(1) Holders of Certificates of Deposit bearing endorsement showing payment of $300 per bond of the face value of $1,000 each will be entitled to receive such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Preferred, and such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Common Stock in the New Company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, as amended.

(2) Holders of Certificates of Deposit not having stamped thereon a waiver of the right to receive stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be entitled to receive certificates of stock of the said The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) in accordance with the provisions of the said Plan, as amended. Such stock will be delivered upon request therefor. Bearer script certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(3) Holders of Certificates of Interest issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, Series A for First Preferred Stock, Series B for Second Preferred and Series C for Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will receive the stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) called for by said Certificates of Interest. Bearer scrip certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(4) Holders of Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York evidencing payments on withdrawal of bonds from the Deposit Agreement of June 3, 1908, of 99 cents for each bond of $1,000 face value so withdrawn on account of liabilities of the Committee acting under said agreement, will be paid the amounts called for by such Certificates.

Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange said Interim Certificates to be issued pursuant to the aforesaid notice.

Dated, New York, April 3, 1917.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

NOTE.—A memorandum should accompany each lot of certificates offered for exchange stating the name in which the new securities are to be issued and an address for record. First names should be given in full and the prefix (Miss) or (Mrs.) added in the case of a woman. Unless otherwise requested one certificate only will be issued for each class of stock.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable May 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 14, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, April 2, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 142.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 3, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of eighty-seven and one-half cents per share (being one and three-fourths per cent. [1¾%] on the par value of $50, a share) on the Common Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 14, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, New Jersey,
April 3, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) upon the preferred capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on April 25, 1917, to stockholders of record on April 15, 1917.

HENRY C. HARRISON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 41.
New York, March 14, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared, for the quarter ending April 30, 1917, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business April 18, 1917.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

The Fajardo Sugar Company,
106 Wall Street.
New York, April 3rd, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held on April 3rd, 1917, a Dividend of two and a half per cent., (2½%.) payable May 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record to April 23rd, 1917, was declared.

FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 5.

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the first preferred stock of United Drug Co., payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record April 16, 1917.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Boston, April 4, 1917.

Virginia Railway and Power Co.
149 Broadway, New York, March 23, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half per cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on April 20, 1917, to holders of Common Stock of record on April 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2% has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable May 15th, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on April 27th, 1917.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated, April 4th, 1917.

Electrical Utilities Corporation,
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, has been declared, payable April 16, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 7, 1917.

C. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, held Wednesday, April 4th, 1917, a quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share was declared, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1917. Books will remain open.

WM. B. DICKSON, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, March 28, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after April 30, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business April 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

COGGESHALL & HICKS

Members of New York Stock Exchange

128 Broadway New York

The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co.

Reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Co., West Side Belt R. R. Co., and Pittsburgh Terminal R. R. & Coal Co.

We have issued a circular on this property which we should be glad to furnish to anyone interested.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN,
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York 'Phone 3260 Rector

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$25,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

$10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1917, due January 1, 1967; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967; $2,500,000.00 for the Extension of the Palisades Interstate Park, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967; $2,500,000.00 for the State Forest Preserve Park, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder bonds of any or all of the above issues, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City.

These Bonds Are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, March 13, 1917.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh Preferred Stock

April 3, 1917.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock of United Traction Company of Pittsburgh:

The time limit for deposit of the above stock having expired on March 24th last, no further certificates can be received.

As many stockholders who have deposited their stock have not signified their choice as to whether they desire bonds or cash for their holdings, it is urgently requested that they communicate *at once* with the Depositary, the Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, signifying their desire, as the Syndicate managing the settlement have indicated that they will hold their offer open but a short time longer.

Henry G. Brengle, Chairman.
Howard A. Loeb
Arthur V. Morton
J. C. Neff — Committee.

Charles Biddle
George Wharton Pepper — Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1st, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (36) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

56	213	274	373	418	543
84	214	286	376	444	587
133	215	292	377	445	648
147	220	350	392	465	683
184	223	354	414	478	718
199	267	358	417	497	748

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1917, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1917.

MIAMI GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Primary Trustee under the mortgage made by the above company to the undersigned and The Southern Bank & Trust Company, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1914, invites sealed proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, pursuant to the sinking fund provisions of such mortgage, at a price not in excess of 105% of principal, and accrued interest, of an amount of such bonds sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $5,068.68 now held by it in the sinking fund. Each such proposal shall be for the sale of all or any of the bonds offered, with coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1917.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee,
16 Wall Street,
New York City.

April 5, 1917.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Sandersville, Georgia, offers $20,000 thirty-year five per cent. School Bonds for sale. Sealed bids will be opened and considered April 16th, 1917, at 7:30 o'clock. For further particulars and all seal bids address J. M. Armstrong, City Clerk, Sandersville, Georgia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Home Insurance Company

56 CEDAR ST.

New York, April 4, 1917.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton — Lewis L. Clarke
Elbridge G. Snow — Clarence H. Kelsey
George H. Hartford — William Ives Washburn
Henry F. Noyes — Elbert H. Gary
Lucien C. Warner — Thomas B. Kent
John Claflin — Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
John H. Flagler — Frederic C. Buswell
William D. Baldwin

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Elbridge G. Snow was unanimously elected President and Messrs. Frederic C. Buswell, Clarence A. Ludlum, and Charles L. Tyner were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.

C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 118 West 31st Street, New York, on April 10th, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of business as may be presented.

ANDREW J. GLOVER, Secretary.

Wanted

Amer. Steel Foundries 4s & 6s
Burlington Ry. & Lt. 5s
By-Products Coke
Central Aguirre Sugar
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
New River Collieries Pfd.
Pennsylvania Co. 4½s 1921
Rochester, Syra. & East. 5s
Semet Solvay
American Graphophone 6s
Connecticut Brass Corporation
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Pfd.
International Silver 6s
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmest."

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 A. H. Bull Steamship
15 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
50 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Fifth National Bank Stock
50 German Alliance "Rights"
25 National Fuel Gas
10 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 5s
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
50 Standard Heat & Ventilating Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
100 White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 A. H. Bull Steamship
50 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Continental Insurance
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
5 Krajewski Pesant Com.
100 Loew's Theatrical Enterprise Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
25 Semet Solvay Stock & "Rights"
25 St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
50 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Com.

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COTTON SOARS AGAIN

May Contracts Reach 20 Cents, with Net Advance of 2 to 34 Points.

There was further advance in cotton prices yesterday. May contracts sold up to 20 cents, or more than $2 a bale above Tuesday's closing figure. This compares with 21.55c, the highest quotation of the season for this delivery, reached on Nov. 27 last. Yesterday's final price for May was 19.88c, with the general list closing steady at a net advance of 2 to 34 points. Besides the strength of the old crop months, the feature of the market was the report of more active business in spot cotton in the South.

Both the trade and speculative shorts were believed to be buying old crop positions on the advance, part of the demand being attributed to covering hedges against the increased spot sales in the belt. There was also some transferring of shorts from old to new crop positions, and some buying of old crop contracts against sales of new on the expectation of still greater near-month premium.

While shorts in May, and to a lesser extent in July, were actively covering there seemed to be persistent selling of October and December, and it looked as if a short interest was being established in those months by strong interests.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 38 points higher. Savannah reported sales of more than 5,000 bales, while there were good sales at Norfolk, Memphis, and New Orleans. According to private advices, short staple cotton sold at 20 cents in the interior of Texas; and it was also reported that holders who had previously asked 20 cents were now holding out for 25 cents.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
April	...	...	...	19.90 bid	19.60
May	19.59	20.00	19.57	19.88@19.92	19.54
June	...	...	...	19.65 bid	19.40
July	19.27	19.58	19.25	19.48@19.50	19.27
Aug.	19.23	19.50	19.23	19.43@19.45	19.23
Sept.	18.58	18.58	18.56	18.58 bid	18.52
Oct.	18.36	18.53	18.25	18.40@18.41	18.38
Nov.	...	...	...	18.41 bid	18.39
Dec.	18.44	18.59	18.42	18.48@18.49	18.45
Jan.	18.60	18.60	18.45	18.50 bid	18.48
Mar.	...	...	...	18.57 bid	18.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 20.15 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.50c; New Orleans, 19.25c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 20c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19.40c.

Liverpool cables spot cotton as dull; sales 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000. Imports, 1,000, none American. Mid-upland, 12.82d. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 2 points higher on near and 3 to 4 points higher on late months. Closed quiet but steady, at a net decline of 9 to 10 points. May-June, 12.15; July-Aug., 12.00; Oct.-Nov., 11.49; Jan.-Feb., 11.37; Mar.-April, 11.35.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths, dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 9,158 bales compared with 19,509 last year. Stocks total 1,170,120 bales. No extras were reported for the day. Exports so far this season have been 4,380,680 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market passed the $2 mark yesterday, when the May position in Chicago sold at $2.02. This was a fulfillment of predictions by enthusiastic bulls for months past, and marked the highest point touched in wheat since the days of the civil war. The advance was based on the pronounced strength in the cash position and on further unfavorable crop reports from the Winter wheat belt. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.30½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.40½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.37½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$2.02	$1.98¼	$2.01¾	$1.98⅝	$1.18¼
July	1.70½	1.67	1.70½	1.67⅝	1.17
Sept.	1.56⅝	1.54	1.56⅝	1.54½	1.14¾

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, prices reaching new high records, with the May position in Chicago touching $1.25¾. There was a good demand from commission houses and sentiment was bullish on the strength in the cash position, the general scarcity of offerings, and reports of an urgent demand from Europe. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.39½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.25¾	1.23½	1.25⅝	1.22½	.75⅝
July	1.24½	1.21¾	1.24⅛	1.20⅝	.76⅛
September	1.21½	1.18½	1.21½	1.18¼	.75⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were higher, although price changes were confined within a narrower range than either wheat or corn. There was said to be a fair business in Canadian oats and export sales amounted to 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 79@82c; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65	63½	64⅝	63¼	45¼
July	60⅝	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	43½
September	54½	53½	54⅜	53⅜	41

PROVISIONS.

New high records were again made in provision prices yesterday, and after holding strong throughout the session the market closed practically at the top with grain. According to The Price Current, hog packing for the week was 586,000, against 522,000 last year. Chicago had 21,000 hogs, and expected 18,000 on Thursday. Kansas City had 8,000 and Omaha 10,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	20.65	20.32	20.65	20.27	11.37
July	20.80	20.50	20.80	20.40	11.60
Ribs—					
May	18.65	18.50	18.62	18.40	12.20
July	18.80	18.65	18.80	18.57	12.37
Pork—					
May	35.22	34.95	35.15	34.75	23.12
July	34.65	34.20	34.65	34.30	22.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very strong during the early operations, with prices at new high records. The May position sold at 15c per pound, while July sold at 15.01c. The high prices attracted quite active profit-taking, and the market experienced a partial reaction, with final quotations 6 to 14 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	14.75	14.65
April	..	..	14.75@15.05	14.68
May	15.00	14.90	14.98@14.99	14.91
June	14.99	14.94	14.93@14.96	14.84
July	15.01	14.90	14.96@14.97	14.89
Aug.	14.99	14.87	14.94@14.95	14.86
Sept.	14.96	14.85	14.91@14.92	14.85
Oct.	14.33	14.25	14.28@14.31	14.14
Nov.	13.73	13.58	13.69@13.71	13.60

COFFEE.

A moderate buying movement sent prices some 15 to 20 points net higher in the coffee market yesterday. There was no particular change in the news from Brazil, and there were further rumors of business at about the prices recently mentioned in connection with the cost and freight offers. The day's business amounted to only 39,500 bags. The close was 16 to 20 points net higher. The spot market was quiet, with Rios unchanged at 9⅛c for 7s, while Santos 4s were ⅛c lower at 9⅝c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.51
May	7.73	7.70	7.74@7.76	7.58
June	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.63
July	7.87	7.74	7.85@7.87	7.68
August	..	..	7.92@7.93	7.74
September	7.98	7.85	7.98@8.00	7.80
October	..	..	8.03@8.04	7.84
November	..	..	8.07@8.08	7.88
December	8.13	7.95	8.11@8.12	7.92
January	..	..	8.18@8.19	7.99
February	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.06
March	8.35	8.22	8.32@8.33	8.12

SUGAR.

After opening irregular, 2 points higher to 2 points lower, sugar futures values gradually crept higher on trade buying and support from local operators, the close showing net gains of 1 to 8 points, with sales for the day 19,250 tons. The Exchange market was influenced by a firm spot situation with a continuous buying movement by refiners and operators. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.03	5.03	5.10@5.12	5.04
May	5.17	5.08	5.16@5.17	5.09
June	5.22	5.14	5.21@5.22	5.14
July	5.27	5.20	5.26@5.27	5.20
August	5.32	5.25	5.31@5.32	5.24
September	5.37	5.29	5.36@5.37	5.28
October	..	..	5.28@5.30	5.21
November	5.20	5.20	5.21@5.23	5.16
December	4.97	4.93	4.98@4.99	4.96
January	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.82

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.25@8.00 for fine granulated. There were fair withdrawals on old contract and new business was good, with all refiners now making fairly prompt delivery. There was a little export business also reported, and it was said that there were inquiries for pretty fair amounts of refined sugar in the market, but that prices were a little below refiners' ideas.

There was a very firm undertone in raw sugar at the close, with holders asking 5c, cost and freight, for straight April shipment Cubas, and 4¾c, cost and freight, for the prompt positions. During the day operators bought one lot of 28,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 4½c, cost and freight, and 15,000 bags Cubas, last half April shipment, at 5c, cost and freight. A local refiner bought 5,000 bags Cubas, last half April shipment, at 4¼c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,976 packages. Market quiet for the higher grades of table butter, but prices held generally steady. Secondary qualities moving out pretty well at fully sustained prices. Increasing strength on renovated, ladles, and packing stock, the latter selling at ½c advance. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@44c; seconds, 39@42c; creamery, held, extras, 42¼@43c; firsts, 40½@42c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 32@39c; renovated, extras, 35c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@34c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 30½@31c; lower grades, 29@30c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 58,390 cases. Arrivals are larger, but the demand continues fairly active, and values are fully sustained. The market is showing most strength on the highest qualities, demand for these being especially good in view of the approaching Easter and Jewish holiday requirements. Ordinary and undergrades are freely offered and less active. Nearby white eggs quieter; tone is a little unsettled, although the range of prices shows no change. Duck and goose eggs scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@35½c; storage packed firsts, 34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds and lower grades, 31½@33c; dirties, 31½@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@35c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 45@47c; Western and prime Southern, 43@46c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 38@42c; goose eggs, $1@$1.25.

DISPUTE OVER SHIPS TO END

America May Get Wagner Vessels, Held by England.

LONDON, April 4.—One of the first results of the United States entering the war on the side of the Entente Allies probably will be a settlement of the long-standing controversy between Washington and the British Government over the Wagner ships. When the case was postponed until after April 30, action was taken in the hope that there might be a settlement outside of the Prize Court.

The State Department at Washington has shown much more interest in sustaining the American registry of the ships since the Attorney General produced, as the sole evidence of German interests in the vessels, the fact that Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company, cabled to Jensen, in care of Hugo Stinnes, the German coal and steel magnate at Berlin, while Wagner's Danish agent there was conferring with Stinnes.

An offer by the French Government to purchase the Wagner ships expidites the chances of a settlement. At one time the parties to a settlement were within $100,000 of an agreement as to the price which Great Britain was willing to pay for the ships. The new settlement, based upon present conditions, may not result in the transfer of the ships to the British flag, as the United States may refuse to grant such a transfer during the time of a crisis.

The Wagner ships referred to are those of the American Transatlantic Company. In a blacklist issued by the British Admiralty in October, 1915, the Wagner ships with several others were referred to as belonging to A. Jensen, or to the American Transatlantic Company. The British Government seized several of the vessels, an action that brought forth a strong protest by Ambassador Page on behalf of the United States. Among the ships seized are the Saginaw, the Kankakee, the Genesee, and the Hocking, ranging from 4,100 tons to 7,300 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Three more banks—the Butchers and Drovers, the Irving, and the East River National—have made arrangements to have their daily balances at the Clearing House settled through the Federal Reserve Bank. There are now thirteen banks making settlements in this way.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway announced yesterday that interim certificates would shortly be delivered, to be exchanged later for preferred and common stock of the company.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation announces that it has signed a contract with the Italian Government for the manufacture of 250,000,000 cartridges, deliveries to cover twelve months. The United States Government, it was stated, has increased the order for cartridges recently placed with the company.

The export and commission merchant firm of Everett, Heaney & Co. has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $2,000,000.

D. L. Babcock has been appointed manager of the Cincinnati office of W. E. Hutton & Co. He was formerly with A. B. Leach & Co.

Leonard J. Marquis, Louis Friedman, Rowland S. Mott, and Milton A. Kent have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Herbert Jackson has become associated with Sparrow, Troth & Co. as manager of the statistical department.

William B. Remsen, formerly with Ambrose R. Clark & Co., has joined the Duquesne Bond Corporation as head of the trading department.

Action was taken in United States District Court at Pittsburgh by a representative of the company's second preferred stockholders to prevent the Carbon Steel Company from paying the dividend of 2 per cent. on common stock declared for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. A hearing was set for April 16.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company have purchased $3,788,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway equipment trust 4½ per cent. certificates, maturing in twenty semi-annual installments, which have all been placed privately.

At the annual meeting of the Union Carbide Company held in Richmond, Va., retiring Directors were re-elected. The stockholders voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

A petition has been filed with the Second District Public Service Commission by the International Railway Company for authority to issue $1,458,717 5 per cent. bonds under its refunding and improvement mortgage, and to use $102,000 of said bonds authorized last year.

The New York Central has applied to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue $10,000,000 4½ per cent. refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, to be disposed of at not less than 93½ net to the company. The commission has set no date for the hearing on the application.

The American Ice Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the new non-cumulative preferred stock.

The Champion Copper Company has declared a dividend of $6.40 a share, making $110.84 since Feb. 21, 1915, when payments were resumed following suspension from Oct. 13, 1913.

At the meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company held yesterday Lyman N. Hine was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel William Barbour. He was also elected a member of the Executive Committee and First Vice President of the company, and will continue as Treasurer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate temperature; fresh s. e. and s. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Showers and thunder storms Thurs. Fri., fair and cooler; fresh s. winds, shifting to w.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs.; cooler in n. w. Fri., fair; moderate s., shifting to w., winds.

Ala.—Showers, followed by fair and cooler, Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate w. winds.

Miss.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy in w. and probably showers in e., Thurs.; cooler by Thurs. night. Fri., fair.

Ind.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair; fresh e. to n. winds.

Ohio—Probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri.; fresh s. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s. and probably rain or snow in n. Thurs. Fri., fair; fresh n. e. and n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., preceded by snow in e. and s. Fri., fair; moderate e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri., fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in extreme e. and warmer in n. w. Fri., fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair and continued cool Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in s. Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri. and in w. and cent. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.; cooler Fri. in w.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—Forty-nine new corporations were chartered today, their aggregate capitalization being $1,377,120. They include:

Lannin Realty Co., Inc., Garden City, realty, agent, contracts for construction, decorating, $400,000; J. J. and P. J. Lannin, Garden City Hotel, Garden City.

Babbitt & Co., Inc., Albany, clothing, furs, haberdashery, boots, shoes, $100,000; A. W. Ross, C. E. Hutchinson, G. D. Babbitt, 32 South Allen St., Albany.

The Gallagher Method Corp., Eddyville, exploitation of process for treatment and preservation of meats, fruits, vegetables, $100,000; F. A. Girling, W. A. Peterson, R. S. Moore, 4,387 Beaufort Av., Woodhaven.

American Canning Corp., brokerage, sales, canned goods, $100,000; C. V. Rainwater, F. J. Sibley, W. P. Banigan, 2,123 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

A. Busch & Son, Inc., Queens, coal, coke, wood, $100,000; G., B., and G. P. Busch, 465 Front St., Hempstead.

Ullman & Co., Inc., liquid and powdered bronze, other metal leaves, powders, $100,000; T. H. Kopp, J. T. Abeles, S. M. Lazarus, 2 Rector St.

Electro Luminous Sign Co., Inc., signs, advertising devices, $100,000; C. H. Hobbs, H. S. Williams, E. L. Elliott, 715 West 170th St.

Perkins Marine Lamp Corp., Brooklyn, lamps, machinery, appliances, metal novelties, $50,000; W. H. Juster, L. B. and F. Perkins, 165 Clinton St.

Todd Salt Co., Inc., salt, $33,000; T. W., H. W., and P. C. Todd, 601 West 160th St.

Barez Ice, Coal and Wood Co., Inc., Brooklyn, farm, dairy products, ice, coal, wood, $30,000; L. Dolciamore, V. Saracino, S. J. Trapani, 158 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

The O'Hara Paint and Varnish Co., Inc., Syracuse, paints, varnishes, oils, $25,000; A. C. and E. Morgan, T. J. O'Hara, Syracuse.

Ely J. Rieser & Co., Inc., store fixtures, woodwork, cabinet work, carpentry, $25,000; P. A. Junker, R. A. and J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

H. J. Bartle Mfg. Corp., Troy, tents, canopies, $25,000; E. Murphy, W. C. Feathers, H. J. Bartle, Watervliet.

The National Church Press, Inc., publishers, printers, books, $20,000; H. H. Heyson, J. F. Clancey, O. M. MacMillan, Jr., 20 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

The National Sewage Service Corp., Manhattan, street improvements, contracting, $10,000; J. C. McEachen, R. G. and J. G. Morrison, Flushing.

Joseph L. Larkin Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal yard, $10,000; T. F. Logan, M. L. and J. L. Larkin, 893 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Roseton Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., Roseton, sand, gravel, plaster, building materials, $10,000; R. Flagg, P. J. Lynch, J. J. Fleming, River Crest Manor, Newburg.

Queen City Monument Co., Inc., Buffalo, monuments, mausoleums, statuary, memorials, $10,000; A. Lunghind, U. Fusani, N. Rose, 214 Porter Av., Buffalo.

Estate of Clinton Stephens, Inc., Bronx, builders, dredgers, contractors, realty, agency, $10,000; E. C. Kerr, L. F. Schwartz, Jr., H. C. Field, 34 Nassau St.

Charles F. Bickel Co., Inc., contracting, construction, quarrying, dredging, $10,000; W. C. Johnson, C. F. Bickel, J. A. Seely, 3,569 B'way.

A J R Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; D. O'Connell, E. H. Lally, F. J. Waldeyer, 620 West 182d St.

J. Lowenstein & Son, Inc., meat, butcher, $10,000; C. B. and J. Lowenstein, 485 Central Park West.

Delta Auto Supply Co., Inc., rubber tires, tubes, oils, auto accessories, $10,000; B. C. Elliott, W. E. Ufer, A. V. Hines, 1,074 Lexington Av.

North Bangor Water Co., Inc., North Bangor, water for municipalities under transportation act, $10,000; F. W. McCarthy, R. C. Harwood, G. W. Cushman, North Bangor.

Gibbons Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, construction, personal property, realty, bonds, mortgages, securities, $5,000; E. and T. Dalton, N. Gibbons, 76 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn.

John E. Beggs Corp., Manhattan, machinery, accessories, $5,000; W. A. Vanness, C. P. and J. E. Beggs, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Lenox Auto Renting Co., Inc., auto renting, $5,000; R. and M. Beeman, T. Williams, 1,448 5th Av.

Epstin-Jones, Inc., theatrical, vaudeville, music halls, motion pictures, $5,000; M. and M. T. Jones, M. S. Epstin, 638 West 160th St.

Cecile Perfumery Co., Inc., perfumery, $5,000; E. Fuerth, L. and G. Bamberger, 200 5th Av.

Bon Ton Flower and Novelty Co., Inc., flowers, novelties, $5,000; F. C. Warner, L. Fornes, F. Nelson, Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway.

The Hoyt Plating Co., Inc., sales agent in gold, silverware, metal plated goods, crockery, leather goods, jewelry, cutlery, $5,000; T. B. Hoyt, J. T. Crowley, R. W. Todd, 4 West 91st St.

No par value shares of stock, with active capital:

Professional Supply Co., Inc., metals, cotton, grain, produce, stocks, bonds, securities, autos, furniture, $10,000; R. Rosenberg, S. N. and M. A. Freedman, 165 William St.

The Country Club of America, Inc., hotel, restaurant, theatres, laundry, department stores, $600; H. B. Knowles, C. Kittredge, W. H. Appleton, 111 Broadway.

Progress Knit and Thread Corp., Waterford, underwear, hosiery, $1,020; J. E. Mussey, G. W. Humphrey, J. S. Clute, Cohoes.

Capital increases: Beach Auto Supply Co., Inc., New York, $2,500 to $5,000; Dunlop Tire Sales Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $250,000; Weaver Coal Co., Inc., Buffalo, $30,000 to $50,000; Lewis-White, Inc., Syracuse, $5,000 to $25,000; Dupouy Leather Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, $15,750,000 to $30,750,000; active stock, shares 150,000 to 300,000, plus 150,000 shares of no par value, (tax paid, $7,500.)

Voluntary dissolutions: Acme News Co., Inc., Rye; Gainesville Butter and Cheese Co., Gainesville; Aronson Bros., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—Charters filed: Charles A. Reid Co., 149 East State St., Trenton, contracting, $100,000; Charles A. Reid, William Turkington, Walter A. Rich, Trenton.

Melrowsky Brothers, Jersey City, deal in mica, $50,000; Oscar Melrowsky, Lenore D. Kauffman, Mathilde Kanes, Jersey City.

Star Garage, Inc., Jersey City, deal in autos and vehicles, $8,000; John H. Scott, Jr., Jersey City; Peter Brodsky, Max Brodsky, Brooklyn; John H. Scott, West Hoboken.

Southern Lumber Co., Newark, deal in lumber, $25,000; Mary L. Jacobson, Elizabeth; Joseph E. Cohn, Michael Silver, Newark.

Eldredge Express and Storage Co., Atlantic City, express and storage concern, $125,000; Curtis Eldredge, James Fetters, C. Edward Darr, Atlantic City.

Shaw Motor Car Co., Newark, manufacture, repair, and deal in autos and motor vehicles, $45,000; Melvin E. Shaw, Theodore G. Betzler, Newark; William H. Raab, East Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 4.—Charters filed: United Dealers' Co-operative Association, Inc., conduct a general advertising business, $3,000,000; Frank A. Selah, Blanchard P. Atkinson, Brooklyn; Frank A. Clarke, New York.

Shekomeko Oil Company, drill and bore for petroleum and natural gas, $1,000,000; M. L. Catchell, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Manufacturers' Handling Corporation, act as commission brokers, shippers, &c., $1,000,000; Linford P. Faucett, Robert T. Hart, James W. Faucett, Philadelphia.

Increase in capital: Roronado Oil Company, New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

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This question will be answered in our Washington Letter by a concise statement of happenings important to business interests.

The letter will be in the hands of subscribers to our Congressional Service to-morrow morning.

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For further information telephone Hanover 6910. Ask for Mr. Barrett.

The Corporation Trust Company,
37 Wall Street

Consolidated Indiana Coal Company

NOTICE

To the holders of certificates of deposit for thirty-year sinking fund five per cent. gold bonds of Consolidated-Indiana Coal Company deposited with the New York Trust Company as depositary for bondholders under deposit agreement dated June 1, 1915.

The undersigned Committee has determined to sell the bonds deposited with it at the net price of $750 for each $1000 bond, together with accrued interest to the date of payment, and has entered into an agreement with the Joint Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to that end. A notice of such proposed sale together with a copy of said Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under the Deposit Agreement above mentioned.

Holders of certificates of deposit, if not approving said proposed sale, at any time prior to April 20, 1917, (being a date more than three weeks from the first publication of this notice) may surrender such certificates to the Depositary, and upon payment for account of the Committee of $30 for each $1000 bond for the expenses and compensation of the Committee, may withdraw their bonds. Any holders of certificates of deposit who have not withdrawn their bonds as above provided, on or before APRIL 20, 1917, shall be deemed to have approved and assented to the proposed sale, and the Committee will be authorized to proceed therewith; provided, however, that the holders of at least a majority in interest of said outstanding bonds or certificates of deposit issued therefor shall have approved or assented thereto.

Dated, March 29, 1917.

HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
DAVID T. DAVIS
EDWARD R. TINKER
Committee

Bonds not yet deposited will be received up to and including the 20th day of April, 1917, but only subject to approval of the terms of the proposed sale.

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$5,000 wanted at 5½%; 1st mortgage; occupied residence property, Borough Queens; assessed $52,000; no bonus. O 85 Times.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 182, for applying surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars, ($10,) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, April 2, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 16, 1917, for constructing a radial-brick stack, and furnishing and installing water-tube boilers and breeching, boiler-feed pumps and feed-water heater at the D. C. Workhouse and Reformatory at Occoquan, Va. Blank forms of proposal, plans and specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for constructing rubble mounds in front of breakwaters, Plattsburg Harbor, N. Y., and Burlington Harbor, Vt., will be received here until 12 M., May 3rd, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

USE OF WEALTH.

To students The Annalist offers a variety of subjects on every phase of economics. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of
TOWN TAXI COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Town Taxi Company, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 227 East 64th Street, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, April 19th, 1917, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and of electing two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and of transacting such other business as may be presented to the meeting.

JOSEPH TROXEL, Secretary.
New York, April 5th, 1917.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SIMON BORG & COMPANY
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME.

WHEREAS, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SIMON BORG & COMPANY has been dissolved by the retirement of Fred M. Stein, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, Sidney C. Borg and Myron I. Borg, both of whom were copartners in the said firm, and who intend to continue the use of the said copartnership name of Simon Borg & Company; and

WHEREAS, the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business in this State for a period of three years;

NOW, THEREFORE, we, Sidney C. Borg and Myron I. Borg, copartners in said firm, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do make and sign this certificate and do declare that the persons intending to deal under the said firm name of Simon Borg & Company, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Sidney C. Borg, residing at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Madison Avenue and 47th Street, New York City;

Myron I. Borg, residing at No. 334 West 77th Street, New York City.

Dated: New York, March 14th, 1917.

SIDNEY C. BORG.
MYRON I. BORG.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 14th day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, before me personally came SIDNEY C. BORG and MYRON I. BORG, to me known [L. S.] and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JOHN F. JACOBS,
Notary Public Kings County No. 43. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 40, Kings Co. Reg. No. 7003. N. Y. Co. Reg. No. 7055.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered which were of John Weir, deceased, plaintiff, against Hattie Mallinson Weir, American Surety Company of New York, Ruby M. Arosemena, William Auld and John Auld, the name "John Auld" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the copartner of William Auld, doing business with him under the firm name of William Auld & Son; Edwin Bennett, Kate Carter, Frederic Culver and Granville Whittlesey, formerly copartners, doing business under the firm name of Culver & Whittlesey; William A. Farish; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or John Doe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of Hattie M. Weir, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "John Doe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said Hattie M. Weir appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or Richard Roe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Steuart-Seton appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; John Harold, Margaret H. Hewett, Edwin S. Hooley, Pauline G. Kelly, Edmund Kimber, Michael F. Laffan, John McKellar, also known as John McKillan; Arthur McLaren, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate a slater residing at North Berwick, Scotland; North Berwick Town Council, as trustee for the Edington Bequest; John B. Pruyn and Charles W. Whittlesey, copartners doing business under the firm name of Pruyn & Whittlesey; The Royal Bank of Canada; Alfred E. Smith, as Sheriff of the County of New York; Henry King Smith, as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of John Weir, deceased; Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Daniel F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first name "Daniel" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the husband of Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Andrew Dewar Wallace, individually and as the sole surviving partner of the firm of Lyle & Wallace; Harold M. Weir; Mary Norton Weir, also known as "Sister Mary Margaret"; Robert Duncan Weir, also known as Robin Duncan Weir; John Whitecross, Thomas B. Whitson, individually and as Judicial Factor of the estate of John Weir, deceased; Frank P. Wilson, The People of the State of New York; the unknown widow, heirs at law and next of kin of John Weir, deceased; the unknown creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the said John Weir, deceased; the unknown persons claiming through or under any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown; and if any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown has died, the unknown widow or husband, heirs at law, next of kin, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, assignees and grantees of such person or persons; all of the defendants above described after the defendant The People of the State of New York being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1917.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

To Hattie Mallinson Weir, Ruby M. Arosemena, William Auld, and John Auld, the name "John Auld" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the copartner of William Auld, doing business with him under the firm name of William Auld & Son; Edwin Bennett, Kate Carter, William A. Farish, Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or John Doe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of Hattie M. Weir, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "John Doe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said Hattie M. Weir, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or Richard Roe as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; John Harold, Pauline G. Kelly, Edmund Kimber, John McKellar, also known as John McKillan; Arthur McLaren, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate a slater residing at North Berwick, Scotland; North Berwick Town Council, as Trustee for the Edington Bequest, Henry King Smith, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Weir, deceased; Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton, Daniel F. C. Steuart-Seton, the said first name "Daniel" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the husband of Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Andrew Dewar Wallace, individually, and as sole surviving partner of the firm of Lyle & Wallace; Harold M. Weir, Mary Norton Weir, also known as "Sister Mary Margaret"; Robert Duncan Weir, also known as Robin Duncan Weir; John Whitecross, Thomas B. Whitson, individually, and as Judicial Factor of the estate of John Weir, deceased, and the persons described in said summons as "the unknown widow, heirs at law and next of kin of John Weir, deceased; the unknown creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the said John Weir, deceased; the unknown persons claiming through or under any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown; and if any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown has died, the unknown widow or husband, heirs at law, next of kin, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, assignees and grantees of such person or persons; all of the defendants above described after the defendant The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff":

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the first day of March, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW, Sunday, April 15, will contain numerous articles on realty developments in Greater New York and contiguous territory.—Advt.

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Auction Sales

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DIAMONDS

WATCHES,

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer

WILL SELL

ON THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917, AT 10:30 A. M., AT 539 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, A LARGE STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware

Among the choice pieces are one

Antique Emerald Necklace, value $10,000; fine 2-kt. Diamonds (gems), fine Diamond and Emerald Rings (gems), fine Diamond and Platinum Watches, fine Oriental Pearls and Rings; also large stock of Gold Rings, Watches and Silverware, all up-to-date.

MRS. HY. BORNWASSER, Administratrix.

SM Shoes, Shoe Findings, Shoe Store Supplies

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer,

Sells Tuesday, April 10th, 1917, Wednesday, April 11th, 1917,

at 10:30 A. M.

On premises, 148 Duane St., City.

ENTIRE STOCK OF

International Shoe Supplies Co., Inc.,

Formerly HOUSE OF KRIEG—$50,000.00 worth of SHOES and SLIPPERS, OVERGAITERS and LEGGINGS, RUBBER HEELS, SHOE TREES and STRETCHERS, ARCH SUPPORTS, SHOE DRESSINGS, SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES. On view with DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES Monday, **APRIL 9TH, 1917, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.** Sale under the supervision of PHILIP SMITH, Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-2126 Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, City.

Auctioneers

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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BROOK FEATURE FILM CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—No. 24,146.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee, the undersigned, Max Frieder, Trustee of the assets of the above-named bankrupt offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of the following:

A laboratory equipped for the manufacture of moving picture films with all the appliances and appurtenances belonging thereto, as well as office fixtures, furniture, desks, chairs, etc., including a lease of the premises No. 729 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in which said property is located, for a period of approximately three years from May 1st, 1917.

Further particulars in regard to the said property may be obtained from the undersigned or his attorney. The above described property may be inspected on the premises from April 6th, 1917, to April 13th, 1917, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety, with the exception of one moving picture camera, may be submitted to Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 16th day of April, 1917, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. A separate bid will be required for the moving picture camera above referred to. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction at the premises of Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1917.

MAX FRIEDER, Trustee.

DAVID HAAR, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW CUNEO, Alleged Bankrupt, and the A. C. HOLDING COMPANY.

In pursuance to an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, dated March 26th, 1917, and duly entered, the undersigned will sell at public auction at 539 B'way, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, the following: Certain shares of stocks and bonds of various corporations of the face value of $183,884.67; certain judgments duly docketed against various individuals aggregating $6,147.45; one batch of promissory notes aggregating the sum of $33,955.02; one note for $1,271.36, secured by Bond and Mortgage on properties situated at 2142-2144 Belmont Avenue, Bronx.

E. JACOB BISGYER, Attorney for A. C. Holding Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WM. BREITHAUPT & WM. BREITHAUPT, trading as Breithaupt Brothers, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 5, 1917, by order of the Court, 10:30 A. M., at 649-651 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boy's hats and caps, umbrellas, trimmings, window stands, hat blocks, show cases, mirrors, wall cases, telephone booths, heater, steam boiler, trees, motor, safe, desk, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

TRADE OUTLOOK GOOD BANK BOARD HEARS

Construction, However, All Over the Country Is Conditioned on the War Situation.

BUSINESS BOOMING HERE

But Some Conservatism as to Future Buying Is Reported—Active Spring Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The business outlook as reflected in the monthly reports to the Federal Reserve Board made public tonight shows some shading of terms in describing conditions. Boston says that general business is unsettled because manufacturers and jobbers are awaiting war developments. Elsewhere the state of general business is said to "be good." Construction everywhere seems to be conditioned on war news. All points except New York and Cleveland say that construction is below that of last year. The reports on foreign trade show the effect of the German blockade as follows: Boston, "decreased"; New York, "contraction in imports and exports"; Philadelphia, "exports reached new high record in February"; Cleveland, no report; Richmond, "congested at ports"; San Francisco, "large and increasing."

All railroad reports indicate increase of traffic. Labor conditions appear generally to be good, and although there are some reports of uneasiness and a shortage is felt in some districts.

The general report for New York says in part: "Business in this district continues in large volume and there is every indication of an active Spring season. The serious turn in our foreign relations and the uncertainty of transportation conditions have produced a feeling of conservatism in many lines, but, reviewing the situation as a whole, commercial and industrial transactions are larger than at this time last year. The feeling of hesitancy is most apparent in connection with future buying, and the general tendency seems to be against stocking up with high priced merchandise."

In some branches, however, supplies on hand are inadequate and forward needs are so heavy that activity is unchecked in spite of rapidly advancing prices.

"A further rise has occurred in the general level of wholesale prices, and index numbers for March 1 were 25 per cent. higher than on the same day last year. The widest changes occur in food products, especially potatoes and other vegetables. There was also a noteworthy advance in cereals and certain meats and provisions.

"The congestion on the railroads, which has seriously hampered nearly every branch of industry, has been somewhat relieved, and with the approach of milder weather decided progress is expected. The settlement of the threatened railroad strike has had a stimulating effect in many directions.

"In mercantile lines there has been a slight lull during the past month, due mainly to the fact that it is between seasons in some branches. The volume of business, however, is large for this period of the year, and confidence remains a conspicuous feature.

"In the hide and leather trade the outlook for a heavy Spring business in the Middle West and West is very bright. In the East conditions are more uncertain, as buyers are apparently nervous concerning the foreign situation.

WHEAT UP TO $2 IN CHICAGO.

Highest Price Ever Paid on a Normal Market.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Two-dollar wheat became an actuality today. The great bread-making cereal for delivery next month sold at that price at the opening of the Board of Trade today. It is the highest price ever paid here on a normal market.

In 1864 this price was exceeded by values expressed in terms of depreciated paper, and in the eighties "Old Hutch" manipulated the price in one of his famous corners to $2, but this price obtained only for a moment. When shorts settled with "Old Hutch" the price immediately dropped to a normal level.

Present prices are said to represent actual values. The advance has been gradual since the war began. Short crops helped the advance along, and this season crop damage reports and the shutting off of the Argentine supply have helped. There was no market yesterday owing to a local election. Last Monday May wheat closed at $1.99⅝ to $1.99¾.

A few minutes after the opening today May sold at $2.01. It then sold back to $1.99½ and in a moment again at $2.

GERMAN REPLY A PROTEST.

Note Charges America Has Violated Old Prussian Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Without refuting the American Government's contention that the old Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828 have been clearly violated by the German authorities, the Berlin Government, in a formal reply to the recent American diplomatic note dealing with these treaties, has charged that the United States Government has broken the treaties.

The German Government's note was sent in response to the note which Secretary Lansing delivered to Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, on March 20, 1917, for transmission to Berlin.

The text of the German note, as made public by the State Department today, follows:

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1917.

Sir: According to instructions of my Government I have the honor to forward to your Excellency the following communication of the German Government:

"The German Government challenges the assertion that it has violated the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828. American citizens may freely leave Germany, and for the most part have already done so. That departure from the country is delayed under certain circumstances is to be ascribed to necessary precautionary measures.

"Since the provisions of Article XII. of the Treaty of 1785 and Article XIII. of the Treaty of 1799 do not oppose blockade or obstructions similar to blockade, the U-boat warfare does not contravene them.

"In turn, Germany has to reproach the United States with a violation of those treaties in that, without justification on the ground of neutrality it prevented the departure, on and after the beginning of the war, of various German merchant vessels, contrary to the Treaty of 1828; contrary to Article XIX. of the Treaty of 1799, the American Government, in the Appam case also contested the right of the prize to stay in American ports and permitted judicial proceedings against the prize.

"Until further notice the German Government will adhere to the maintenance of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1799, inasmuch as it assumes from the declarations heretofore made by the State Department that the American Government holds the same view for the present situation, as well as for a possible state of war. In the same supposition, it will place a liberal construction upon the article, that is to say, will not prevent money remittances to the United States, and also, in particular, honor Imperial Treasury certificates and continue to allow Americans to depart."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

P. RITTER, Swiss Minister.

With each Government alleging that the other broke the old treaties it is now understood the Administration will ask Congress to declare that the treaties have been abrogated.

TO PAY SOLDIERS' SALARIES.

American Smelting and Refining Co. to Reopen Mexican Plants.

Stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company, at a meeting yesterday, approved the management's proposal to pay the salaries of all employes who enter the army or navy, and to hold their places open. Vice President Edward Brush said the company would do all in its power to aid the nation. The company is one of the copper concerns which recently gave a pledge to supply the Government at practically half the current price.

Mr. Brush said the Mexican Government was anxious to facilitate the resumption of the company's operations in Mexico. It is planned to open the plant at Matehuala by April 15 and the one at Aguascalientes a month later.

It was learned at the meeting that Roger W. Straus had been elected a Director earlier in the year. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

56 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ART GOODS.—Novelties, buttoned braids, trimmings and similar merchandise; cash for jobs. Ferst, 616 Cable Building. Spring 7980.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 30th St. Chelsea 1517.

CHINCHILLA.—White, Almy's, $1 net; Whitman's poplin, black, navy, 767, $1.12½ net. Phone Madison Square 2815.

CLOAK manufacturers, what have you to sell for cash? Farragut 2397.

COATS.—Prominent jobbing concern now looking at infants', intermediate, children's, and juniors' Fall coats. Write H. C., 106 Times.

COATS.—Large jobbing house looking at women's pile fabrics and cloth coats. For appointment write C M 105 Times.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on georgette novelty silk, foulard linen and wash dresses; will look at samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractor with attractive short styles of better kind. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity high-grade silk or wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

GEORGETTE, (domestic) quantity wanted for cash; all shades. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

GUNNIBURL.—F. & H., 7207, color 749; open for several pieces. Phone 6691 Mad. Sq.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, all makes, new or old style, spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3867 Mad. Sq.

PIECE GOODS, any quantity, at a price; export. 38 Lispenard St. Store.

POPLINS.—Open to buy high colors; will pay cash if desired. Phone Spring 9630.

POPLINS.—Gold and apple green American poplin. Farragut 9732.

VELOURS and poplins wanted in high shades for spot cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th.

VELOURS wanted, all shades; Steven's, American, Holven, and Leonard. Call Mad. Square 2431.

VELOURS.—Open to buy high colors; will pay cash if desired. Phone Spring 9630.

Offerings to Buyers

CHECK.—15,000 yards, to close out. Mt. Freedom Woolen Mills, 53 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' and misses' Spring coats; will close out at a sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—High shades poplins and velours, on racks; serges and mixtures, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—See our chicken velour coats, $7.25; immediate delivery; others, $3.75-$9. Advance Cloak Co., 136 West 25th.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute styles and fabrics; immediate delivery. Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., 1,333 Broadway, City.

COATS.—Wonderful seller in silk and satin, velour and serge coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—All wool serge, 45 inches long; chicken coats, $5.75; immediate delivery. Deutsch Rosenthal, 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—High shade velour coats, immediate delivery, plaid sport coats to close out cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—8,000 velours, poplins, newest shades, snappy models, on racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 W. 32d.

COATS.—Infants', children's Spring coats; close out cheap. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Job to close out 200; all sizes and all colors. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; excellent values. Elmer Co., 31 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack, also taffetas; good sellers. S. Kurian & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS, serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $5.75 up. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS, SUITS.—3,000 on racks; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 W. 28th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out, Lass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' mixtures, check and serge coats, $2.50 up. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS, suits, closing out; $2.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—2,000 poplins, velours on our racks. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—High grade serges, poplins, peau-de-cygne, lined. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out, cheap. 78 5th Av., 3d floor.

COATS.—Up-to-date styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; fine tailored. Abraham Leff, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS, 500, to close out, cheap. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS, children's, ladies', jobs to close out. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—All materials for immediate delivery. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—All wool materials; 200 at $5. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grades and high shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COTTONS.—Lorraine; also Lortex, voiles, tissues, &c., for prompt delivery below opening price. Madison Square 9798.

COTTON FABRIC.—3,000 yards 36-inch plain blue. Phone Franklin 1358.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Raw or dyed; direct from mill. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade crepe de chine and taffetas at reduced prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—250 all wool French serge, assorted colors and sizes, to close out $3.75. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 dresses; Shantung and sport dresses; also silks. Dubrow & Cohen, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles, all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job on evening, silk, georgettes, cheap for cash. Phone Madison Square 5592.

EMBROIDERIES.—45-inch sport voile for immediate delivery. J. P. Murray & Co., 277 5th Av.

FLAG STICKERS.—10,000 for $6. Eisler, tags, labels, 227 Canal St.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5491.

MIXTURES AND PLAIDS, Americans, Wilson, Lawrence, Buckley & Cohen; large quantities; opening prices. Sipkin & Gorschen, 22 West 21st.

POPLIN.—Seven pieces navy Amoskeag 8158 at $1.20. H. Drusin & Son, 137 West 25th.

RIBBONS.—13,000 yards grosgrain and satin ribbons; various widths; jobs. Phone Franklin 1358.

SERGE.—Will sell No. 519 Garfield serge at below market price; all colors. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

SERGE.—Pacific cotton warp serge; Copen. only; fifty-inch. Tel. Spring 855.

SERGE.—Whitman's No. 94; black and navy. Telephone Farragut 3678.

SERGE.—White, 10 pieces to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

SHANTUNG, white, for sale; low price. Farragut 2347.

SILKS.—Will sell all colors taffeta, meteors, and crepe de chines; also white Georgette. Phone Madison Square 925.

SKIRTS.—White gabardine, pique, and fancy wash plaids, special, $7.15 dozen; wonderful dollar line. Bruce, 110 West 34th.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures, and discarded samples, $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring best quality; black and white; lowest prices yet quoted to dealers or exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, 350 jet ornaments, buttons, fancy season cards. 38 Lispenard, Store.

SPORT POPLIN, printed silk, and wool crepe meteor, taffetas; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 3445-6.

SUITS.—Well-made, snappy styles, misses' suits and coats; some good numbers on hand for immediate delivery and in work. Davidson-Garsson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—3,000 snappy suits, jersey, poplins, and serges, all the newest shades, on the racks, for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—500 tailor-maid, braid-bound suits, $12.75 to $22.50, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS on the rack ready to ship today; 500 of the latest models. Call today. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Serges, poplins, velours, all wool, leading shades, $5.50 up. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Full-lined taffeta, serges, and poplins, to close out at $8.75. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

SUITS, coats for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—Job on suits to close out at $5.25. Applebaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

SUITS to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th St.

SUMMER GOODS.—2,500 yards striped Summer goods to sell. Madison Square 925.

TAFFETAS and crepe-de-chine for sale, in black and navy. Farragut 2757.

TUSSAHS.—Plain, striped, and figured tussahs. Phone Chelsea 1896.

TUSSAH.—Reiling & Schoen's, all shades, $2 regular. Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR COATS and other materials in all high shades for immediate delivery. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st St.

WAISTS.—Cotton, silk, to close out, reasonable. Daisy Waist Co., 28 W. 15th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Young men for road and city; notions and specialty lines; salary and commission. B. Frank Co., 221 4th Av.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—Head cutter, foreman, wants position; highest reference; expert. O 91 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4½ per cent. for the best names

Tuesday...4@4½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sweater Bags for Knitters.

For women who knit, either for soldiers or pleasure, local novelty manufacturers have provided large sweater bags that can be retailed at ... up. They are made up in fancy silks and cretonnes and are roomy enough to contain liberal quantities of yarns, needles, &c., as well as unfinished work. Large ring handles are provided, which allow the bags to be suspended from the wrist or forearm and which enable the user always to have her equipment at hand. Wholesalers say they are selling well for immediate delivery.

Waterproofing Everything.

Sport clothes that could take a bit of wet weather without discomfort to the wearer have probably opened up the possibilities in waterproofing garments of all sorts. Shoes, hats, and various other articles of attire have been put through the process. The manufacturers now featuring goods that are waterproofed find that this protection against the weather makes a very good talking point. A clothing house that is offering a sport suit design that has proved quite popular is emphasizing the fact that the garment is waterproofed.

Will Use Sanitary Label.

The Associated Dress Manufacturers of New York will shortly start a campaign introducing a sanitary label on garments which the association members produce. The group of manufacturers in this organization are the representative houses in the industry and, in adopting a sanitary label, they hope to convey to the retail customers an idea of the clean methods used in their factories. The association is understood to have the support of the labor organizations that have been particularly active in improving the conditions under which the employes work.

Sweetmeat Boxes Do Well Here.

Far from being the least active thing in the current business in fancy wares are sweetmeat boxes covered with tapestries and Chinese embroideries. They are offered in different shapes, but the round ones seem to be doing best. These range from 7½ to 12 inches in diameter, and are made with 3, 6, and 8 trays. Some of the trays are of glass, while others are of real china. The prices, which are governed more or less by the kind of trays, range at retail from $2.50 to $15. The boxes are made with large bead knob handles, set off by tassels, Chinese coins, &c. Dresser sets covered in Chinese silks and brocades are good also.

Silks a Bit Unsettled.

The silk trade has slowed up a bit of late, and those in the trade are not prepared to give the exact cause. Some hold that the slackening in the demand is merely the thing that should be expected at this period of the season, and others are inclined to believe that war will see some decrease in business. Prices, it was stated, are just a little easier in some quarters of the market where the slack has been especially marked. On the other hand, a number of the leading organizations have all the business they can comfortably take care of, and a period of dullness is welcomed as an opportunity to catch up with orders.

Embroidered Neckwear Good.

Reports from local makers of men's neckwear indicate a good sale of ties in embroidered solid-color crêpe grounds in light and dark shades. The embroidery is shown in contrasting shades in single and two-tone effects. Among the neatest offerings are beach cloth grounds embroidered in bordered patterns in two tones in red, purple, green, gray and blue. Small colored figures, neatly embroidered, are also said to be moving well. Wash ties of fancy crêpes to match silk shirtings are well thought of. They are made in bias and panel effects in large fancy-colored stripes and figures, to retail around sixty-five cents.

War Talk Strengthens Drugs.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the probability of war between this country and Germany unsettled trade conditions during the last week in the belief that many products, like acids and glycerin, will be requisitioned by the Government. A number of articles advanced on the uncertainty of future supplies, and imported botanical drugs were so much firmer as a result of ocean transportation difficulties that many importers and dealers would not quote prices on them. Advances on crude materials caused increases in several products like nitrate of silver, sugar of milk, &c. Among the important declines were opium and phenolphthalein.

Clothiers Undecided on Outlook.

Very few manufacturers in the clothing trade have a clear idea of what to expect in the way of developments as a result of war. The trade as a whole seems assured of only one thing, and that is of a wool scarcity that will drive up the price of woolens. The big woolen mills have already inserted clauses in their contracts which state that all deliveries are contingent upon Government action. As far as Fall business is concerned, the clothiers are of the opinion that some effect is bound to be felt from withdrawing the ordinary needs of 500,000 or a million young men who buy the best clothing. On the other hand, industrial activity is expected to grow to an even larger extent, which will probably increase the purchasing power of those not called upon for the army and the navy. There has been some canceling going on, but not enough to make the condition serious.

Cloth Buyers Still Mark Time.

The delay at Washington in the announcement of Congress regarding its war decision is holding business back in the local gray goods market to no small extent. Yesterday only a fair business was done, though prices were rock-ribbed. One of the features was the sale of spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 8¼ cents. This figure, which appears to be above the general market, was obtained largely as a result of the scarcity of spot lots of these goods. In the 27-inch width the 64-60 construction brought 5½ cents for this month's delivery in certain quarters. Not much was said of business in the wide, high-count constructions. In the sheetings, business was reported at 7½ cents on 31-inch 5 yards for June-July delivery. Other business on heavy goods was more or less scattering. Closing print-cloth prices, spot and largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	10c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	28½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

WOOL TRADERS WILL AID.

Talk in Boston Regarding Commandeering of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Considerable activity has been noted during the last week in scoured wools, fleeces, and pulled wools. The demand for high quarters and above has been strong, presumably due to the United States Government needs. Some talk is heard in regard to wool being commandeered.

"The cotton market declined about $2 a bale in the latter part of last week, with the selling mainly in new propositions. The export situation is at a comparative standstill. The surplus over last year has dwindled from 900,000 to under 300,000 bales, but the spot situation regardless seems to remain strong, due to delayed shipments. The stock of warehouse cotton and the certificated stock of New York is the smallest in ten or twelve years.

"The woolen goods market is in a steady and satisfactory position. The cotton goods market is just as strong as it has been, but with less activity than during the preceding week. The demand will probably continue quite large and sufficient to keep prices at present levels."

Glen Islands Concern Bankrupt.

The Glen Islands Corporation, which operated an amusement resort in the Sound, was thrown into bankruptcy yesterday. The creditors who filed the petition were A. M. Briggs, $3,185, on a contract for billboard advertising; the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, $2,500, for liability insurance, and Charles P. Norcross, $121, for two folding gates. The company was also a manufacturer and distributor of motion-picture films at 18 East Forty-first Street. Glen Island was opened about 1880, and John H. Starin spent a large sum of money in beautifying the property and made it one of the best-known day resorts around New York. It was closed in 1904 and reopened in 1910 for a short time.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Notices have been sent to the trade, under date of yesterday, telling of the making of a price of 12c on 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" goods and a price of 11½c on the 7-8 goods bearing the same brand. The terms are net sixty days, and orders for future delivery will be taken "at value" only. The notices were sent out by William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London says that toilet preparations have been added to the list of prohibited imports into Great Britain. Coins may now be imported under license from the Minister of Munitions upon compliance with the terms thereof.

BANKERS AT FOOD MEETING.

Scope of Conference Planned by Lackawanna Road Enlarged.

Officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, responding to many requests, decided yesterday to enlarge their plans for the meeting of representatives of farmers at Binghamton on Saturday by inviting bankers and business men to the discussion on the best way to stimulate food production to meet the war crisis. At the same time, assurances received by the officers of other railroads, including the Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Long Island, who have been carrying on a campaign in the rural districts, demonstrated that the farmers were ready to meet the emergency and would plant the largest crops in the State's history.

The meeting at Binghamton was arranged, primarily, by William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna, who sent letters of invitation to the managers of all the Country Farm Bureaus along the line of the railroad. More than half of the Farm Bureau managers had sent in their acceptances by telegraph before noon yesterday, and most of the messages announced that the managers would be accompanied by at least five executive members of their particular farm associations.

Letters and telegrams were also received from many bankers and business and professional men, asking permission to attend the meeting, one of these being from G. Coffing Warner of the law firm of Holt, Warner & Gaillard of New York. The officials of the railroads, recognizing the fact that bankers could be of great assistance in providing farmers with the means of increasing their harvesting equipment, at once decided to accept the suggestion, and a large number of letters and telegrams were sent to bankers and business men along the railroad's right of way.

Pushing Cloth-Topped Shoes.

While the high price of all-kid shoes in white and colors this season is causing a number of retailers to take them up and push them, it is more or less confidently reported in local wholesale shoe circles that the women are not responding over readily to the selling pressure put on this type of footwear. White all-kid shoes are being taken more willingly by the retailers than the colored ones, the belief apparently being that white is always a good "buy" for this time of year. On the other hand, the purchasing of colors is always more or less of a gamble, and the contention of some of the retailers is that, should any particular colors go bad, they could not be "cleaned up" for any more in an all-kid shoe than they could in one with cloth tops, which costs them less money. Hence their leaning toward the latter.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GLEN ISLANDS CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Glen Islands Corporation, which carried on an amusement resort at Glen Island and was a manufacturer and distributor of motion picture films at 18 East Forty-first Street, by these creditors: A. M. Briggs, $3,185 on a contract for bill board advertising; United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, $2,500 for liability insurance, and Charles P. Norcross, $121 for two folding gates. It was alleged that the company committed acts of bankruptcy by transfer of real estate at Glen Island to Martin E. Kern, a stockholder, and made preferential payments of $369.

BOLTRAMLEY CHEMICAL COLOR AND EXTRACT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Boltramley Chemical Color and Extract Company, Inc., 366 Washington Street, with a factory at Perth Amboy, by Robert P. Levis for these creditors: Waugh Chemical Corporation, $1,000; W. Braun, $500, and K. L. Abbott, $300. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Newark also. It was said that the liabilities are $150,000 and assets $100,000.

FREDERICK A. MILLER of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,875, mostly as indorser on notes, and no assets.

ABRAHAM ALBERTO BACHMAN, musician, 43 West Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,617 and no assets. Among the creditors are Musical Courier Company, $450; L. Goerk, $450, and Joseph Frenzel, $850.

MYNA WIGHTMAN, saleslady, 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,272 and assets of $2,350, consisting of accounts, $450; claim for conversion of personal property, $400, and household furniture, $1,500. The latter is in possession of the Hotel Seymour pending a lien for lodging.

DAVID HIRSHFELD and IDA HIRSHFELD, furriers at 316 West 112th Street, trading under the name of the Hirshfeld Manufacturing Fur Company, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,043 and no assets.

R. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION.—Judge Manton has appointed Stephen A. Machinski receiver of the R. E. Taylor Corporation, dealer in automobiles, 1,457 Broadway, under bond of $20,000. Assets are estimated at $100,000.

IDA PLOTZKY.—Judge Meyer has appointed Charles W. Berg receiver for Ida Plotzky, baker, 217 East Ninety-eighth Street, to act without compensation.

CORNELIA M. BURNHAM.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Cornelia M. Burnham, dealer in photograph supplies, formerly at 23 West Thirtieth Street.

ELIAS LEVINTHAL, dealer in window shades, 1,880 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur H. Levis.

GOTTLIEB & GROSSMANN, manufacturers of men's neckwear, 835 Broadway, have made an assignment to Joseph M. Andus. The deed was signed only by Morris Grossmann. The other partner, Harry Gottlieb, did not sign.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—James H. Delaney, a sales manager at Berwyn, Ill., voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $13,350; assets, $292.

UTICA, N. Y., April 4.—James R. Steers and David A. Whitlock, grocers of Schenectady, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with debts of $12,336 and assets of $2,450.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4.—John C. and Frances M. McVean, merchants of Scottsville, filed petitions in bankruptcy today. McVean has liabilities of $15,003.37 and assets of $6,704.41. Mrs. McVean's liabilities are $13,049.32 and assets $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 4.—Michael Kelley Gleason, hotel keeper, Warren, voluntary bankrupt; liabilities, $26,086.17; assets, $21,340; D. U. Arird, Warren, for bankrupt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Adolph Kraut Co.—City of N. Y. $104.03
A. Kern & Co., Inc.—Same 104.03
C. Jensen, Inc.—Same 104.03
Eastern Brewing Co.—Same 239.92
Earl, Wm. J., exr.—Same 221.67
Hart, Leo J.—Same 239.92
Int. Auto Sales Corp.—Same 104.03
Int. Funding Co.—Same 104.03
L. S. Mabee Co.—Same 239.92
Krauth, Karl—Same 239.92
Lacy, Morris—Same 239.92
Luna Park Co.—Same 239.92
Link Utility Co.—Same 239.92
Laury, Geromo—Same 239.92
Manhattan Jewelry Co.—Same 104.03
Mears Rubber Co.—Same 239.92
Melbourne Mills—Same 104.03
McAfee, Bernard J.—Same 239.92
N. Y.-Cuba Sugar-Fruit Co.—Same 104.03
New Taxicab & Auto Co.—Same 104.03
Novick Cloak Co.—Same 104.03
N. Y. Fur Exchange, Inc.—Same 104.03
National Middy Waist Co., Inc.—Same 104.03
Pendleton, Richard D.—Same 239.92
Ocean Trading Co.—Same 104.01
Quick News Pub. Co.—Same 104.03
Robinson, Israel—Same 239.92
Ryan, Joseph—Same 239.92
Raymond, Walter B.—Same 239.92
Republic General Contracting Co.—Same 104.03
Royal Tinware Co.—Same 239.92
Rubber Air Co.—Same 104.03
Saddler, Harry L.—Same 239.92
Schlessel, Leopold—Same 239.92
Schultzman, Louis—Same 239.92
Tarpey, Mary F.—Same 239.92
Whitehouse, Samuel S., and Henry F. Haggerty, executors—Same 221.67
Sartorial Mfg. Co.—Same 104.03
Thomas Kirkwood Co.—Same 104.03
Warner & Haviland—Same 104.03
American Phonograph Co.—Otto Heineman Phonograph Supply Co., Inc. 1,813.52
Attainment Building Co.—Metropolitan Mirror Works 105.66
Adelson, William—J. V. Hart 341.10
Baumann, Anna L.—L. Carillot 136.97
Birosong, Thomas H., H. Groege F., and Sibas A.—J. P. Egbert et al. 8,702.98
Browning, Edward W.—G. W. Jacoby 1,096.65
Curley, William J.—J. Moos 191.31
Clanciotti, Francesco, and Antonio De Pruto—N. Scalera 195.84
Dickstein, Samuel—West Publishing Co. 310.91
Dooley, Mary—J. M. McCunn 376.91
Friedlander, Samson—H. A. Brainerd 2,657.11
Flick & Maniel Construction Co., Inc.—I. L. Kellogg et al. 1,086.88
Greenberg, William—H. Goodstein 5,131.70
Hoffman, Bernhard—Bernheim Distilling Co. 426.29
Hoster, John Z.—N. L. Carpenter & Co., costs 127.88
H. & I. Feldman Contracting Co.—Oriental Fire Proof Sash and Door Co. 167.31
Hoffman, W. John—Armour & Co. 141.28
Herisse, Emile—G. Bok 4,202.39
H. D. Parmelee & Co.—Associated Hat Mfrs. et al., costs 110.94
Jackson, Susanne—L. R. Shecks 233.17
Kupatt, Julius—Diehl Mfg. Co. 107.10
Kelly Van and Truck Co.—M. Helfgott 345.07
Kendall, Charles—Edward Thompson Co. 288.37
Levitt, Jacob—C. B. Stiner 405.13
Larkin, Thomas A., John A. Larkin, and George H. Hallanan—H. B. Claflin Corp. 12,573.80
L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., Lawrence G. House, and Julius Fink—M. Berger 104.01
Langunai, Frances—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 367.03
Lester, Simon—N. Y. Independent Meat Co. 156.72
Michel, David—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland 258.93
Maggio, Guiseppe—J. Maggio 160.97
Mutual Profit Realty Co. of N. Y.—C. I. Barrows 564.71
Miller, Wm. H.—M. H. Wolf et al. 140.52
Martin, Adolph—A. Taft 222.72
McCandless, George and Emma—David Stevenson Brewing Co. 121.41
McCandless, George—Same 298.48
Michelson, William—Fleischmann Co. 1,077.91
Macro, Joseph C.—E. C. Miller 265.41
Mitchell, Samuel, trustee—J. J. Kelly 108.66
McDonnel, Thomas H.—A. O. Swink 192.42
Ontario Iron Ore Co.—A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co. 138.46
New England Cotton Yarn Co.—E. West et al. 1,522.43
Psarondis, Thomas and George—No. 435 Park Av., Inc. 366.56
Pell, Emil—Mosaic Tile Co. 294.06
Polo Construction Co. and Henry Villaume—Otis Elevator Co. 1,553.99
Plummer, Artemus Co.—A. Nassoit 101.01
Pechenik, Rubin—J. Rubinstein & Sons Co., costs 109.41
Paone, Salvatore—Mfrs. and Traders' National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. 728.43
Pearsall, Hoard—A. H. H. Heisey et al. 156.34
Rosenfeld, Morris—J. Ehrenriech 1,478.53
Ratkowsky, Aaron S.—W. F. Blaisdell et al. 7,406.61
Renkl, George T.—Lord & Taylor 389.08
Roche, John J., or Jack J. Roche—Joseph H. Meyer Bros. 138.61
Reed, Fred—H. Sloan et al. 1,787.94
Radice, Sebastino—C. Zerbarini 190.62
Sandler, Louis—L. Greenberg 211.45
Sobel, Joe—M. Protter 117.71
Schrock, Gustave H., and William H. Squires—F. S. Neely 342.61
Seale, Arthur C.—C. B. Bentz 189.13
Stokes, Mary—A. D. Mathewson et al. 1,738.81
Sweet, Lewis M.—H. A. Lyon 206.59
Schwartz, Louis—J. W. Block 122.41
Schneider, Charles—R. H. Hibbard 292.91
Schmidt, Edward C.—O. W. Jaeger et al. 447.54
Schermerhorn, Nathaniel E.—Hotel Claridge, Inc. 227.27
Schoolfield, Charles B.—L. Aller 164.91
Spannhake, Herman L.—T. A. Morrow et al. 141.16
Thurner, Joseph J. and Sophia—C. Burkelman 158.01
Tisch, Isidor—Swift & Co. 190.40
Vitaphone Co.—A. H. Jones 1,187.30
Vincent, Joseph A.—C. Porter 234.91
Weil, Edwin A.—Paterno Investing Corp. 887.98
Williams, Sidney A.—Stadler & Stadler 363.80
White Rats Actors Union of America—Vanity, Inc. 532.16
Weprin, Bene—H. Weprin 505.84
Walker, Harry G.—Charles M. Scammell Co., Inc. 179.65
Walsh, Lawrence A.—Lloyd Phyfe Co. 105.72
Walsh, John, and Bruno Boghs—Lambly & Alpaugh, Inc. 110.80
Waite, John M.—Lord & Taylor 103.20
Warner, Charles—Defiance Mfg. Co. 118.21
Yost, Anna—Ansco Co. 116.14

In Bronx County.

Ackner, James—A. Margolis $109.80
Braude-Papae Co., Archibald Papae, Henry N. Braude, and Fort Masonry Co.—C. T. Willard Co. 804.22
Blau Herman—C. D. Booth 275.72
Becker, Adolph—H. C. N. Gennerich 597.31
Dougherty, Thomas F.—A. Nirenberg 32.35
Flage & Hutwelker Co.—A. Singer 127.13
Freund, Adolph—Bronx Borough Bank 2,996.48
Goldberg, Albert—G. Mosher 129.41
Greek-American Institute—R. Adamson 57.00
Louis, John, and James H. Kenney—P. Epstein 165.80
Meyer, Isidor—A. Dansig et al. 35.09
Marshall, George L.—G. O. Marrin 74.35
Maletcky, Joseph and Ike Schantz—S. Widrewitz et al. 34.34
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—E. E. Buhler Co. 407.58
Malgieri, Giovanni—J. C. Zommir et al. 1,741.87
Masuro Const. Co.—R. Adamson 57.00
Nimmo, James—M. F. McKeon 64.72
Papae, Archibald and Fort Masonry Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc. 542.60
Potts, Gustavus A.—M. Trenkel 54.77
Rossitos Embroidery Works, Inc.—J. Eggers 50.72
Rivlin, Joseph E. and Sam Rosen—M. Margulies 451.10
Schlosberg, Benny—J. Lebow 44.66
Siegel, Abraham—M. Schneiderman 30.72
Simonson, Oscar A.—S. Byrnes 211.14
Tesler, Mike—M. Teetsel 589.91
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. City—Spallone Cont. Co. 479.38
Wenninger, John—Morris & Co. 683.06
Wrenn, William M.—N. Young et al. 63.84

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

O'Connor, Joseph P.—E. V. Harman, April 3, 1917 ....$1,567.11
Sullivan, Daniel J., Michael Sullivan—S. Menkin, Inc., May 11, 1915 ....292.53
Goldstein, Rebecca—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of City of New York, May 9, 1916 ....855.21
Dinkins, Thomas W.—W. D. Davies, Jan. 14, 1915 ....1,774.18
Schmidt, Daniel, Jr.—City of New York, April 6, 1911 ....128.85
Laimbeer, Francis E.—G. M. Schriefer, Aug. 18, 1915 ....5,513.93
Martinez, Domingo R.—C. Hewlitt, March 23, 1917 ....107.88
Granat, Abraham—Hannis Distilling Co., Nov. 8, 1914 ....539.74
Hughes, James—Park & Tilford, Oct. 28, 1916 ....178.24
Kirtland, Benjamin B.—Brooks Bros., Feb. 2, 1917 ....134.49
Andrews & Co.—E. Wilkinson, Feb. 21, 1917 ....960.72
Bondy, Charles E.—H. H. Dreyer, March 13, 1917 ....273.42
Engel, Ernest A. H.—C. D. Rood, Feb. 21, 1917 ....178.12
Felt, Louis—H. Klein, June 16, 1914 ....177.15
James, Edw. F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Dec. 28, 1916, canceled 9,361.73
Despatch Export Corp.—H. Blohn, Nov. 25, 1916, canceled 12,583.32
Christman, Louis, guardian—City of New York, Nov. 28, 1916 ....115.75
De Bruycker, August—Engineering Review Co., Sept. 22, 1913 ....222.41
Schauck, George E., Clarkson Cowl, Donald H. Cowl, and Herbert S. Greims—A. Michaelis, March 30, 1917 ....700.00

In Bronx County.

Bregman, Louis I.—S. G. Katzen, Jan. 18, 1917 ....$272.34
Scumaci, Savario—D. Mayer Brewing Co., March 13, 1917 ....2,111.35

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Purchases of Americans Amounted to About 5,000 Bales.

LONDON, April 4.—The wool auction sales were closed today with offerings of 7,500 bales. It was an excellent selection and there was strong competition. American buyers purchased several hundred bales, including West Australian greasy at the record price of 3s. 5d. and New South Wales at 3s. ½d.

The series ended with the tone firm. Good scoured merinos advanced 10 per cent. and other grades were unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. The home trade, during the sales, bought 78,000 bales, America about 5,000 and France and Italy 2,000, while 3,000 were held over.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre; D. Rossmberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—S. & G. Mfg. Co.; S. Todes, waists; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—J. Miller & Co.; J. Miller, neckwear; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. B. Stanton, china, housefurnishing goods, trunks, toys; A. J. Bernard, cloaks; 2 W. 37th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Margolis & Jacobs; H. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; 503 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods, linens; 105 Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; F. C. Kembail, Miss Burns, women's dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. B. Coonham, women's coats, suits; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Doyle, children's wear; Miss D. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 20th.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens, white goods; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, waists, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; U. R. Sinclair, millinery; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, representing; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. G. Bert, prints, seconds; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Leiser Co.; L. Leiser, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Rieger Co.; W. Rieger, dresses; Breslin.
CHICAGO—L. H. Ruehl & Co.; L. H. Ruehl, sweaters, knit goods; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, coats, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothchild & Co.; B. Silverman, coats, suits, basement; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson-Pirie-Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; W. T. Montgomery, rugs; W. J. Mills, upholstery goods, rugs, basement; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Greenberger, Schwartz & Co.; E. Greenberger, clothing; Flanders.
CLEVELAND—H. Black & Co.; M. A. Black, cloakings, suitings; 244 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. N. Perkins, domestics; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; W. S. Beall, notions, furnishing goods; 4 Leonard.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. A. Gay, representing; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. S. Hills & Co.; A. F. Reganzi, hosiery, underwear; Wallick.
INDIANAPOLIS—R. Kirshbaum & Son; B. W. Kirshbaum, trimmings; 1,182 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Kashishian, Oriental rugs; Brozteil.
LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Wachusett Shirt Co.; F. D. Polley, trimmings; 906 Broadway; Hermitage.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; V. M. Smith, linens, laces, ribbons, men's, women's furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 B'way.
MONTREAL—Debenham's; F. X. De Grandpre, millinery; Brozteil.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ed Malley Co.; T. F. O'Neill, domestics, linens, wash goods; 220 5th Av.; Prince George.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; Miss Ransford, jobs dresses; Miss Lustig, jobs dresses, basement; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. N. Shuman, dress, wash goods; G. A. Palmer, silks; H. C. Smith, linens; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shomberg, coats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, women's waists, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; New Strand.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; J. A. Diefendorf, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.; Albert.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Callender, representing; 230 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman, Gattmann Co.; Miss Rushing, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. K. Bigelow, representing; 230 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, women's ready-to-wear; 503 5th Av.; Wallick.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culberston-Grote-Rankin Co.; G. W. Kidwell, piece goods; W. H. Dodd, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—H. & D. Daniels; H. Daniels, clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; N. Wallace, prints, ginghams, linings; Miss N. L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; G. A. Anderson, upholstery goods; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; M. L. Solomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; G. F. Newhard, gloves, hosiery, knit goods; 395 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, millinery, silks; 329 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Jones-Morgan Co.; W. S. Jones, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; E. A. Briggs, furniture; 404 4th Av.; Flanders.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. Brown, representing; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. S. Pomeroy, representing; 230 5th Av.

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.

MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th ST

SUITS COATS On Hand for Today's Delivery. Call Early. Snappy Styles in the Latest Materials COOPER & GRAPES, 145 W. 28th St.

VENETIANS

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

WOOLENS OFF PRICE ELIAS SURUT

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits, Coats & Separate Skirts. 116-18 West 22d Street.

Coats & Suits FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

SHOWING WONDERFUL LINE of coats, $3.50 up, and Suits $7.50 up. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

SILK DRESSES Novelty Waist & Dress Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Stock always on hand Phil. Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d.

THE SEDORA WAIST CO., INC., 30 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, wishes to announce that it has **Absolutely No Connection** with the LICHTMAN WAIST CO. of the same address.

Watt, Franken & Bruno, 129-131 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. REPRESENTING WILLIAM GSCHWIND & CO., Manchester, England. **Highest Qualities of Fine Cotton Fabrics** FOR **Airships, Balloons and Aeroplanes.** Contractors to Foreign Governments.

SUITS & COATS $6.75 to $16.50 Big Variety All Shades on Hand Call Early and Make Your Selection **Safran & Kreeger,** 19-21 West 24th St.

2500 SUITS COATS SUITS, $8.75-$10 COATS, $6-$12.50 High Shades and Navy and Black "CHICKEN" COATS, SUITS, Etc. LOOK THEM OVER. FRANK & FRANK 141 West 28th St. 602 Farragut

OPEN TO BUY WOOLENS MIXTURES & SERGES ELIAS SURUT 19-21 GREENE ST., N. Y.

SUITS & COATS In Silk Jersey Immediate Delivery. **Silk Sport Dresses** On the Racks. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158-160 West 29th St.

SUITS $7.50 For Immediate Delivery 1,000 POPLINS and MANNISH SERGES Triangle Coat Co., 127-129-131-133 West 26th St.

The finest example of high class American manufacture. Made in 9x12 and other sizes. **The Persian Imperial Wilton Rug** ROBBINS BROS. Sole Selling Agts. 12 West 23d St., N. Y.

CLOSING OUT SPRING COATS MISSES' JUNIORS' CHILDREN'S H. GOLDWATER & CO., 36-46 West 26th Street. Phone Farragut 2980 and 2981

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, 38-40 West 32d Street.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, America's Linings Leaders 92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City

SUITS COATS ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. SNAPPY STYLES in the LATEST MATERIALS. M. & H. GORDON, 22 W. 25 St.

HECLA FABRICS **VELVETEENS** HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RICHARD ROTH, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Joseph M. Baum, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Richard Roth, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of a stock of ladies' neckwear, trimmings, and piece goods used in the manufacture of ladies' neckwear, fixtures, and machinery, contained in the premises of the bankrupt at 156 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from April 2nd to April 4th, 1917, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 5th, 1917, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids submitted, in which event the said property will be sold by public auction on the premises, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 10th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH M. BAUM, Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,111.—In Bankruptcy.—THE NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

The National Chiropodist Supply Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 22nd, 1916; that the trustee heretofore elected herein has been removed, and a re-opened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 3rd, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,377.—In Bankruptcy.—RICHARD W. OSLAND, Bankrupt.

Richard W. Osland was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 31st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 16th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 3rd, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,241.

Notice is given that JOSEPH H. LEVY, ABRAHAM LEVY & SAMUEL D. LEVY, individually and as co-partners doing business as JOS. H. LEVY & SONS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 4, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,213.—In Bankruptcy.—JAKOB HERSKOVITZ, Bankrupt.

Jakob Herskovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Conklin & Foss Co<Tug C Blakeslee.
Smith Shipping Co<SS Robt M Thompson.
Am Transp Co<Schr A W Snow.
Gleason<Tug Salutation.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Invention Corp'n<Hobbs.
Benedict<CNY.
Guaranty Trust Co<Internat Steam Pump Co.
Chientis<Luckenbach SS Co.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.
Re Brautmann.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Nine Barrels of Butter.
Farley<Carey Show Print Co.
Lumekogel<Erie RR.
Silnir<Erie RR.
Wm A Higgins & Co<Aetna Ins Co.
Czerweny<Mitchell.
Trunk<Heavy Haul Co
Campbell<NY, N H & H RR.
Brainerd, S & H Quar Co<Brice.
Sully<Gen Cot Sec Co.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxw & Moore
Gardiner<Du Pont.
Taylor<S Karper & Bros.
Muraski<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Tustevin & Cottle Mfg Co<Times Square Auto Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Naturalization.
At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy. Re Charles Hoppenfeld.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Ely<Flemington.
Rudolph<Downer.
Hughes, Jr<Kings Co Iron Fdy.
Wright & Cobb<CNY.
Crawford<Anna W.
Smith<SS Satellite.
Rogers Ltg Co<William H. C. Russell.
Seguranca SS Co<W S Cahill.
Re limitation of W S Cahill.
Re limitation of J L Wade.
Bush Terml Co<N Y Trap Rock Co 28.
Fensille & Despeaux<Northland SS Co, Inc

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Goldsbrough<Goldsborough.
Syemmerman<Kelly.
Hughes<Breakwater Co.
Auditorium Co<Sam S Shubert Book Agcy.
Albro J Newton Co<Erickson et al.
Bossert et al<Duhy et al. (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

People<Breslin.
Same<Zanni.
Same<Flanagan.
Same<Hoffman.
Silverstein<St'd Accident Ins Co.
Rosenberg<Schweitzer.
Fox<Cohen.
Dennehy<Hirsch.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Waterbury-Wallace Co<Ivey. (2.)
Clarke<Moerlbach Sales Co.
Kohut<Schorr.
Hall<Dilg.
McAuliff<United Fruit Co.
Same<Palmer.
Israel<Uhr.
Bienenzucht<Anderson
6th Av Rty Co<N. Zeller & Co. (2.)
Sandrowitz<Stuelevitz.
Stein<Chem Imp, &c, Co.
Carey<Toler.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Crane<Ormond.
Fay<The Herald Co.
Interstate Chem Co<Duke.
Lascalzo<Palisade R, &c, Co.
Scheer<Scheer-Ginsberg R & C Co.
Stein<Lyon. (2.)
Montgomery<Shear.

NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS at 10:30 A. M.

Fabian<Schinasi et al.
Shaw<Davis.
Re Maltby, &c<Lobsitz Mills Co.
Re Maltbie<N Y & Phila C & O.
Murray<Willenbrock et al.
Robertson<Beer, Sondheimer & Co, Inc.
Wheeler Syndicate, Inc<Mathewson et al
Hurlock<Case Hotel Co & ano.
Fischer<Hobbs Wall Paper Co.
Ash<Un Toilet Goods.
Kittanning Face Brick Co<Peart.
Hayward<Hayward. (2.)
A W McLaughlin & Co<Southern Hotel.
Windram<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Frankenberg<Spiegel & ano.
Levy<Dodge.
Horter<Horter.
Clark, &c<Bankers Tr Co, trustees.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Contractors Supply Co. (Tracy.)
Prince<Behal.
CNY<Gen Patten & Model Co.
Banks<Aiello.
Helvitz<Balshafer.
Pietrowski<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Jenick<Gross.
Sharpe<Jackson Automobile Co. (2.)
Re Blinn (CNY<Blinn)
Madden<Madden.
Klein<Johnston.
Altman<Beecher. (2.)
Morgan Muni Supply Co<Studebaker.
Beebe<Fleliman.
Re Arnold.
Cohen (Brazil). (2.)
L Roosin Soda Fountn Co<Kaplan.
Botassi<Knick Ice.
Kerstein<same.
Child<Rushmore.
Beyel<Adamson.
Krug<Amsterdam Grocery Co.
Orlans<Schinasi.
Henningsen<Henningsen.
Cohen<Kamiskey.
Carruthers<Simplex Player Action Co.
Republic of Panama<Brogan Bldg Co.
Dailey<Hoe.
Re Tuck.
Gusefska<Lowell.
Bowery Sav Bank<Cooper.
Stroever<Peace.
CNY<Schwartz.
Re Freygang.
Russell<Geis.
Lanzetti<Lanzetti.
Dodge<Nulle.
Re McDonough.
Ladner<Smith.
Berlinrood<Seidin.
Nicholas<Smith.
Re Hall.
Carter<Cooper Realty.
Stroener<Peace.
Newsafer<Miller.
Greenbaum<Blaumer.
Wills<Wills.
Tenement House Dept<226-228 W 108 St.
Schmidman<Rossin.
Trachtman<K nereth Realty Co.
Koshland<Ferrari.
Graham<Graham.
Dembin<Cohen.
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delaney Co
Un Newspaper Assn<Superior Printing (2)
Zdorski<Ruggles & Coles Eng Co.
Lederer<Reson Rlty.
Stein<Bell.
Hirsch Malgood Co. Inc<Malgood.
Schaeffer<Schmidt (2.)
Meier<NY Rys.
Power<Power.
Whitmore<Brew.
CNY<Delavan.
Equitable Tr Co<Van Haaften.
Story<Z Post, Son & Co.
Miller<Howleser.
Dressel<Massello.
Bernhard<Corn. (2.)
Cohen<Garber.
Johnson<Zurich Rlty.
Scott<Harrison. (2.)
Benham & Boyesen<Richard.
McCalmont<Parson.
Silberman<B Neuhoff, Son & Freedman, Inc
Re CNY (St Raymond Av.)
Lowenbein<Miller.
Cawley<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Hatton<Cook.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
W R Grace Co<Boell.
Forte<Forte.
Harwood<Walker.
Finck<Indelli.
Hofman<Hofman.
Knick Fuel Co<Bassett.
Schoemann<Schoemann.
Lucas<Triangle Film.
Re Burns.
McMurtry<Grabtree.
Reinstein<Merrill.
McKeown<Unger.
Brock<Poor. (2.)
Beck<Ess-Arr Knitting Mills.
Gerry<Hausman.
Heller<Gellert.
Seamans<Chelsea Exchange Bank.
Same<Security Bank.
Rosenberg<Tavigger.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Warner.
Re Stirer (208 Thompson St)
Guggenheim<Guggenheim.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Bottlers' Real<Rainey.
Re Sisson<Henschel.
Re Same<McGarry.
Cahn<Henschke.
Scott<Scott.
Stern<Press Pub.
Bange<Bange.
Rudolph<Amend.
Demurrer:
De Costa<Springer.
Preferred causes:
Re Simon<Duchesne.
Re Sisson<Barbuleany.
General calendar:
Learned<Thompson.
Atwater<Elkhorn
Giraudin<Giraudin.
Russell<Russell.
Sonnichsen<Sonnichsen
Grieco<Grieco.
Dobrow<Dobrow.
Greenfield<Nye.
Spath<Spath.
Babcock<Brown.
Lawyers Adv Co<Bronx Star Pub Co.
Kamrowski<Kamrowski.
Watkins<Watkins.
Fitch<Fitch.
Chauveau<Maxwell.
C Reiger's Sons<Castellanos.
Wood<Wood.
Bernhardt<Bernhardt.
Storm<CNY.
Brostrom<Brostrom.
Milaw<Milaw.
Fox<Fox.
Le Cain<Resta.
Ring<Ring.
Kiddle<Dunham.
Lewenthal<Lewenthal.
Goldfield<Lachman.
Power<CNY.
Thompson<Brown.
US Expansion Bolt Co<Marmorstein.
Schwegler Realty Co<Amoroso.
Prudenti<Prudenti.
Celestial Rlty<Childs.
Barber Asph Pav<Gayley.
Schwoerer<Hudson Trust Co.
Held<Held.
Manheimer<Isman.
Anderson<Leimburg.
Dempsey<Mt Sinai Hospital.
Kelley<Doro Realty.
Cohn<Shapiro.
Kahn<Saperstein 2.)
Moore<Strauss.
Whitehurst<Whitehurst.
Butera<Butera.
Knopp<Gurney Elevator Co.
Rector, &c, Grace Church<Early.
Abramowitz<Froemkin
Schnell<Schnell.
Treskow<Weld.
Scheier<Lobl.
Newson<Commonwealth Hotel Corp.
Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari case: Am Materials<Purdy. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Anderson<Young.
J Beck & Sons<De Bena.
Edwd Maurer Co, Inc<Keystone Tire & R.
Barber<Motion Picture Patents.
Kochanowsky<Brune.
Maguire<Mechanicsville Associates.
Fulton Metal<Progressive Smelt & Metal.
Dorsen Dry Goods<Levy.
United Distillers Co<Schrell.
Same<King.
Same<Lapinski.
Same<Velanoc.
Krieger<Watson.
Majestic Mfg<Simons.
Roth<Krulewich.
Finck<Indolli.
Clear.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Inq—Kennedy<West.
Gelltuch<Geronimo.
C Froelich<Bally.
P Prohlich<same.
Heyman<Emery.
Ellis<N Y Rys.
Rogan<Stilwell.
Fromowitz<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Waters<NY Cons RR.
Zuckerman<Nassau Elec RR.
Venable<Boulevard Renting Co.
F Turock<Trattner.
J Turock<same.
Oberhard<Parcel Post Del Co.
Rosenberg<Goodman.
Rosengarten<D, L & W RR.
Pines<N Y Rys.
Iodice<Post.
Addison<Wolz.
B Tollio<Follotico.
L Tollio<same.
Kranker<Gruenstein.
Katzman<Uneeda Amusement Co.
Jacobs<I R T Co.
November<Barrett.
Frank<Wolfensohn.
Arbib<Agostini.
Sindoni<N Y Cons RR
Lundi<Dittrich.
Ruggiero<Lane.
Olenick<Taylor.
Brunton<Reskirt.
Pollastrino<Olin J. Stephens, Inc.
Stern<Schroeder.
J Buller<Linch.
R Buller<same.
Fortgang<CNY.
Hogan<Bonavista Garage Co., Inc., and Thorn.
Robl<McWilliams.
M Sennert<Weisbecker.
P Sennert<same.
Rosenberg<Holzman.
J Gold<I Kraus.
A Gold<same.
A Gold<J Kraus.
J Gold<same.
Ancel<Kardensky.
Traynor<N Y Rys.
D'Aquila<Grillo.
McCabe<Empire Carrying Corp.
Connolly<N Y Rys.
Kelly<Hewitt.
Vogel<Selena Realty Co., Inc.
Crawford<Carman.
Ryan<Epstein.
Frank<Meyer.
J Donnelly<Bimberg.
E Donnelly<same.
Meurers<Slade.
Kibleal<N Y Rys.
Fowler<Alvarez.
L Ackerman<Fifth Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman<same.
Lamb<Third Av RR.
J J McCree<Empire Carrying Corp.
Marting<CNY.
Wilhelm<West Elec RR.
Castringo<Jack's.
Sommer<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<Schaper.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Brown<Comml Adv Assn.
Rusco<Cohen.
Claudin<Avondet.
De Witt<Lichtenstein.
Hansen<I R T Co.
McBride<N Y Rys.
Abrahams<I R T Co.
Frankel<N Y Edison Co.
Weber<United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.
May<Third Av RR.
Ummarino<Lehigh Valley RR.
Falta<Storm.
Allegretti<Sokol.
Emge<I R T Co.
Milkman<3d Av RR.
Weaver<L I R R.
Haas<Rosenberg.
Aponikas<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Weizeltier<Tulchinsky.
Fahnestock<Townsend.
Getlan<Man Barber Towel Supply.
J. Todaro<Engle.
L. Todaro<same.
Amico<So B'klyn RR.
Granite<B H R R.
Schneeklotch<same.
Kruger<Romaine.
Cypher<N Y Cons RR.
Getlan<Man Barber Towel Supply.
Shafran<Megurowsky.
Perni<Baker-Smith
Dempsey<Int R T Co.
Blumberg<Sternecker.
Shaannon<Hellner & Wolf.
Michelson<J Gifford.
Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Montague<Mindlin.
PART IV., (March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Case on—Stella<Matthewson.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Welensky<Breslin.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

International Agricultural Corp<Berkeley.
Marcus<Coleman.
Valentine<Hilderbrand
Ascheim<Bielfeld & Spahn Co.
Brown<Carpenter.
Gregory<Lewis.
Knight & De Micco<Lewis.
Stadler<Scott.
Illinois Surety Co<Stephens-Calletti.
Frankland<Mutual Life Ins.
De La Vergne Machine<Stokes.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake Asp Co. (2.)
Brewster<Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
Acken<Brown.
Esskay Waist<Hirsch.
Goldstein<Amer Exp.
Blessing<Graff.
Smith<Banco Nacional de Cuba.
Kaback<Hamilton.
Levenson<F & M Schaefer Brew.
Pulver<Hof.
Cudney<Philips Mfg.
McAlpine<Chase.
Ketchum<Kramers Sons Realty.
Spain<Manhatn Shirt.
Shushan<Gitenstein.
Mallen<NY, N H & H RR.
Smith, Barnes & Strohber Co<Caminez
Lieberman<Graf Rlty Holding Co.
Amory<CNY.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones<Donald.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of: Valerio Stratigos, Cecil M Tasco, Charles W Siebert, Almy G Gallatin, Julius Bonner.
Wills for probate: Julius H Woodward, Hermann A Keller, Adolph Jellinghaus, Henry D Borup, Michael McFarland, John Heewelman, Theresa Levy, Eliza C Pray, Lucia Friedlander, Pelayo Soberano, Margaret Coyne, Marc M Reynolds.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: William R Goodheart.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Chas Klein & Co<Newelt.
Gould-Mersereau Co<Miller.
Barthman<Van Alen.
Charles<Dalberg.
J P McHugh & Son<Reaves.
Filipsberg<Pollock.
Geo Rosenfeld & Co<McDonald.
Conroy<Holmes.
Burns<Wolff.
Ball<Early.
A Hollander & Son<Doykos.
McCormick<Cavanaugh.
Morrison<Flam.
Casola & Bro<Schelin
Hunton-Fell-Elliott<Elliott.
Roth-Carnegie<Adler.
Kobre<Thomashefsky.
Farbman<Beaver.
Beth Israel Hosp Assn<Tromashefsky.
Warheit Pub Co<same
Miner<same.
White<Allison.
C Klein & Co<Newelt.
Pesson<Sackin.
Klang<Franken.
Lenane<Peyton. (2.)
Manen<Weinberger.
Morean<Harrington.
Burke<Cohen.
Klein<Wolf Beller Co.
Kaslowitz<Fuss.
Berkenfeld<Weinstock.
Liebowitz<Witkin.
Epstein<Goldman.
A A Volk Co<Kahn.
Morris Plan Co<Moore
Seagle<Winters.
Jenkins<Altman.
Gens<Tuscany Rlty.
Murtagh Elev Co<Casey Printing Co.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cooper<Mays.
Srepnik<L I RR.
Stern<Belt Line Corp.
Landerman<Asilpio.
Scheer<Meyer.
Colombo<Leh Val RR
Tisch<Knobel.
Hickson<Blum.
Osleb<Sheffield Farms Slaw-Deck Co. (2.)
Bernstein<Friedman.
Perchick<Olcott.
Shanley<Thompson Bros (2.)
Galas<Opera House Garage Co.
Sitron<Jacobs.
Fuhrman<Ottenberg.
Kaufman<Price (2.)
Schmetter<Gloser.
Epstein<Goldman.
Altman<N Y Rys.
Mazor<Roche.
Williams<Int R T.
Salerno<Fidelity Phoenix Fire Ins.
Costa<3d Av RR.
Binder<N Y Rys.
Wolff<same.
Wolper<Mufson (2).
Wiesberger<N Y Rys.
Szenfter<N Y Rys.
Santello<F W Rlty(2)
Patti<3d Av Ry (2).
McCauley<NY Rys (4).
Miller<same.
Grossner<Cohen.
Am Iron Supply Co<Freudenheim.
Balik<Schwartz
Kennedy<Gilligan.
Gross<I R T.
Markowitz<Bernstein.
Messersmith<NY Rys.
Lapanzia<Jogert Rlty.
Gurtler<NY Rys. (2.)
Gershbein<Eiseman N D Co.
Gentile<Bloomfield Rlty Co. (2.)
Fabrico<Katzenberg.
De Filice<West Elec RR.
Elberfuer<NY Rys.
Finfer<same.
Elberfuer<same.
Goldfisher<Wolburg.
Fuchs<Beaver.
Int Transfer Co<Un Ry.
Duplan<Cohen.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Van Duren<I R T.
Feitelberg<Sirowitz.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Rosenzweig<Fid & Dep Co.
Rogona<L Mundet & Sons.
Mendelson<Lepow.
F Schultz, Jr, Co<Raines. (4.)
Philipp Bros Co<Gen Platers Supply Co.
Herskowitz<Thorn.
Gens<Tuscany Rlty.
Schwartz & Fein<Levitman.
Modern Silk Co<Weinstein.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Bloom<Greeley Dress.
O R M Rlty Co<Reed Printing Co.
Almy<Beardsley.
Levine<New Eng Cas.
Bway Cent Bk<Brill.
Kupperman<Trivers.
Fischer<Danzig.
Clear.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Chatterton<McDowell et al.—Joseph Ullman. City R. E.<Haytreis Con't. Co.—Wm. N. Cohen.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Citrin<Willis—Arthur Ofner.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Hudtwalker<Erny—Nathaniel Phillips. Fuld<Miller—Edmund Hurley. Burke<Lemmon—Marcel Levy. Citizens Sav. Bank<Finkelstein—Abraham Keve. Re Sommer—Myron Sulzberger. Gideon<Eldridge—Leopold W. Harburger. Kernochan<Schwartz—Samuel F. Weinreb. Zeeb<Fischer—Emanuel S. Silberstein. Assets and Liabilities Ass'n, Inc.<45 East 59th St. Corp.—Isaac Franklin Russell. Gideon<Eldridge—Samuel Strasbourger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Poor<Hyman—Raymond Rogers. Trustees Columbia University<Mary Malone—Pease & Elliman. N. Y. Public Library<Golde & Cohen—Pease & Elliman. Walter S. Gurner<Sophie D. Levy—Edward Keale. Emma C. Stuart<Geo. Diemer—Ward Belknap. Herman Schwartz<Paola Manta—John V. Coggey. Moses Hochster<Mark L. Abrahams—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Wallach<Wallach.
Schmitt<Ferris.
Wallace<Zieger.
Veith<Kahrs.
Long & Bros<Quin.
Ruden<Stevens.
Dyer<Reeves.
German Sav Bk<Getz.
Landauer<Landauer.
Rosenberg<Siegel.
Weiser<7th Av Amuse
Hultfeld<Forderaw Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Graconcourse Co<Lowe.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Grimm<Simpkins.
Joseph<Joseph.
Hogan<Ehrlich.
Meyerhoff<Union Ry.
Kerndl<same.
Schwartz<3d Av RR.
Miller<Oscar Daniels.
Wasserman<Davidson.
Furlong & Furlong<R Carvel Co.
Weinberg<CNY.
Donnelly<Fredin.
Cunningham<Mallett.
Zucker<Zarenbowitz.
Kues<Foran Fdy & M.
Green<F Falk Co.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Peters<Peters.
Weber<Bloom.
Verschleiser<Crespi.
Delcco<Hoffman.
Corn<Miller.
Lucas<West Elec RR.
Krellenstein<same.
Schmidt<I R T.
Goldberg<CNY.
Scanlan<West El RR.
Stein<Connor.
Dayes<Bronx Taxi (2.)
Kallman<Scholes.
Woertz<Rosenfeld (2.)
Cohn<NY Rys.
Columbia Const<Wolf.
Gallup<Porter.
Haber<Nass El RR.
Papasian<Taussig.
Presser<CNY.
Rawitz<Franklin Av Realty Co (2.)
Shapiro<Magid.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Cottingham<I R T.
Hannon<Cranford, Inc

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Philbin, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.
Cases on:
Faller<Chase.
Dalgren, Jr<Lisser, Inc.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—John B. Taylor<Weller-Meeker Const. Co. et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin. Virgil Thurkauf<Hope Construction Co.—Herman Wendt. Elsie Coddington<same—John J. Kennedy.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Mook<Unovo Cont. Co., Inc.—Bernhard S. Sandler.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Varick<Higgins et al.—Lawrence N. Martin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People<Pecararo.
Re Clark.
Tappin<Cropsey.
Mitchell<Burroughs.
Hirsch<Giles.
B, Q Co & S RR<CNY
People<Plaudt.
Stetler<McFarlane.
Hurley<Pitts Glass Co.
Re Barlow.
Bernstein<Kingsbury.
F Bell-Fenwick<Cypress Hills Cem.
Bronnell<Brownell.
Delaney<Beskin.
Moubray<G & M Imp.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Armer<Armer.
Macklin<Macklin.
Sherman<Sherman.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Churchill<Churchill.
Wright<Wright.
Re Guillant. (Modena.)
Termini<Huth.
Re Schneider.
Eastern Dist Sav Bk<Magnolia Rty Co.
Smith<Eichen.
Kozarnak<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Kunzinger<Raleigh.
Mahoney<Buckley.
Re 76th & 77th Sts. (Abberley.)
Williams<Strong.
Singer<Dragonita.
Brown<NY Tel Co.
Rubel Bros<Miller.
Lamson<Nolan.
The Arco Co<Mock.
Goldenberg<Jacobson. (2.)
Strong<Young.
Dougherty<Bd of Ed.
Ullman<Advance Waist Co.
White<NY Con RR.
Wood<NE RR.
Samuels<Eagle I Wks.
Gilroy<Dunker.
Clements<Williams. (2.) (April 10.)
Pines<Zigman.
Romaine<Gasteiger.
Field<Levy.
Tebo Yacht Basin Co<I S Bushey & Sons, Inc.
Lange<Coen. (2.)
Snyder<Lamb.
Re NY Mun Ry. (Vanderveer Cross.) (2.)
Barker<Barker.
Re Paynter Av. (Karp)
Milkman<Casesa.
Re Rosebank Av.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Marx & Son<Allborough Rty Co.
Re W 11th & 12th Sts. (Asche.)
Lynch<Mutual L Ins.
Imperator Rty Co<Tesremos Rty Co.
Dwyer<Cone.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bell<Berwin.
Feldman<Blank.
Bklyn Bldrs Supply<Jefferson Concrete.
Kesselman<Feuss.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Curry<Cornicelan Rty.
Star Towel Supply Co<Wright.
Mandeville<Sanatorium.
Melvin<Melvin.
De Lucia<De Lucia.
Grolerg<Edert.
Brielman<Brielman.
Gano<Gano.
Sunshine<Sunshine.
James<James.
Artig<Artig.

Highest number reached on the regular call 4099.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Kutcher<NY Con RR.
Roberts<Nassau R R.
Machen<Fraas.
Halberg<Pearson.
Hahn<Walter.
Cucci<CNY.
Neimes<Coffey et al.
Schlitz<Coffey.
Ambrose<CNY.
Phillips, Munzberg<Keating.
Meschkow<Cinberg.
Hanrahan<Nassau RR
Rykus<same.
Yapnick<Reithel et al.
Esco, Sturs, Collins<Borden's Cond Milk et al.
Farrell<Belanowsky.
Cooney<C I & B R R.
Devine<CNY.
Reichkow<Merril Bros
Nichtman<Nassau RR
Lamuto<Walliant.
Garofano<De Stefano.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 9.
Highest number reached on regular call 9265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Lillian Smith, Leopold Kaufman, Jennie Conkling, Lucy Murray, Peter Knowenhoven, Christian Welk, Augusta C Bailey, Stephen Golding, Lydia A Coulter, Ellen Cushing, Michael Malone, Patrick McCann, Margaret Blake, Arthur Jurgenson, John Cunnion, David Brown, Margaret Barry, George Williamson, Hugh McCabe, Mary A Gibney, Thomas Wilkinson, Sarah Wilkinson, Henry Higbee.
Administration of: Peter Zenna.
Accounting of: Annie Mallet, Frederick Guttenberg, Louis Gfroverer, Margaret Farrell.
Estates of: John F Schreiber, Leiser Rabinowitz, Francis E Groves, John Homa, Maria Lyon.
CONTESTED CALENDAR: Ellen Singer. Amerelia Fleischmann.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J. Calendar called in Part IV.

Inq—Corprew<Moore.
Inq—Solinsky<Schloss.
Inq—Morelli<Weiss.
Giaraolca<Nas El RR.
Kilcoyne<C I & B RR.
Morgenstern<Nass El RR.
Hamilton<C I & B RR
Kemp<same.
Smarkonsky<Bklyn Heights RR.
Ponseglione<same.
McNamara<Nass El RR.
McAuliff<same.
Flore<Bklyn H RR.
Gutman<Nass El RR.
Napolitano<Di Filippis.
Braddis<Graf.
Jacowsky<Grebin.
Morahan<Krumbeck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Storm King Paper Co<Firth Carpet Co.
Lohman<Skidmore.
Weisbecker<Welz & Zerweck.
Highest number reached on trial, 367.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M., in the new Court House.

Petitte<NY Cent RR.
Hynes<same.
Rice<Union Ry Co. (2)
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Walker<Lambiasi.
Parker<Dezell.
Evanoitch<P & R C & I
Gregonis<same.
Condit<NY, NH & H RR.
O'Connor<Webber. (2.)
De Hont<Nat Sug Ref.

The following causes must be answered ready, or marked over to another day:

Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.
Myers<N Y C RR Co.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
Same—Bauman.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger Co.
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Tschantro<West Elec RR. Co.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<West St E RR.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Gooley<same.
Bergin<same.
Schmidt<Vinogrocky.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Shiloh Bap Ch<New Rochelle Trust Co.
Hradek<Smart.
Fagan<Silberg.
Campbell<Pearsall et al.
Gross<Cahill.
Young<Reid.
McIntyre<N Y C RR.
Lowry<NY, West & Boston Ry.
Schewchuga<City of Yonkers.
De Orno<Schmidt.
Blinker<Vil of Croton.
Aronson<Cantor.
Osborne<Village of N Tarrytown.
Farbier<Laubenstein.
Lafaro<West Elec RR.
Murray<City of Yonkers.
McNally<Proctor Port Chester Theatre Co.
Daly<Foster.
Watson<Gardella.
Nat Coal and Feed Co<Pellasino.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hannon, an inf<Keiser et al.
Peikington, as admr<Marsden.
Wolcianowicz<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Metz<Woodward-Brown Realty Co.
Ragot<42d St, Man & St Nicholas Av Ry.
Lang<same.
Pulz<same.

Remainder of calendar passed until April 9, 1917. Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of April 2, 1917.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1576.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ross<Franklin.
Christensen<Faye Coal Co (2.)
Van Cleaf<R L & RR.
Luciano<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Ebert<Nathan.
Hamilton<Cons Film.
Campbell<R L & RR.
Murphy<Duffie.
Synthetic Chem Co<Ohio Farmers Ins.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two apartment house deals in the upper west side section added the feature of interest to the realty market yesterday. The larger transaction, in which an element of trade was involved, was the purchase by Julius M. Cohen of the six-story structure known as the Rivercliff, at 628 West 151st Street. The house covers a plot 150 feet front by 99.11 between Broadway and Riverside Drive. It is fully rented and has been held at $300,000 by the sellers, the City Construction Corporation (Newmark & Jacob.) Title was recorded to the new owner yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $180,000.

In part payment Mr. Cohen gave the vacant block in the upper Manhattan section, comprising the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, between 176th and 177th Streets, 199.11 by 100. The two parcels figured at an aggregate value of about $500,000.

The second deal involved the sale of the five-story apartment house at 535 and 537 Edgecomb Avenue, covering a plot 80 by 100, near 150th Street. It was sold by the Podgur Realty Company, R. Podgur, President. The buyer, a client of Henry Schumacher & Sons, purchased for investment, the deal being an all-cash transaction. The property was held at $140,000. W. J. Huston & Son were the brokers.

Operator Buys Four Dyckman Flats.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased from the Marva Realty Corporation 631 Academy Street, corner of Vermilye Avenue; 54 Vermilye Avenue, adjoining the corner of Academy Street; 645 Academy Street, and 64 Vermilye Avenue, four five-story apartments, on plot 50 by 100 each.

Italian Gets Bargain in Auction Room

An unusual feature of the auction room yesterday was the purchase by Charles Stramiello, a rag dealer, of the vacant plot at 411 East 123d Street, 18.9 by 150, for $1,425. The auctioneer, Henry Brady, said it was the cheapest lot sold on Manhattan Island in many years. The sale was due to a foreclosure action by A. A. Alexander and others against J. C. Levi and others, as trustees, to recover judgments, with taxes, of about $5,950. The mortgagee, it was said, was unable to protect his interests beyond Mr. Stramiello's bid. The buyer leases the adjoining property at 407 and 400 for a junk business.

Recent Buyers.

J. Archibald Murray was the buyer of the five-story building at 61 Front Street, 23 by 85. He owns the adjoining property at 57, giving him a total frontage of 61.4 feet.

Anna Freehoff was the buyer of the six-story flat at 104 East 121st Street, recently sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson resold for Frederick C. McLaughlin, 4,457 Park Avenue, a one-family frame dwelling on a lot 19 by 90 feet.

Schwab & Co. have sold for Mrs. Minnie Tillman the four-story double flat at 411 East 169th Street, on plot 25 by 73, to the Falco Construction Company, and for the Steinmetz Construction Company to a client 1,416 Glover Street, a two-family brick house, 50 by 125.

Brooklyn.

The estate of F. L. Matthews sold to an investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Company 110 and 112 Park Avenue, a six-family flat with stores.

Long Island.

Annie Brinley, widow of Captain Edward Brinley, U. S. N., sold to Pasquale Da Cicco of Astoria her estate consisting of about eighty-two acres and a large dwelling and outhouses located at St. James, L. I. The property is known as the Crossroads Farm.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees the estate of the late William G. Park, a tract of ninety-seven acres situated on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike, between Westbury and Jericho, Nassau County, L. I.

The property immediately adjoins the estates of Messrs. A. Ludlow Kramer, Ralph N. Ellis, and Middleton S. Burrill, and has a frontage of over 1,800 feet on the highway.

P. M. Rosenblum has sold to M. D. Barron the southwest corner of Fairview and South Avenues, and a second plot, 40 by 100 feet, on Fairview Avenue, west of Ganger Street, Corona.

The Nichols Copper Company has purchased from W. J. Schieffelin the property, 92 by 140, on the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Clinton Place, Long Island City.

Charles A. Willey has purchased from T. J. Burnett a flat 60 by 128 on Broadway, west of Union Street, Flushing, and from H. W. Chapin 64 by 70 feet on Seventeenth Street, west of Broadway.

Jersey City Sales.

George W. Von Arx has purchased from Elnora V. Crichfield a four-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 93 at the southeast corner of Bergen and Grant Avenues.

Thomas F. Connolly has sold to Daniel Keane the five-story flat at 300 Montgomery Street, on plot 25 by 100.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr. leased for George W. Wheeler the entire building at 812 Washington Street to a produce concern for a term of years; also for William MacBain a loft at 156 Reade Street to Harold L. Brown Company.

The Ruland & Whiting Company have rented the building at 141 Maiden Lane for Ogden & Clarkson, as agents, to the Val de Oro Cigar Company; also the store at 72 Cliff Street for the Charles F. Noyes Company, as agent, to Meliton Cross.

The Duross Company leased for the Ryan estate the building 109 Reade Street to the Crescent Talking Machine Company for a warehouse for a term of years.

Hulbert Peck's Sons leased the store 422 Amsterdam Avenue to A. F. Beekman & Co. for a term of years.

Wertheim & Clear have leased for Mrs. Anna Roemisch the store at 609 Lexington Avenue to the Cocoalets Manufacturing Company.

John E. Weiss leased for the Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, two stores at an aggregate rental of $20,000, for a term of years to J. C. Clarke, printer, and James C. Anderson.

The Brett & Goode Company have leased for the Berkeley Arcade Corporation the ninth floor in the new building 19 to 25 West Forty-fourth Street, running through to 18 to 22 West Forty-fifth Street, to the American Chicle Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

Transfers Across Queensboro Bridge.

Beginning this morning the New York & Queens County Railway Company will transfer passengers between its Vernon Avenue (Ravenswood) line and its lines crossing the Queensboro Bridge. The following notice was posted in the cars yesterday:

"Beginning Thursday, April 5, 1917, passengers on all cars crossing Queensboro Bridge will be transferred to Ravenswood cars at the Vernon Avenue tower upon presentation of transfers containing coupons with privilege to Ravenswood line attached.

"Passengers on Ravenswood line cars will be transferred to all cars crossing Queensboro Bridge at Vernon Avenue tower upon surrender of transfers issued on Ravenswood line with all coupons attached.

"New York & Queens County Railway Company."

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company loaned $14,000 at 4½ per cent. to Julia F. R. Frasier on four-story and basement brick dwelling 58 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City.

M. Vincent Brady, formerly with the Loton H. Slawson Company, has opened a real estate office at 5 West Thirty-first Street.

The annual dinner and reunion of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations will be held on Saturday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

24th St, 142 to 146 West, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 56.3x98.9, twelve-story lofts; also 140, adjoining, three-story garage, 18.9x98.9; Margaret Saldini against District Realty Co, et al; A C Kahn, attorney; due, $62,379.38; prior mortgages, $215,000; to the plaintiff for $275,000.

118th St, 311 West, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; B. Q. Middendorf against S. A. Pinner et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $21,648.41; taxes, &c., $1,459; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

118th St, 512 and 514 East, s s, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.10, two-story building and stable; I. M. Hayes and another, trustees, against M. A. Stokes et al.; E. J. Martin, attorney; due, $12,288.12; taxes, &c., 982.89; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 127 East, n s, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; George Schaefer et al., executors, against Pauline Leidesdorf et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $19,324; taxes, &c., $254.50; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

128th St, 9 West, n s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11, three-story frame dwelling; W. J. Thompson against Imperator Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $6,575.19; taxes, &c., $190.08; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co. for $5,500.

123d St, 411 East, n s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10, vacant; A. A. Alexander and another, trustees, against J. C. Levi, as trustee, et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $5,326.31; taxes, &c., $623.84; to Charles Stramiello for $1,425.

By Joseph P. Day.

59th St, 38 West, s s, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; adjourned to April 11.

144th St, 251 and 253 West, n s, 305 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11, six-story flat and stores; W. M. Powell and another, executors, against Hopkins Holding Co. et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $36,215.65; taxes, &c., $620.60; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

144th St, 236 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; American Savings Bank against T. A. Schmidt et al.; J. V. Irwin, attorney; due, $12,917.04; taxes, &c., $412.80; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 451 East, n s, 87 ft w of Avenue B, 20x100.8, three-story dwelling; S. E. Woodbury against Meyer Goldberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $7,639.85; taxes, &c., $147.40; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 282-284, e s, 62.7 ft n of 139th St, 87.6x107.1x irregular, five-story flat and stores; Sigmund Reutlinger against Lucymor Realty Corp. et al.; L. & A. U. Zinke, attorneys; due, $31,418.58; taxes, &c., $440.40; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Freeman St, 992-994, s s, 33.5 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90, five-story flat; S. L. Goldenberg et al. against Rosanna Rosenfeld et al.; Wise & O., attorneys; due, $32,238.92; taxes, &c., $1,536.89, to the plaintiff for $28,000.

By Henry Brady.

198th St, 114 East, s s, 43.5 ft w of Concourse, 25x98, two-story frame dwelling; A. J. Connell against D. L. McRichard; F. L. Rauber, attorney; due, $2,218.58; taxes, &c., $150; prior mortgage, $5,500; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Brook Av, 278-80, e s, 25.11 ft n of 139th St, 37.6x103; five-story flat; Jonas Reutlinger against Lucymor Realty Corp. et al.; Leopold Moschcowitz, attorney; due, $31,408.25; taxes, &c., $463.40; to Edward Meehling for $28,500.

Eastern Boulevard, w s, s of Baisley St, 54x407 to Crosby Av x 54.5x394; Marie Himwich against L. D. Burke et al.; M. M. Himwich, attorney; due, $688.11; taxes, &c., $503.14; to the plaintiff for $1,015.

Briggs Av, s s, opp. 5th Av, 150x180x285x823; F. C. Mayhew and another, trustees, against Bertha Schrader et al.; Noble & C., attorneys; due, $5,957.46; taxes, &c., $2,744.50; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

151st St, 239 East, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.3, five-story tenement; adjourned to April 18.

By Joseph & Co.

151st St, 237 East, n s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.3, five-story tenement; adjourned to April 18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

90th St, 115 to 119 East, for a nine-story apartment, 75x100.8; Be Glad Construction Corporation, 319 West 92d St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $250,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 389, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x80; Erskine Hewett and another, trustees of will of Peter Cooper, to 33 Cooper Square Realty Corporation, 45 William St, b. and s., c. a. g., April 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$22,000

DELANCEY ST, 300, n s, 25 ft w of Lewis St, 25x100.1, foreclosure Feb. 27, 1917; Morton S. Coan, referee, to Harry R. Kohn, 16 West 68th St, March 30; attorney, Walter S. Dryfoos, 30 Broad St....$20,000

FRONT ST, 61, s e s, 24x86; Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., et al., to J. Archibald Murray, 57 East 66th St, all liens, March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 16th St, 103.3x80; 30 Irving Place Corporation to Alfred L. Rose, 128 Broadway, mtg $545,000, all liens, Dec. 28, 1916; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Rose to 34 Irving Place Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $545,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, same....$1

JOHN ST, 15, n s, 162.11 ft e of Broadway, runs n 38.9x81.10x e 25.9x s 31.10 and 47.1 and 45.9 to street x w 26.4 to beginning; Dennison Manufacturing Co. to John V. Cockcroft of Ossining, N. Y., March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 57th St, runs s 30x e 100x n 50.5 ft to s s 57th St, x w 20x s 20.5x w 80 to beginning; Friedrich K. H. Maass to Hewitt Realty Co., 50 Church St, all liens, Dec. 24, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 115, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue A, 37.6x94; Frederick Saland to Arthur and Rosina Alkier, 220 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, tenants by entirety, mtg $65,000; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway....$1

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 176th St, 24.11x100, mtg $10,700; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 177th St, 174.11x100, mtg $63,000; Julius M. Cohen to Reba V. B. Cohen, Rye, N. Y., March 28; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Reba V. B. Cohen to City Construction Corporation, 103 Park Av, April 3; attorneys, same....$1

WATER ST, 11, s s, 23.11x70x22.6x70; William M. Halstead to Frederic B. Jennings, 86 Park Av, mtg $17,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, a strip 0.1¼x100; Melrah Realty Co. to William F. Devine, 108 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, b. and s., Feb. 14; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$1

5TH AV, 141 to 147, s e corner of 21st St, 94x90, foreclosure March 7, 1917; John G. Agar, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., April 3; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway....$500,000

9TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, (368 West,) 74x29; Charles Lynch and another, executors, &c., to James Marshall, 446 West 23d St, mtg $35,000, all liens, April 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$59,000

10TH ST, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue B, 20x½ block, (partition Nov. 16;) John T. Hettrick, referee, to Leopold, Max, Henrietta, and Estella Oettinger, 130 East 74th St, 1-3 part; Sara, Clara, Bertha, Estella, Abr., and Ida Rice, 1,909 Linden St., Baltimore, Md., 1-3 part, and Samuel Rhonheimer, 226 St. James Place, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, April 8; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St....$10,000

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Chas. E. Guest to Isaac W. Cokefair, 329 West 82d St, b. and s., Feb. 20; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row....$1

45TH ST, 532 West, s s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x100.5; Simon A. Hirshbaum et al. to Robt. C. Fulton, 240 West 102d St, all liens, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 B'way....$100

75TH ST, s s, 119.6 ft w of Lexington Av, strip 5x102.2; Lillius Grace et al., trustees, to Gilchrest Realty Corp., 104 Pearl St, all liens, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

75TH ST, s s, 244.5 ft e of Park Av, 36x102.2; 75th St, s s, 119.6 ft w of Lexington Av, strip 5x102.2; Gilchrest Realty Corp. to Fred H. Meserve, 949 Madison Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

76TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, strip, 0.6x102.2; David Wallace, trustee of Thomas H. Brush, a bankrupt, to Frederick W. Longfellow, 28 East 76th St, all title, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$380

76TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Thomas H. Brush to Amy P. Falk, 410 Park Av, quitclaim, April 20, 1916; attorney, same....$1

79TH ST, 422-424 East, s s, 319 ft e of First Av, 50x102.2; Annie Rosenthal and another to Milyus Rosenthal, 195 East 100th St, mtg, $27,200; address, 1,794 3d Av....$100

81ST ST, 513 East, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Dora Kessler to Jennie Paley, 696 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St....$100

102D ST, 243 West, n s, 182 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Eva B. Driggs to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 B'way, mtg, $21,500, all liens, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'wy....$100

114TH ST, 107 East, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Helen C. Dooley to Ideal Mortgage Corporation, 63 Wall St, mtg $4,500, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ideal Mortgage Corporation to Charles Cohen, 745 Driggs Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,500, April 3; attorney, same....$100

116TH ST, 327 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; William H. Jeffers to Felicia Abbamonte, 326 East 116th St, b. and s., all liens, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

140TH ST, 550 West, s s, 130 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; Edgar S. and John S. Appleby to Franklin Grady, 550 West 140th St, all liens, Feb. 27; address, 49 Wall St....$100

141ST ST, 201 to 209 West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Cumbrae Realty Co. to Louis N. Hartog, 309 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., all liens, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

151ST ST, 628 West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 150x99.11; City Construction Corp. to Reba V. B. Cohen, Rye, N. Y., mtg $180,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

153D ST, 526 West, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ernest N. Adler to Jacob Larschan, 214 East 79th St, b. & s., mtg $10,000, July 29, 1914; address, 318 East 79th St....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 179th St, 21x86.4; Mary E. Broderick to John J. O'Connor, 230 East 179th St, Dec. 2, 1916; attorney, John J. O'Connor, 230 East 179th St....$1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x115; Mary E. Broderick to Peter Quinn, 109 Varick St, mtg $6,000, Dec. 2, 1916; attorney, Peter Quinn, 109 Varick St....$1

BASSETT AV, 1,559; Antonio G. Iacaro to Alfredo Tommaso, 1,563 Bassett Av, mtg $500, April 3; attorney, Greenthal & G., 496 East 161st St....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 2,027, w s, 18.10x63.1; August W. Glatzmayer, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....6,000

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, at line between Lots 415 and 416, map of Unionport, runs w 108 x n 50 x e 108 x s 50, being part of Lot 415, same map; Bertha Levy to Elise Kerkwann, 2,552 8th Av, Brooklyn, April 3; attorney, C. E. Hally, 2,069 Westchester Av....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 805, n s, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Abr. Mallinson, 1,580 Crotona Park East, mtg $8,000, March 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 345.7 ft n of 194th St, 50.1x151.9; Benenson Realty Co. to Anna C. Stephens, 285 Central Park West, and another, mtg $36,000, April 4; attorney, T. F. Keogh, 233 Broadway....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,343, w s, 37.6x100; C. J. C. Building Co., Inc., to Emma M. French, 318 East 169th St, mtg $20,500, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

HOE AV, 957, w s, 42x150; Hamilton Securities Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $35,500, March 29; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$100

LOT 194, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Harris Goodman to Sarah Heitner, 627 East 137th St, mtg $1,000, April 3; attorneys, Graver & R., 140 Nassau St....$1

LOT 518, map of Laconia Park; Lena Bauer to United Land Development Co., Inc., 132 Nassau St, mtg $375, April 3; attorney, United Land Development Co., 132 Nassau St....$100

PARK AV, 4,595 to 4,607, w s, 150x98.3x150.1x105.9; Hamilton Securities Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, March 29; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$100

PARK AV, 4,585 and 4,589, w s, 100.2x98.3; Hamilton Securities Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $63,700, March 29; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x74.11; also 132d St, n s, 74.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.1x100; Cumbrae Realty Co., Inc., to Annette E. Applebaum, 518 West 159th St, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Cumbrae Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Morgenthau, 30 East 42d St, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 250 ft s e of Columbus Av, 41.8x100; Carmela S. Buffano to Francesco Barbieri, 2,338 Beaumont Av, March 24; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francesco Sarno et al. to same, Jan. 13; same attorney....$1

VYSE AV, s w corner of 173d St, 35x100; James T. Barry to Bronxbar Co., Inc., 2,804 3d Av, mtg $37,000, April 3; attorney, A. J. Barry, 2,804 3d Av....$100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 197th St, 98.2x126.9x113x104.6; John V. Flood to Cosmopolitan Bank, 803 Prospect Av, Aug. 19, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Cosmopolitan Bank to John V. Flood, 254 East 60th St, April 3; attorney, same....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 197th St, 47x126.9x66x115.3; John V. Flood to Evelyn Building Co., 2,406 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $21,997.40, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Evelyn Building Co. to Jacob H. Koch, 284 East 199th St, mtg $21,997.40, April 3; attorney, same....$1

238TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100; Louise C. B. Reardon to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Dec. 18, 1916; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St....$1

3D AV, 2,503, w s, 25x100; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

3D AV, 4,435, w s, 50x127.11; Edmund Grossman to Max Kohn, 5,207 15th Av, Brooklyn, April 3, mtg $42,000; attorney, J. Neumark, 291 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 389, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x80, April 3; 33 Cooper Square Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$13,000

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x95, March 30; W. B. M. Realty Co. to Oscawana Building Co., 101 Park Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway....$29,396

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 100x50.6x100.6x50.7, March 31; Louis Perlstein and another to Rose Greenberg, 100 West 117th St, installments, interest as per bond; attorney, L. Friedman, 1,493 Broadway....$50,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, April 2; Alte Wiener to Ogli Teitelbaum, 206 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses Bernstein, 1,782 Putnam Av, Brooklyn....$3,000

FRONT ST, 61, s s, 57.8 ft e of Cuylers Alley, 23.2x86.3x25x85.11, April 3; J. Archibald Murray to the Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$11,000

JOHN ST, 15, n s, 162.11 ft e of Broadway, runs n 38.9 and 81.10x e 25.9x s 31.10, 47.1 and 45.8 to street x w 26.4 to beginning, March 31; John V. Cockcroft to Dennison Manufacturing Co., 218 5th Av, 10 years; attorney, R. L. Robbins, 19 Congress St, Boston, Mass....$215,000

POST AV, n s, 325 ft w of 204th St, 75x150, April 3; Maho Construction Co. to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, 5 years; attorney, Stephen P. Nash, 30 Pine St....61,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 172d St, 74.6x125, April 2; Allentown Realty Corporation to Herbert Scoville, Chapinville, Conn., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $190,000; attorneys, Fletcher, S. & L., 105 Broadway....$9,000

WILLETT ST, 97, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, March 31; Abraham Taube to Jacob Mehrlust, 1,326 Madison Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway....$5,000

3D AV, 1,449, e s, 22 ft s of 82d St, 20x70, March 30; Alfred, Louis, and Charles Herz to James Fay, 169 East 90th St, guardian, due April 3, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$13,000

4TH AV, 116 and 118; 12th St, 66 East, leasehold, March 30; Gerald P. Coogan to John Meenan, Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, due as per 77 notes, 3 p. c., prior mtg $7,530; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$7,858

5TH AV, 2,137, e s, 50.5 ft s of 131st St, 15.6x75, March 29; the Loretta Corporation to Cordelia Nelson, 105 West 120th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St....$3,000

8TH ST, 31 West, n s, 456.1 ft w of 5th Av, 25.2x93.11, April 3; Henry Youngs, Goshen, N. Y., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$18,000

10TH ST, 233 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 24.6x94.10, Feb. 28; Tillie Flisser to Michael Nickelsburg, 2,011 Morris Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 576 Hawthorne Av, Newark, N. J....$8,000

10TH ST, 375 East, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue B, 20x94.9, March 31; Leopold, Max, Henrietta, and Estella Oettinger et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond....$7,500

23D ST, 368 West, s e corner of 9th Av, 29x74, April 2; James Marshall to Charles Lynch, 401 West 24th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg, $35,000; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 Broadway....$8,000

24TH ST, 414 West, s w s, 56½ ft s e of 10th Av, 17.6x80, leasehold, April 3; Arita Long to Hannah Neubrik, 185 Audubon Av, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

45TH ST, 532 West, s s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x100.5, April 3; Robert C. Fulton to Simon A. Hirshbaum, 2,041 5th Av, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$9,000

49TH ST, 412 West, s s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, runs w 18.9 x s 100.5 x e 25 x n 52.2 x n w 6.5 x n 46.10 to beginning, April 3; Philip Goldberg to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 62.9x59.5x62.11x57.6, April 2; Edw. C. Parish to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$20,000

91ST ST, 148 West, n s, 127.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.8, April 2; Frank Hopp to Charles Himmelmann, 136 West 91st St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., mtg $22,000; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St....$5,000

114TH ST, 107 East, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11, April 3; Charles Cohen to Ideal Mortgage Co., 62 Wall St, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

116TH ST, 327 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11, April 3; Felicia Abbamonte to William H. Jeffers, 161 Congress St., Jersey City, 4 years; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway....$6,000

117TH ST, 423 East, n s, 250.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11, March 26; Rosalia Tocco to Noziata Attanasio, 308 East 113th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., mtg $6,000; attorney, J. L. Berman, 846 Broadway....$2,500

140TH ST, 550 West, s s, 130 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11, April 2; Franklin Grady to Edgar S. and John S. Appleby, at Glen Cove, L. I., 5 years; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway....$6,000

150TH ST, 419 West, n s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x98, April 2; John C. Rodgers to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond....$6,000

Bronx.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 805, n s, 50x100; Alex Mallinson to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 132d St, prior mtg $8,000, March 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 383 East 149th St....$2,000

FINDLAY AV, 1,343, w s, 37.6x100; Emma M. French to Madeline E. Carey, 1,359 Findlay Av, prior mtg $20,500, April 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,300

LOTS 11 and 12, map of Dore Lyon; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Emma Pagendorn, 2,177 8th Av, Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,500

LOTS 607 and 608, map of Lohbauer Park; Louis Herbert to Hattie Thau, 2,100 Mapes Av, April 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

WEBSTER AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 197th St, 66x126.10x47.3x115.3; Jacob H. Koch to Evelyn Building Co., 2,406 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, prior mtg $21,997, April 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 383 East 149th St....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtgs $26,497, April 2, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100x100; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, April 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St....$10,000

3D AV, 3,399, w s, 215x24.6x190x26x22; Spring Place Co., Inc., to John Carraro, 2,357 Poe Place, prior mtg $10,000, April 3, due Dec. 11, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 91st St, s. and part b.; William E. Kruse to Ernest Borchers, 1,833 Catalpa Av, Ridgewood, L. I., 6 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$2,700

BOWERY, w s, 100.1 ft s of Canal St, 50x200 to e s Elizabeth St, all; Atlantic Garden Realty Corp. to Maria and Feliciano Acierno, 323 East 124th St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorneys, Raimo, O. & Russo, 299 Broadway, excess taxes, &c., $12,000 and $12,500

WEST ST, 422, south part of store, 5x19; John C. Crothers to Louis Feldman, on premises, 1 year from April 1, 1917; L. Feldman, care of M. Glickstein, 299 Broadway....$240

2D AV, 2,161, corner of 111th St, s. floor and b.; George Herold to Michael J. Simmons, 2,703 8th Av, 4 10-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,320

5TH AV, 174, s. and b.; estate of D. C. Connell to Ormont Lunch Corp., 7 7-12 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, Harold L. Turk, 149 Nassau St....$4,500

8TH AV, 703, 2d loft; Bernard Weiss to Mary A. Sager, 705 8th Av, 9 years and 15 days from April 15, 1917....$600

10TH AV, 886, s. and part c.; Louisa Haver to Dennis Gilmartin, 886 10th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, William H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,200

50TH ST, 313 West, all; Elizabeth A. Viau to Maurice D. and Johanna Sullivan, 313 West 50th St, 3 years from April 15, 1917....$1,400

Bronx.

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 156th St, store; Harissetta Holding Co. to David Hershberg, 511 East 156th St, 6 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bogart, W. & B., 61 Park Row....$560 to $620

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 62 ft s of 182d St, 103.4x83.3x100x111.4; J. Rice & Co., Inc., to Samuel Berck, 2,090 7th Av, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Berck, 2,090 7th Av..$5,000 to $6,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 101; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Sarah Schlesinger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 127th St, —x—; Wesley S. Sawyer against Patrick A. Mangin et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

LEXINGTON AV, 241; John A. Stewart et al. against William F. Connor et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

MOTT ST, 201; Georgiana Kendall against Mary Le Vien et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

92D ST, n s, 134 ft e of 1st Av, 45x100.8; Henry E. Jones against Preston A. Vought et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

93D ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8; Isadore Essenfeld against Mary A. Deering et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Newman.

102D ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Henry F. Schwarz, trustee, against Selma Alexander et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

133D ST, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Johanna H. Gorth against Emma Isenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Cracauer.

Bronx.

PARCEL 29, Sheet 1; Parcel 31, Sheet 1; Parcel 3, Sheet 2; portion of Parcel 6, Sheet 4, lying within the bed of the Bronx River, map of the Bronx Parkway Commission; matter of the application of the Bronx Parkway Commission, action to acquire titles; attorney, T. F. Stevens.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 49.8 ft n of 146th St, 24.9x99.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary E. Bunt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

147TH ST, s s, 99.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.7; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary E. Bunt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 461 to 475; Federal Terra Cotta Co. against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal....$9,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Maurer & Son, Inc., against same, renewal....$689

53D ST, 5 East; Wright Lumber Co. against William S. Fyle et al., owners; Building Repair Co., contractor....$56

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 105x114; Joseph Elias against Bronxwood Realty Corp., Hugo N. Schloss, Eugene Metzger, owners; Liberty Lace and Knitting Works, Inc., lessee; John Thatcher & Son, Inc., contractors....$893

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, n e corner of Vermilyea Av; Lester Siff against Marva Realty Co., Inc., et al., March 3, 1917....$375

46TH ST, 31 West; A. I. Rimer against Augustus D. Curtis et al., March 9, 1917...$220

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Freehold Construction Co. loans Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to erect a one-story garage....$10,000

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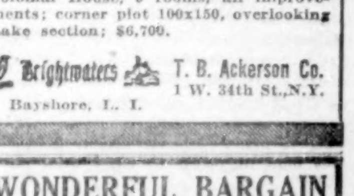

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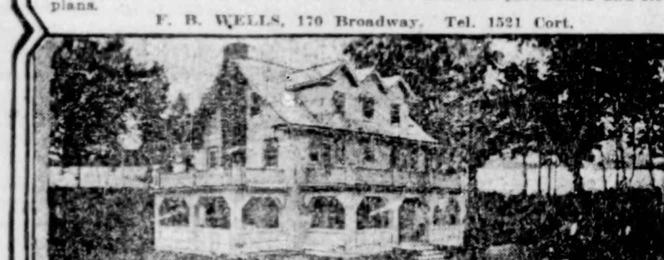
After the $3,500 Is Paid. **$36.40 Monthly** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.
A fine, well-built, livable house; Craftsman interior. Large living room with huge open fireplace. All city conveniences. Unusual facilities for outdoor sports. Beautiful country club, schools, churches, market near by. Pure water from artesian wells free from contamination. Safe in mountains, where epidemics are unknown. Send for particulars and floor plans.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.



FIFTH AVENUE CORNER
A BARGAIN
at less than $1000 a front foot. Southeast corner of 103d Street facing Central Park. Size 100 x 175; vacant. Price $160,000. Suitable for dwelling, institution or an apartment house. Terms to suit.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHEATLEY HILLS SECTION
25 acres; 2,000 feet of frontage on two roads; farmhouse 100 years old in good repair; land worth much more than asking price; very great value; $30,000.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 2295.

An Attractive Apartment for Rent in
SANFORD ARMS
Cor. Sanford & Central Avs., Flushing, L. I.
8 rooms and 3 baths; high class in every particular; near station. See agent on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agts., B'way and 79th St., New York.

Bungalows, Seashore
Beautifully furnished, 5 rooms and bath, gas, electricity, hot water, sewers, sidewalks and curb, within limits of New York City; 33 minutes from Manhattan. Highly restricted section; price $1,750. Reasonable terms. For information and all particulars, write or call. (No agents).
H. SCHWARTZ, 220 Broadway; tel. 5670 Cort.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.
Fine 145-acre farm; 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; double road frontage main highway; $150 acre. Bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS.
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ten Cents 10 cts. Per Week
(or as much more as you care to pay at your pleasure) will pay for, and $58.00, some higher, is the price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared residential and speculative investment lots at South Bound Brook, New Jersey. Bound Brook is benefited by four railroads and one hundred trains daily. Low commutation. Fourteen factories and plants; Public and High Schools, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, Countless Homes and Mansions. Free Certificate of Title. Free excursion next Sunday and free trips daily.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR TICKETS.
BROOKS INTER-STATE REALTY CORPORATION,
45 West 34th Street, New York.
Phones: Greeley 186-187.

HO! YOU TROUT FISHERMAN!
This 130 acre farm—only 2 hours New York; all excellent automobile road. Near large town. Raises 100 bushels Corn to acre; pays good income. Excellent tenant farmer remains on fifty-fifty share. Good house, eleven rooms, bathroom, steam heat, gas; tenant house nearly as large and good; driven well and windmill; immense barns; all buildings slate roofs. And, listen! Wide, rapid-flowing cold stream, running one mile through farm, gives best trout fishing within 100 miles New York. Catch the limit any day—fine big ones. This attractive, unique and profit farm, charmingly located, is worth $20,000. To close estate, $12,000.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

In Madison—The Rose Town.
Lackawanna Railroad; 50 minutes Broadway, 70 trains; high-class town, 6,000 population; choice district; 400 feet elevation; prize location; plot 110x150; see photos our office. Charming new Colonial style stucco house; built days work; fine trim, beautiful finish and decorations, elegant fixtures; living room, 18x25; heated non-freezing Living Porch and Conservatory, 12x28; 2 bathrooms, marvelously fine kitchen; every best improvement; owner's unusually attractive house; excellent environment. Hollow tile and stucco garage; beautiful gardens. Low price, $12,500. Opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

IDEAL HOME
Price $5,500, including garage; cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative-built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

Charming Estate—15 Miles Out.
21 acres. Beautifully developed high rolling land. Orchards, lawns, drives, drainage, shrubbery, all like on millionaire estates. A perfect property. Unusually attractive house; three master rooms and two servants' rooms. Every modern improvement. Large and modern garage, stable, barn, poultry house, tenant house. Specially choice fruits. Everything in pink of condition. Sacrificed at $14,000.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

ATTRACTIVE HOME
Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, 2 baths; beautifully finished and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out; good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, &c. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 1,328 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR
$11,000 Beautiful Colonial Residence, excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment.
MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let me send you Booklet "T."
P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

A NEW SIX ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER.
Tel. 4088—Cortlandt. 11 Park Row.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-3000 per year.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

With Hand Hewn Timbers
and wooden pegs, nigh a hundred years ago, they built this house around a big stone chimney, with several fine old fireplaces, a Dutch oven, cranes, etc.; there are ten rooms and bath, good big barns, unusual shade, and 75 acres of land, only two miles from Long Island Sound—at Westport; $16,000.
JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

CAMP FOR SALE
on Osectah Lake, Adirondack Mts.
Situated near Saranac Lake; 4½ miles from Saranac Lake Village; this camp was built by a party of means and has every appointment within it which might be demanded by a family of refinement and means; the bungalow proper contains on the first floor a large living room with open fireplace, 3 bedrooms with connecting baths, also kitchen and pantry, both very well appointed; second floor contains 3 bedrooms and bathroom; the property also contains an icehouse, 150 tons capacity, with inside storage room for household necessities; ample pumping facilities are also upon the property for water uses throughout the bungalow; the property has a frontage of about 300 feet on the lake and a depth of about 350 feet; the grounds are beautifully wooded with paths through the property, and said property also contains one of the finest springs in the Adirondacks; there is also a boathouse and large power launch; entire bungalow is very handsome and completely furnished; this property is offered for sale at $15,000, which is a decided sacrifice; terms would be made to suit a responsible purchaser. Photos at office. For further particulars address BUNGALOW, Room 1002, 507 5th Ave., New York. Tel. Murray Hill—1871.

For A Retired Man
of modest means, or for a New York family's Summer home this is the choicest thing I've seen sacrificed in years. A rare Colonial home and grounds, giant shade trees and 15 acres for $6,000. An opportunity that comes once; see me; photos, map.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2211 Broadway

Connick Building,
244 5th Av. (Near 28th)
TO LET.
Large Light Lofts, 31.4x85
Fireproof Building, Steam Heat.
Hot & Cold Water; Passenger Elevator.
Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing.
ANDREW J. CONNICK, Owner,
On Premises, or Your Own Broker.

TO LET
15 West 34th St.
RIKER BUILDING,
OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA.
FOURTH LOFT, 50x114.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Also small Office on eighth floor.
Brokers Protected.
INQUIRE ROOM 801

LOFT AND STORE WITH FINE LIGHT. 7,500 sq. ft. to Floor. **247-253 W. 19th St.**
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth, Or your own broker.

439-441 Lafayette St.
Near Astor Place. 4th and 5th (top)
LOFTS—50 x 80.
Heat, freight and passenger elevators; fireproof building. Immediate possession.
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW. TEL. 5900 CORT.

SECOND FLOOR STORE.
Plate Glass Front.
25 x 65.
178 MADISON AVE.
AT 34TH ST.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for
Drug Store
In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
A first-class floor apartment in the Van Cortlandt, N. W. cor. Park Ave. and 96th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths. $1,600 to $1,800.
430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds **116th St.**

CHARMING CHELSEA
New Elevator Apartments
115-125-135 WEST 16TH STREET
3-4-5-6 Large Rooms,
FOYER, ONE AND TWO BATHS
Now Leasing—References Required.
(Agent on Premises.)
WM. LUSTGARTEN & CO.
68 William St. John 6120-6121

BRONX.
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments,
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 rooms, $25; 4—$26; 5—$30, 6—$43.
Class of tenants restricted.

MORTGAGE LOANS
MORTGAGE MONEY AVAILABLE.
We have considerable amount of money to loan on mortgages; most reasonable rates. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

Wanted, $12,000 on five-year mortgage on a 820-acre ranch in Colorado, all under cultivation and full water from the U. S. Reclamation Bureau. O 87 Times.

REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

WATER FRONT ACREAGE.
Sell half price original cost.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.,)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
TAXPAYER SITE.
Two lots, 120 feet frontage, on Fordham Road; good support; near Jerome Av. subway and station; $35,000; terms. H. A. Douglas & Co., Grand Concourse, 187th St.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $3,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city, 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Office 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6028 Murray Hill. 30 Richmond Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
Park Hill—Broad Hudson River view; choice lots or acre plots; exceptionally low price for quick sales. Thomas S. Burke, Radford Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.; 'phone Yonkers 5060, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., New York City, 'phone Rector 9069.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and upward. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; open brick fireplace, paneled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $500 down; $20 monthly. For further information, write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city, 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage, bathing, boating, fishing. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Office 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home. $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Vacation shore front home, facing good harbor; large, airy rooms; bath; every improvement; acre ground; lots fruit and shade; price reduced $6,000 for immediate sale; easy terms.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

Attractive five-room bungalow; full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price, $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

North Freeport.—New house, seven rooms; water, gas, furnace; fruit and shade trees; chicken coop; sacrifice $2,600; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

Fine modern dwelling, commanding beautiful view; plot 75x105; large living room, paneled dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, tile bath; decorated; hardwood trim; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 4 minutes from station; half hour out on Erie; $4,500, on easy terms; great bargain. William Butscher, 21 Park Row.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD,"
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey," will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information. Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

BUILD THAT HOME IN CALDWELL, N. J. I have a site for it on highest ridge in Essex County; 244 feet on the avenue; $25 cash a front foot. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 1005, New York.

A neat village farm in Ridgewood; 1 acre; attractive house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; garage, hennery; much fruit; macadam street; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Stevens & Teter, Ridgewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; rental $1,000 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths, big living room, sleeping porch, solarium, garage; immediate possession; $125 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Montclair, N. J.

Farm for a farmer; 97 acres, with 36 in alfalfa; apple orchard; fine buildings and water; near station and trolley; $8,500; includes 14 head of stock, poultry, machinery, and everything. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Shrewsbury River, Locust, N. J.—To let, 11-room cottage, fully furnished; gas, electricity; garage; four acres lawn. A. H. Matthews, 181 Broadway.

GLEN RIDGE.
$5,100—House, 8 rooms, every improvement; near Lackawanna and trolleys; lot 50x162. Owner, F 361 Times Downtown.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION HOW To own home on payments like rent. Boundary Realty, 30 Church, N. Y.

Upper Montclair.—Attractive nine-room house, garage, and touring car. For particulars address H. N. Warden, 293 7th Av., N. Y.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.
139 acres in valley of Virginia, on Shenandoah River, adjoining Bear Lithia Springs property, near Elkton, Va.; fertile land; on public road; good dwelling on upland, overlooking river; splendid view. Address Mrs. Walter Hall, Elkton, Va.

REAL ESTATE
Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.—Farm of 23 acres, finely located, on west side of Enfield St., Enfield, Conn.; Station No. 148 on Hartford and Springfield trolley line, 18 miles north of Hartford, 8 miles south of Springfield; 12-room house and barn, with slate roofs; good tobacco shed; fine artesian well, two cisterns, and city water; electric lighting and city gas mains in street; about 100 fruit trees, grapes, and berries. Call or write Isaac A. Allen, Jr., Admr., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

For Sale.—Nice farm on Torrington Heights, Conn.; 50 acres good land, good 2-family house, 12 rooms; barn, (cemented stanchion stables;) chicken house, corn crib, iron smoke house; 150 apple trees, wood, and timber; fine location; very sightly and healthy; price, $4,250. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

BELLE ISLAND.—On Connecticut shore, five miles beyond Stamford, for rent; nicely furnished cottage; all improvements; sleeping porch; garage; within 50 feet of Sound; fine sand beach. Plant, owner, on premises, or Everett Building, New York City.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Out of City.
For Sale.—20-acre farm, 20 miles out; good land and buildings; 1,000 feet water frontage; rare bargain. Owner, 308 West 25th. 5009 Chelsea.

Real Estate Wanted.
Wanted.—Private residence, between 44th, 59th, 6th, Lexington; owner must state location, size, condition, and price; this must be actual bargain. X 349 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Parlor floor in private house, near 125th St. and Lenox Av. subway station, suitable for doctor, dentist; possession May 1; has been occupied by doctor for past 5 years. Apply Advertiser, 30 East 42d St., Room 625.

Desk room wanted, with services of competent telephone attendant, by out-of-town concern in engineering line; location near Grand Central Terminal preferred; deliver answer at Times office by noon on Thursday. O 89 Times.

26-32 West 17th St.
Sprinkler System. Low Insurance.
Large Store and Basement.
Also a very desirable loft.
Estate of Philip Braender, 315 4th Av.

$75.—Large, light lofts, each 2,500 square feet; only 2 left; 1st and 2d floor; 16 windows, steam heat, elevator; centrally located for good help. 407-409 East 70th. Agent Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av.

For Rent—One or two large, light rooms, facing Broadway; will divide to suit tenant and make concessions to responsible party. Apply 1312, 299 Broadway.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

51 West 39th St.—Street store and floor above, together or separately, 22x65; large show window; owner on premises. Cross & Brown Co., Agents.

Store, Broadway, between 42d and 50th Sts., light, suitable for millinery; state full particulars and price. O 237 Times Downtown.

Space to sublet, 320 5th Av., 1,100 square feet; price $1,100. Apply H. Schneider & Co., 3 West 29th.

45th St., 121 West.—Three stories and basement, suitable for club, restaurant, bank, or business. Owner, 265 West 70th.

65th, 128 West.—Large, sunny room, with telephone; gentleman; for living or business.

Attractive, light double office; two entrances; palatial building; $50. 110 West 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.
PUBLIC GARAGE WANTED.
Must be well located and reasonable, to hold 100 or 150 cars. If satisfactory terms can be made will lease for 10 years or more. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Light loft, about 10,000 sq. ft., easily accessible; rent about $22,000 yearly; send particulars. Munter, 54 East 9th.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Furnished.
To lease, fully and exquisitely furnished, ready for immediate occupancy, 56 West 71st St., four-story and basement residence, fourteen rooms, three bathrooms, modern plumbing and all improvements; highest references required; inspection by appointment. Phone 5903 Columbus.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

City—Unfurnished.
162D, 550 WEST, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

West End Av., near 86th St Subway.—Four-story dwelling; excellent condition; $2,200. Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d.

SUMMER HOMES.
Furnished.
A fine house, 12 rooms, (8 bedrooms,) bath, 3 toilets, shower, electric light; gas and all improvements; completely furnished; for sale or to let; directly on the ocean; reasonable; Point Pleasant, N. J. Inquire F. Gutmann & Co., 134 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.

Colonial house, facing Lake New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 rooms, well furnished; modern improvements; 16 acres; magnificent trees; enchanting country; large porches, fireplaces, garage, stable; would sell. M 6 Times.

ATLANTIC CITY.—3,607 Ventnor Avenue, (Chelsea residential section,) corner house, furnished, facing City Park, eleven rooms, two baths, wide porches, ocean view; within one square of Boardwalk and beach.

Summer Homes Wanted.
Wanted—Summer home, furnished, three master's bedrooms, two servants', within fifty minutes of New York, on Summit or Montclear, Lackawanna Lines; garage on place or near by; lawns about house. Write full particulars, 242 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
62D, 27 EAST.—Expensively furnished, sunny, outside, six rooms and two baths; three months or longer, $250 monthly; ninth floor front.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven-room apartment; southern exposure; elevator service; May 1 to Oct. 1. Telephone Lenox 9436.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.—Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVE four-room, newly-furnished apartment; $125; East 82d. Phone 306 Lenox.

EAST TWENTIES.—Elevator apartment, sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Madison Sq. 357.

MADISON AV., 780, (Near 66th St.)—Two elegant rooms; bath, elevator; fireproof building; suitable for bachelor; rental, $50 monthly.

PARK AV., in Seventies.—7 outside rooms, 2 baths. Telephone Rhinelander 3025.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet, 2 rooms; newly decorated; wonderfully attractive; great bargain; complete service.

Furnished—West Side.
11TH, 56 WEST.—Charming apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchen; all outside; furnished or unfurnished; $100 for April, $85 month thereafter until Oct. 1.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite; parquet floors, bath, electricity; $25 weekly.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $225 monthly, $2,400 year.

73D, 48 WEST.—Seven completely furnished outside light rooms; immediate possession. Columbus 4053.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (corner Central Park West.)—Six-room furnished apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $150 per month until Oct. 1. Apartment 8 west.

95TH, 206 WEST.—7 sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

97TH, (Near Riverside.)—Elevator apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65. Phone 8098 Riverside. Particulars, 745 West End Av.

103D, 235 WEST.—Will share a beautiful apartment. McCulloch, telephone 3942 Riverside.

110TH ST., (CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,) AT MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS;
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

111TH, 611 WEST, (door from Riverside Drive.)—Comfortably furnished six-room and bath apartment; linen, silver; immediate possession; to Oct. 1; $100 per month. Apartment 41. Phone Morningside 4740.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Finely furnished 5-room apartment, excellent neighborhood; references; $150 monthly; May 15-Oct. 1. Apartment 52.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.
152D ST. AND BROADWAY, (St. Regis Court.)—Five-room elevator apartment, fully furnished; river views; $65. Apartment 46.

172D ST., 590 WEST.—Extra large, fine rooms, furnished tastefully; elevator. Rappaport.

APARTMENTS, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, furnished with extraordinary care and taste; complete in every detail; high-class house. Inquire office, 507 West 113th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

ATTRACTIVELY, completely furnished housekeeping, 5 rooms, corner Broadway, 125th. Helm, 229 W. 101st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; Summer concessions. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 9 rooms, on West End Av., in the Eighties, from June 1 to Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms; only adults of unquestionable references considered; rent $500 per month. Address Luxury, M 34 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment, till Fall; near Columbia. Clarke.

PERSONALLY inspected, high-class furnished apts., any size, to lease. Exclusive Realty, (Specialists,) 176 W. 72d. Columbus 848.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 250.—Family going South will sublet beautifully furnished apartment, five rooms, fronting Riverside Drive, corner 97th St.; convenient to express subway station; magnificent leather parlor suite; mahogany dining suite, brass bed; large fireplace; paneled walls; private telephone; $100; references required. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (Corner 137th.)—Lovely, light, cool, completely furnished outside seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson; must see to appreciate. Heck, Apartment 54. Audubon 6803.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—To Oct. 1, beautiful four-room and foyer apartment; facing river; every convenience; subway and bus. Apartment 3-F. Tel. 6960 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, (79th.)—Rio Vista Apts.; two, three room suite; non-housekeeping; refined surroundings. 8632 Schuyler.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly $60 monthly up.
3 rooms kitchen and bath $27.50 weekly $110 monthly.
4 rooms kitchen and bath $30 weekly $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments, with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. HOTEL GREGORIAN, 42 WEST 35TH ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway,
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THREE-ROOM apartment, elevator; sightly; adjacent park; May-October. Stevens, 8420 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 780, (Cor. 98th St.)—Seven rooms, 3 baths. Apt. 2A.

WEST END, (Nineties.)—Six rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $150 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

Bronx.
165TH, (Near Grand Concourse.)—5 rooms; newly furnished; all modern conveniences; telephone; for Summer only; very reasonable. M 45 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.
28TH ST., 32 EAST.—Studio apartment; improvements.

57TH ST., 19 EAST.—3 rooms and bath; $1,200; service; elevator.

49TH, 145 EAST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchen; maid's room; $110 per month. Apt. 8B. Particulars 6981 Madison Square.

30 EAST 64TH STREET, CORNER MADISON AV.
New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

179 MADISON AV., near 34th St.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $60; maid service included.

PARK AV., 820, (Apt. 6D.)—Six rooms, two baths; $150 month; long lease. Particulars 6981 Madison Square.

THREE-ROOM HOUSEKEEPING STUDIO APARTMENT, near Gramercy Park. Salco, 505 5th Av.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service, 469 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1160.

Unfurnished—West Side.
57TH.—Vicinity Carnegie; new building; 3-room studio apartment; lease. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

72D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, seven windows; southwest exposure; May to November. Col. 8545. Apt. 83.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; two flights; $55.

113TH, WEST.—Four exceptionally large rooms, quiet, recently decorated, southern exposure; seventh floor, elevator; will sell furniture; immediate possession; large closets. Telephone Morningside 1656.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Sublet, 5 very large, light rooms, 3 baths; finest neighborhood; big concession. Walsh, 6th floor centre.

160TH, 400 WEST.—Sublease 3, 4, 5, and 6 all outside rooms; elevator apartment overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson and Harlem Rivers. Roger Morris Apartment.

Broadway, 3,750, (corner 156th St.)—Six rooms; elevator; southern exposure; $65, with concession. Apt. 34.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (near 116th.)—Furnished or unfurnished, eight sunny rooms, two baths, six months, longer; subway. Apartment 102.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 416, (Cor. West 179th.)—Four rooms, elevator, $44 per month. Inquire Apartment 21.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Very desirable apartment to sublet; 7 rooms, 2 baths; moderate rental. I. L. Broadwin. Tel. 4160 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking the Hudson, $1,200 apt., will rent lower for balance of lease to October, 1917. Odell, 5409 Audubon.

TO SUBLET.
Apartment, overlooking Columbia University grounds, eight large rooms, foyer, two baths; generous concession to responsible party taking immediate possession. B 673 Times Annex.

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $60 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $65.
400 West 152d, (St. Nicholas Av.)
IN PERFECT CONDITION.
W. D. MORGAN, agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

Brooklyn.
SUBLEASE—Six rooms, bath, newly decorated, Park section; excellent location; $75; concession. Spilsbury, 708 Ocean Av.

Westchester.
Something new; bungalow apartments, five rooms; open porches; best residential section; convenient subway; $33-$35-$45-$47. Van Ness Bros., 506 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.
YOUNG married couple, no children, want one or two rooms, furnished apartment, kitchen and bath, must be modern, south of 120th, west side; state location and price weekly and monthly. H 471 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.
One room, kitchenette apartment; Fortieth to Eightieth, East; furnished optional. X 391 Times Annex.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.
YOUNG MAN (Christian, American) desires neat, small room in good neighborhood, with or without meals; give full particulars. C 193 Times.

GENTLEMAN, permanent, wants room, with lavatory; west side; $5-$6. O 338 Times Downtown.

ROOM or room and board in house with electrical engineers; preferably M. I. T. men. H 469 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants room with refined private family, with board preferred. C 196 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.
10TH, 11 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large room, suitable for two; southern exposure.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Furnished hall bedroom in private residence; young woman preferred.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $4.50, $6, $7; southern exposure, single or double.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—An attractive suite with private bath, all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; music allowed.

West Side.
23D, 455 WEST.—Private house, large room and private bath; three large windows; southern exposure; telephone.

40TH, 65 WEST.—Large room overlooking Park; electricity; high-class house; references. Bachelors.

52D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

65TH, 141 WEST, (B'way.)—Attractive suite; charming apartment; electricity; telephone; lavatory; $12. Rouva.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 7E.—Well-furnished, newly decorated; reference required. Col. 5557.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, EXTENSION, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; private family. Columbus 1265.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, separate or connecting bath; reference.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; $6. Columbus 3388. Debernyz.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; bath, electricity, telephone; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath, board; near Riverside, subway.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; phone; hotel accommodations.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Cheerful room, $4; skylight, $2.50; business man; exclusive residence; telephone.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms, with private baths; also medium on bath floor; electricity; $4 to $11.

75TH, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, bath, $4-$6-$14.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front basement, suitable two; bath, lavatory, continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, clean room; electricity; hot water; bath floor; $5.50 up.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Second floor front room, single room, reasonable; all conveniences; references.

82D, (Near Riverside.)—Two homelike, connecting rooms; private family; gentlemen. Call till 12. Schuyler 3331.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive outside rooms; running water, electricity; elevator.

82D, 8 WEST.—Kitchenette; well appointed; southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath, electric lights, telephone; medium sized room, running water; reference. Greene.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; hot and cold running water; bath.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Large room, bath, breakfast; those accustomed surroundings fine private house.

87TH, 153 WEST.—A nicely furnished room, running water, all conveniences.

88TH, 260 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful, newly furnished second floor, single or suite.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity.

91ST, 208 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, nicely furnished; sitting room, bedroom; independent entrance; near subway; telephone. A. Lehman.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, telephone; gentleman; subway, "L." Jacoby.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; two windows; every convenience; suitable for two.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, next bath; electricity; running water; private family; references.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room, adjoining bath. Linz.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private bath; hall room; modern improvements.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well-furnished front room; bath convenient; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

98TH, 243, Apt. 6B, (corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room, handsomely furnished; modern.

109TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, adjoining bath, one flight; near subway, 110th St.; other rooms. Write Advertiser.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; telephone; elevator; private family. Apartment 15.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room; high-class house; suitable one or two. Call after 4:30. Smith.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable outside room; select apartment; $35 monthly. Johnston, 9A.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished 2-room suite, facing front. Apt. 30.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, newly decorated room; elevator apartment; $4. Brockway.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Very desirable sunny front rooms; large, small. Apt. 4 R E.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; southern exposure. Apt. 27.

151ST & B'WAY, (3,657.)—Elegantly furnished large front room; all conveniences; homelike comforts; private family; suitable one or two gentlemen only. Apt. 4A.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY STATION.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; LAFAYETTE INN.

BROADWAY, 2,814, (84th.)—Front room, adjoining bath, in up-to-date apartment; reasonable; gentleman. Phone Schuyler, 5382. Sullivan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Cor. 86th.)—Magnificent private apartment, 11th floor; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. 5300 Schuyler. Railing.

CLAREMONT AV., 195, (127th.)—Large, outside room; telephone; elevator; subway; reasonable. Dent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 351, (corner 128th.)—Cheerful suite or separate; use kitchen, bath, telephone; elevator; moderate; private. Hillman.

Brooklyn.
PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Brooklyn.)—High-class bachelors' quarters, 10 minutes from Wall St.; absolutely modern; delightful room; private bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 7209 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive southwest exposure room, running water; music allowed.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.
21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; steam heat, private baths, electricity; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room; also small room; quiet surroundings.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences and phone. Clark.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for gentlemen to share, as paying guests, comforts of an exclusive home; east side. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.
5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Charmingly furnished large room, balcony; private bath; individual service; house with owner; Southern cooking; electricity.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers large and small rooms (private baths) with carefully planned meals; references exchanged.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive pension; large room; private bath; overlooking river; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable suite, with or without bath; southern exposure; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Second floor, front; hot-water supply; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.
West Side.
77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences, home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; single room; continuous hot water; excellent table; references.

80TH ST., 124-128 WEST.—New, attractive, and modern; good cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, second story front rooms; board; electricity; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; singly; private bath; special terms, permanent people; modern improvements.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure, home cooking.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Spacious, attractive rooms; best home table, parlor dining; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodations; real elegant home in private house; suitable couple; all modern conveniences; telephone.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av., "Columbia.")—Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Audubon.)—Every room adjoining bath, hotel service, fine meals; single, $8; double, $16 up. Audubon 2757.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I., 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

COUPLE FOR REAL HOME
Or two girls with single woman in spacious apartment overlooking Park; excellent table; no other boarders. M 12 Times.

WEST END AV., 855.—Outside room, facing 102d St., running water, suitable two; board. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

BOARD WANTED.
TWO young college men, Jewish, furnished or unfurnished room; two meals; refined private family; state terms. M. E., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wants board with refined Spanish speaking family; anywhere Greater New York; Flatbush preferred. G 888 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Westchester.
ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New Jersey.
ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $36.
All rooms handsomely furnished.
Special reduction to permanent guests.

Country Board Wanted.
CONGENIAL young widow would like room and board with private family; 45 minutes from Grand Central; preferably with family who play golf; references exchanged. X 386 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
ALL MUST GO.
1917 SCRIPPS, 8-CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS COUPE.
1917 OVERLAND, 6-CYLINDER.
1917 OVERLAND, 4-CYLINDER.
GUARANTEED; BRAND NEW; SACRIFICE; BIG DISCOUNT.
LEXINGTON USED-CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
Ford 1915 Touring Car.
Cadillac 1915 8-Cyl. Touring Car.
Scripps-Booth 1916 Runabout.
Dodge 1915 Touring Car; Like New.
Olds 1916 Touring Car.
Oakland 1916 Runabout; Like New.
Ford 1917 Sedan; Electric Starter.
Chandler 1916 7-Pass. Touring.
Cadillac 1914 4-Cyl. Runabout.
Olds 1916 Touring Car.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 B'way.

BABY PEUGEOT, Renault landaulet; inspection at Corvan's Garage, 124 West 54th. Romolo.

B-CARS, TRUCKS, ONE MAN TOPS.
Pierces, Cadillacs, Chandlers, Buicks, Others. Springfield, Lim., Landaulet Bodies; Cheap. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

BUICK runabout, excellent condition, mechanically perfect, extra Winter top, full equipments; will sacrifice. Room 811, 320 5th Av.

BUICK 1915 touring; self-starter, electric lights, new tires and extras; first-class condition. Jeoffrey & Burge, 549 West 53d.

BUICK 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; forced to sell at once at sacrifice. Telephone 755 Elizabeth for quick action.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
PEUGEOT, 40-92 4-PASS. "SPORT."
PIERCE ARROW "38" TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOB,
1,709 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC touring, 1914, fully equipped, Westinghouse shock absorbers, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed mechanically perfect in every respect; will sacrifice $675. Room 811, 320 5th Av.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CHALMERS.—Late model, touring; A1 condition. Highbridge Garage, 167th ... Amsterdam Av.

A 1916 COLE 8 TOURING, $850.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new, equipped with electric starter, lights, victoria top, wire wheels, extra wire wheel, etc. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car	1,750.00
Baker Five-passenger Brougham	1,200.00
Hupp Yeats Coupe	375.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION,
17 Central Park West.
Phone 2830 Columbus.

THE ELECTRIC GARAGE,
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

FORD town car, just like new; aluminum running boards, Crown fenders, White wire wheels; A1 shape; privately owned; used very little; bargain for immediate sale. Elizabeth Auto Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

FORD touring cars, runabouts, and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains that we offer. X 330 Times Annex.

FORD TOP ENVELOPES, BRAND NEW, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

FRANKLIN Agency.—Have a few late models, all privately owned. If you are looking for a good used Franklin get in touch with us at once. Elizabeth Automobile Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

HUPMOBILE touring, 1916; last series; mechanically perfect; price reasonable. Room 511, 1,790 Broadway. 4544 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE "48" runabout, self-starter, electric lights, Westinghouse air springs; perfect condition; $2,100. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Model 43; perfect in every detail; every possible accessory attached. If interested address Box O 286 Times Downtown.

MARMON.—At auction, very fine "Marmon" town car, 1914, in good running order; has electric lights and starter; used by a private family; to be sold Friday, April 6, by Van Tassel & Kearney, 130-132 East 13th St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
NATIONAL, 1916, 6-passenger touring car; all weather top. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PAIGE 1916 seven-passenger touring car, fully equipped, privately owned, carefully used, perfect running condition, $750. If interested, address M 51 Times.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING CAR.—For sale, 1913 model, 6-48, in first-class condition. O 82 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, 36 H. P. limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

RENAULT 22-35 LANDAULET.
RENAULT 12-18 BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX 1914, 38.
7-PASSENGER TOURING,
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STUDEBAKER Coupe, 4 passenger, 1916, ideal car for lady or doctor; must sell. Tel. 2100 Elizabeth for appointment.

STUDEBAKER.—Liberal discount of $200 on new delivery, Series 18, Studebaker "6." Call Mr. Rozelle, Bryant 2411.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL TOURING, 4-PASSENGER,
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STUTZ 1915.—Good as new; one-man top, wire wheels. C. Merry, 964 Amsterdam Av. Academy 718.

WHITE 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

WINTON six, seven-passenger limousine, and seven-passenger touring car; good condition; private. Newman, 304 West End Av. Spring 8100.

WINTON-SIX, 1911, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

USED CARS
THAT ARE
GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP, FULLY COMPLETE, $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT, $1,000.
PAIGE 1915, FAIRFIELD SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING; WINTER AND SUMMER TOP; 5 WIRE WHEELS. $600.
MERCER 1913, 4 PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST, $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT, $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER, $500.
COLE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE, $200.
HUDSON 1913, "54," 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER, IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION, FULLY EQUIPPED, VERY LITTLE USED, $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS,
1896 BROADWAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

USED CARS.
'16 Packard Twin Six 1-35 Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Willys-Knight Limousine.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'15 Stearns-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'15 Paige 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Overland Landau Brougham.
'15 Reo Runabout.
'16 Overland 5-Pass. Touring.
One price on each car—The lowest.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

BUNGALOW, Edgemere, all improvements; will exchange equity for 7-passenger used car. Room 603, 220 Broadway, New York.

Automobiles for Rent.
CADILLAC 8 limousine; $400 month; also Packard touring. Henry Fogarty, Fordham 2093.

FORD cars with competent chauffeurs, $10 day, $50 weekly. Morris, 6,645 Morningside.

LIMOUSINE, fashionable private landaulet; special rates, hour or trip. Robinson, 10043 Audubon.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT brougham, smart appearance, $2 hour; owner drives; monthly rate. Col. 2908.

Automobile Supplies.
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. Est. 1908 231 West 50th St.	Dependable Instruction, practical, proven method. Day, Aft., Eve. Classes. Ladies' Classes. Booklet.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobiles Wanted.
LITTLE USED five-passenger touring car or four-passenger roadster of high-class make; must be in good condition; state lowest price, spot cash. Address E. M., Box 101, Fort Lee, N. J.

WANTED: "AUTOS"
All types; bring car or telephone; spot cash ready. 1,761 Broadway. Telephone Circle 2476.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience modern methods, trial balance, controls, capable of taking charge; salary $22. O 78 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady seeks position visiting companion, dressmaker. Box 39, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

DAY'S WORKER or half time; colored; competent; references. 51 W. 134th, Harlem 7378.

DRESSMAKER.—All kinds dresses, blouses, alterations; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

LIBRARIAN seeks position, permanent or temporary; excellent training, exceptional experiences. H 467 Times Annex.

NURSE-COMPANION wishes position to care for semi-invalid or elderly lady; country preferred; best references. Phone Columbus 9796, between 10 and 1.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, conscientious; children over 3; excellent sewer; kindergarten training; best references; city or country. O 63 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, four years' experience, accurate, good penman; $10. O 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, desires position in small office, vicinity Borough Hall, Brooklyn, or downtown N. Y.; can operate Monitor switchboard; A1 references; salary, $15. Box 211, 2,360 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; eight years' technical experience; highly proficient; capable mastering technicalities grammatically, accustomed rapid dictation; good memory detail work; $18. G 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—INTELLIGENT, INITIATIVE, INDUSTRIOUS; tied up with five years' actual experience in every branch of office work, qualify me to fill the vacancy in your office; let me try; $16-$18. Sable, 1,118 Forest Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,)—Sensible, brainy, cultured girl with exceptional qualifications; capable holding responsible position; six years one concern; versed modern office methods; $15. O 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—ENERGETIC; GOOD SPELLER; FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; $11. MISS SUSSMAN, 1605 CANDLER BLDG. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (25,) college education, pleasing personality, 5 years' experience; exceptionally competent, adaptable; $22. Miss P., John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; 3 years' mercantile experience; not afraid of work; $10. G 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Export, real estate experience; high school graduate; conscientious, painstaking; $12; good references. G 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, several years' experience, highest credentials, wishes permanent position where ability is recognized. G 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Mary Lobe, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—5½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. G 342 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central office experience; thoroughly reliable, willing; salary $10. O 335 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Five years' experience; good office worker; $9; references. G 271 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $10. O 326 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 808. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, (33,) modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements. G 313 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.—Experienced in advertising agency, magazine, newspaper work; position part or full time. O 94 Times.

AMERICAN, (30,) understands wall paper business thoroughly, would consider other line; fluent talker; salary $22. O 89 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager, several years' commercial, accounting experience, desires position with good-sized firm. A. B., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER with experience in charge of office assistants; have had responsibility for credits and collections, as well as general accounting, for large manufacturing company; would accept $30 salary. O 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) seven years' office experience, capable of holding responsible position; don't pay me if I don't suit; quit $150 position in West; first-class references. O 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; seven years' practical experience, desires to secure position where ability, energy, and capacity for hard work will bring advancement. M 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER — ACCOUNTANT. — Competent, experienced in modern accounting and auditing, well recommended, seeks permanent position; salary is secondary. Francard, 2 Columbus Circle. Telephone Columbus 8916.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; part time work; references; moderate salary. O 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, well recommended, wishes position where ability assures advancement. G 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 20, high school graduate, capable, willing, desires position. G 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) Christian; experienced in double entry and control ledgers; $18 per week. O 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, middle-aged man, with excellent New York City credentials, wants position; American. C 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (32,) competent and reliable; highly recommended; Christian; $20. O 333 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE, (30,) N. Y. U. graduate, now employed, desires responsible position; import, export experience; foreign exchange; letters of credit; bonded; highest references. G 337 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, confidential office man, (37,) present employers 15 years, desires change offering permanency and opportunity; bond. C 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, 30, with good education and appearance, desires position private party; experienced city driver as well as touring; also a good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, or any make of car; highly recommended. Answer Sinnott, 139 West 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—I must dispense with services of excellent chauffeur in every way; gentlemanly, punctual, mechanic, careful driver any make car; I will personally guarantee him; can you use him? Address Private, H 468 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. B. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopier, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; Jersey and city licenses; private position; good mechanic; careful driver. J., care of Grayson, 118 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 12 years' experience on domestic and foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (23;) married; high-power Ford; good references. Schaefer, 926 Hart St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 10 years' experience; best references. Burd, 155 West 56th St. Circle 2428.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful driver; private family; reference; salary moderate. C 192 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, age 26, wants good position; 10 years' experience; any car. Lindsey, 200 West 77th St.

CLERK, 20 years, knowledge of typewriting, desires position in office. O 322 Times Downtown.

COOK, BUTLER. — Experienced Japanese wishes position; small place; references. D., 465 East 57th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) desires permanent connection with some reliable concern. O 316 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—12 years' drafting and designing general and automobile machinery. O 84 Times.

ENGINEER, licensed; competent all branches; steam and electrical repairs, tools; references. Christiansen, 145 West 127th St.

EIGHT YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. Young man, 24, intelligent and reliable, seeks position with future. G 339 Times Downtown.

MAN, capable, (35,) American, experienced cashier, books, cards, credits, collections, correspondence, wants position; moderate salary to start, with prospects. O 45 Times.

MAN, experienced in managing real estate, with full knowledge cost of repairs, wishes position. W. B., 502 West 167th.

MAN wants position; experienced, competent, sober, honest; splendid salesman, correspondent, executive. Winford, 68 West 71st.

MAN, building construction, experienced at managing real estate, wants position. W. B., 502 West 167th.

MANAGER, restaurant and hotel, working nights, wishes day position; big results. L. R. Herman, 346 West 55th St.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, and cashier; 12 years' practical experience; A1 reference. F. R., 259 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, correspondent, 31, desires position; familiar with imports and exports; highest references. O 73 Times.

OFFICE WORKER.—Spanish young man, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position for any kind of office work. O 97 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. N 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covering New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois States, wants children's, infants' dresses, also ladies' waists. O 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced, looking for good line of ready-to-wear or notions on commission. O 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 29, experienced, desires position; excellent man for road; references. O 75 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile, wants position with reliable concern; 5 years' experience. O 95 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, age 25, desires a start in the selling field; has had short experience. O 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous of making change; interview solicited. C 102 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires confidential position with chance of advancement; fifteen years' experience as stenographer and purchasing agent with large corporation. O 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Live wire, with five years' experience in dress and waist business, desires position. C 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young, thoroughly practical, educated, tactful, initiative, desires permanent connection with large, wideawake, growing enterprise. G 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' general office experience, desires position offering advancement. O 292 Times Downtown.

TIME KEEPER, 25, office clerk, desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 336 East 166th St.

TRAFFIC ASSISTANT (31) desires position; thoroughly experienced; capable, conscientious worker; highest references; 10 years present employer. O 336 Times Downtown.

TWO YOUNG MEN, A1 references, speaking French, want positions in South America in any line. Charles Perceval, Jr., 306 West 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 32, French born, very well educated, graduate in arts and science, extensively traveled, speaking and writing English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, gifted with salesmanship ability, able to meet people of all classes, to manage office or sales force, to organize, and lead to success, wishes to connect with prominent firm in the United States or abroad, on salary and commission basis; no firms other than those of A1 rating will be considered. H 470 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, educated, experienced, a knowledge of Spanish, wants position where energetic, hard work and hustle will be appreciated; A1 references. O 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires position with mercantile or financial firm where several years' business and legal experience would be useful; best references. O 74 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) thorough knowledge women's and children's wearing apparel; can do bookkeeping; capable, conscientious worker. C 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, desires connection with reliable women's wear manufacturer that offers opportunity for advancement. C 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position with reliable wholesale concern; clothing preferred. Address C. J., Apt. 54, 2,460 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, active, and energetic, desires position with advancement. Spainer, 193 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 28, wishes extra position evenings in any capacity. G 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position evenings only; good address; neat appearance. C 179 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require experienced saleswomen for our women's suit, coat, and shoe departments; also grocery department. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

OPERATORS.—Require several operators on awnings; long season; steady work. Apply to Manager, upholstery department, 3d floor, Central Building.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER WANTED.

Desirable opening in copy-writing department of leading engineering journal, for a woman under thirty-five, with practical experience in advertisement writing; applicant will be given opportunity to acquire familiarity with subjects handled; permanent position and satisfactory compensation if suitable; applications by mail only. Address, stating age, education, experience, and present salary, Machinery, 140-148 Lafayette St., New York City.

AUDITOR.—Experienced, wanted immediately on sales tickets for department store; one preferred who can operate comptometer rapidly; excellent chance for young, alert lady to advance herself; apply with references, stating salary desired. T. S., M 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in the office of a large country estate in New Jersey, young woman as bookkeeper; courtesy, tact and refinement are essential qualifications for this position, and ability to take dictation in shorthand is desirable but not absolutely necessary; give full information in letter, stating minimum salary desired. X 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable of handling complete set of books; trial balances, &c.; must be able to typewrite. M 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, good penman; knowledge of custom tailoring routine, essential. L 330 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for The Bible Story; most interesting and attractive edition of the Bible published for the home; liberal salary and commission. King Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CAMMEYER,
47-51 WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE
SERVICES OF
HIGH-GRADE
SHOE
SALESWOMEN.
THE VERY BEST SALARIES TO WOMEN WHO CAN PRODUCE.
APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO OUR 34TH STREET STORE.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted; experienced; state age and salary expected. L 336 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, experienced cook and houseman. Call between 12 and 2 or after 5, Bronner, 230 West 86th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, reliable girl for general housework; no washing. Apply before noon, Apartment 4B, Wyoming, 853 7th Av., 55th St. entrance.

GIRLS.—Protestant concern desires three young girls to run errands; publishing office, references required; salary, $6 weekly to start. Apply own handwriting. G 347 Times Downtown.

HEARN,
14th Street, west of Fifth Av.,
requires
MESSENGERS.
SALARY $5.50 PER WEEK,
and besides
AN EXTRA REWARD FOR THOSE WHO SHOW INTEREST.
Bring working papers.

HOUSEWORK. — Preferably mother and daughter, or two sisters, wanted to do all housework for family of four adults living at Plainfield, N. J., in Summer, New York in Winter; must be good cook and thoroughly competent in every way; references required. Apply Bradley, Room 1404, 354 4th Av., New York.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, white, light housework; small family; no washing; good wages; reference. Ganz, 311 West 97th.

NURSE, experienced, for two children 3 and 1 year old, for Long Island; references. Call between 1:30 and 3 P. M., 134 East 61st.

NURSE.—Young person, competent nurse for baby 20 months old, living in Far Rockaway. Apply Greenfield, 20 West 33d.

NURSE.—Experienced person, speaking German, for little girl 7 years; good home. 2 West 86th, Apt. 11C.

SALESLADIES.—Fast selling proposition; experience unnecessary; good salary; age, 18-20; reference required. Apply Room 807, 1,457 Broadway.

SOLICITORS

for department store representative in Rockaway and the nearby beaches; an individual residing and possessing a large acquaintance in this locality preferred; fixed salary and additional commission to right party; give references, age, nationality, and experience. L 319 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced women for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced, large corporation; good chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary. M 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Wanted, by export house, a French stenographer and a Spanish typist, with experience in taking English dictations and translating into Spanish. Room 802, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, capable, with experience and good education; opportunity for advancement to responsible position. Apply, after 11 A. M., Paget, 25 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator; state experience and salary desired. Write Box Z P, 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate in transcribing notes; capable of taking charge of correspondence. M 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office. Harrison, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall subway station.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST, experienced in general office work; at least 20 years old. Call 102 Murray St.

TYPIST.—$8 start; billing machine experience preferred. Weisbecker, 266-270 W. 125th.

WANTED
SALESPEOPLE
for
ALL
READY-TO-WEAR
SECTIONS.
Apply
AT ONCE.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor,
32d Street Side.

YOUNG LADY.—For sample department in large silk house; must be neat and quick; experienced; address, stating salary and nationality. M 59 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, as cook in employees' lunch room for girls; salary, $10 a week at start. L 328 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRLS,
over 16 years of age, for
STOCKROOM WORK.
Permanent position.
Rapid advancement.
HEARN,
14th Street, west of Fifth Av.

YOUNG GIRL to assist housework, small family; sleep at home; good wages. M 50 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, railroad, $12; automobiles, $15; surety, $18; buyer, $14; company in Yonkers, $25; cotton goods, $12; publishing, $15; law, $18.
BOOKKEEPER, organization work, $15; trimmings, $12; chemicals, $15; auto mfg., $15; bank, $20; hospital, $17.
SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, experienced in handling extensive mailing lists, $20.
TYPIST, educational, $10; jewelry, $8; accountant, $15; bank, $10.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City. Call 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHER, export, $20; Brooklyn, $18. Architectural manufacturing, uptown position, $15. Commercial, $12. Office assistants, card clerks, $15. Dictaphone operator, $70 monthly. Typist, $12-$10. Ledger clerk, $14, (Harlem.) Stenographers, Long Island City, $12. Office assistants-stenographer, Jersey City, $10-$15. Double-entry bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; beginners, $8. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St. No registration fee.

TYPISTS.—We have a "hurry" call from one of the largest organizations in the city for FOUR typists; positions available immediately. Preference given those presenting neat appearance and pleasing personality. If qualified, call GRACETON OCCUPATIONAL SERVICE, 1 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHERS and office assistants, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, file clerks, immediate; good positions; free registration. Dunne, 27 William.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, competent, for permanent position, at good salary. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, $10, $12, $15; four Spanish-French typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
Some vacancies in our school gives an opportunity for young women to take a two years' course of training in a Regents' registered school. Diploma granted upon completion of course and passing examination. Apply by letter or in person to Superintendent of Nurses, 342 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

$10,
this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM needs a first-class slip cover cutter. Apply to Manager, upholstery department, third floor, Central Building.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, junior; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting essential; $15 to start; state age, experience, and education. Address P. O. Box 945, N. Y.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
WANTS MANLY
YOUNG AMERICAN MEN
to learn express business on wagons and terminals; genuine opportunity for the ambitious to advance in an organization already worldwide and steadily growing; positions waiting. Apply after 8, 67 Madison Av.

ASSISTANT to executive to help on catalogues, advertising, and sales; familiarity with electrical business desirable, but not essential; good opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 389 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by a commission house; quick at figures, typewriting, &c.; over 20; state full particulars, such as age, education, and salary expected. G 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, accurate, quick and good penman, by Staten Island manufacturing concern. Address L 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with accounting experience, executive ability; state salary expected, reference. Address American, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper, 20-25; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address Wholesale, O 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; salary $45 to start. Write, stating age, experience, and reference, to J. V. N., 41 East 70th St.

BOYS

wanted to fill a number of vacancies in our stores; good chance to connect with a firm that believes in filling its higher jobs from the ranks; applicants should be 16 years old and grammer school graduates; write a letter stating your qualifications and bring it with you.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Apply to Mr. Doremus,
842 Broadway.

BOY.—Advertising agency offers unusual opportunity for intelligent, alert American boy to learn this fascinating business and advance through various departments; we will take a real interest in a bright, industrious boy who wants to make progress; no experience required; write in own handwriting, giving personal references and describing your education; $6 weekly at start. H 466 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. L 321 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Large publishing house needs neat, intelligent boys between the ages of 15 and 17 for office work; hours, 9 to 5 and until noon on Saturdays; state religion, age, and salary expected. O 96 Times.

BOY of good family and breeding to start at bottom in insurance brokerage office about to establish the co-operative plan; excellent future for proper youth; submit full particulars. L 335 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall St. district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY, 15-18 years of age, for shipping department and stockroom in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic boys; apply in person. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY, active, ambitious, 15-18, in office of large hardware concern; excellent opportunity for bright future. Energy, 233 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, with reference, for general office work with old-established house. Apply Thursday, 10 A. M., Room 1408, 140 Nassau St.

BOY 16 to 18, bright, wanted in resident buyer's office; good opportunity for advancement. M 60 Times.

BOY wanted in architect's office; must be alert; no previous experience necessary. O 98 Times.

BOY in a wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 324 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; $6; state age, education, and experience. G 325 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office. G 340 Times Downtown.

BUYER OF WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
McCREERY AND COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., require the services of an ambitious man with first-class experience in these departments. Must have had successful record of managing and buying Hosiery and Gloves. State full particulars in first letter. Address McCreery and Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILL CLERK WANTED.
Bill clerk, young man, American, to operate Remington billing machine; wages, $15. Call E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 5th Av., New York.

BRAKEMEN, EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. CO., 132D ST., WILLIS AV., BRONX, N. Y.

BUSHELMEN.—Apply John David, Broadway and 32d St.

CAMMEYER,
47-51 WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRES THE
SERVICES OF
HIGH-GRADE
SHOE
SALESMEN.
THE VERY BEST SALARIES TO MEN WHO CAN PRODUCE. APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO OUR 34TH ST. STORE.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced on foreign cars; must know roads in and around New York; permanent place. F. H., 185 Times.

CLERK, about 18 years of age, in office of wholesale grocery; opportunity to learn business and advancement; state your age, salary expected, and references. G 322 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Couple, experienced cook and houseman. Call between 12 and 2 or after 5, Bronner, 230 West 86th St.

DESIGNER, practical, to develop apparatus, utilizing gases under high pressure; experience in valves, reducing valves, and fittings an advantage, but not essential if applicant possesses originality and inventive ability; permanent position; state experience and salary expected. Address T. D., Box 225 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHANICAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX X 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FILE CLERK.—Young man able to properly mark up and file correspondence of large corporation; must be of good appearance and accurate in his work; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $55.00 per month. O 273 Times Downtown.

GLASSBLOWERS Wanted for Lamp Work. Attractive proposition to the right kind of men; bonus system of pay; earning power unlimited.
Address The Laboratory Supply Company, Columbus, Ohio.

GOLF CLUB MAKER.—One who thoroughly knows golf clubs. Apply by letter, giving experience and salary desired, to M 63 Times.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Experienced and inexperienced salesmen wanted to sell MONTHLY premium payment HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE covering every ILLNESS and ACCIDENT; SALARY and COMMISSION to producers. Standard Accident Ins. Co., Sohmer & Harris, Met. Managers, Room 802, 37 Liberty St.

INVESTIGATOR for credit department of Wall Street bank; must be good analyzer and judge of credits; have bank experience and furnish references. L 283 Times Downtown.

JAPANNING AND ENAMELING.
We want an experienced man for japanning on steel and tin, also for enameling; one who knows how and can produce. Stevens & Co., Inc., 472 Potter Av., Providence, R. I.

LECTURERS, experienced only, who have lectured with slides and moving pictures; must have thorough knowledge and traveled in any of the following: Italian Lakes, Rome, Southern Italy, Spain, Grand Canyon, Ceylon and Java, Norway, Ireland, Egypt and Switzerland; send printed matter showing qualifications. Write T. E., Box 69, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED.
Ledger clerk, young man, American; must be good penman and accurate and quick at figures; wages, $15. Call E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 5th Av.

LINEN SALESMEN
required by
LORD & TAYLOR.
Only thoroughly experienced men need apply.
Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Superintendent's office, seventh floor.

MAN about 26 wanted in purchasing department of large New York manufacturing company; must have actual experience in some branch of industrial purchasing; a thorough, conscientious worker with ordinary common sense will be given opportunity to demonstrate ability to make good on a given line of work; prefer one with knowledge of chemistry; should be a good penman and have A1 references; state age, nationality, education, experience, and salary expected. Chemicals, L 338 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS.
LIVE SALESMEN—Must have following for retail trade; MIDDLE WEST open; one with office in CHICAGO; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for right party; SIDE LINE; salary or commission. M 33 Times.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
SALESMEN.
Apply Superintendent's office, eighth floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED. SEVERAL DESIGNERS AND CHECKERS ON GENERAL MACHINERY, ROLLING MILL MACHINERY INCLUDED; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO GIVE REFERENCES. TREADWELL ENGINEERING CO., EASTON, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORING SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO CAN DRESS WINDOWS, FOR OUR STORE IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. ANSWER BY MAIL.
MAX NEEDLE & CO.,
437 7TH STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large oil corporation to do general office work and handle large mail; must be of good appearance; permanent position with excellent future; state age, experience, references and religion; salary $35 per month. G 327 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY by large manufacturing concern; must come of good parents and have good references; state age and salary expected. E. M., 107 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 15; must be good class, clean-cut boy; experience unnecessary. A. B. C., L 331 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Mercantile house, Brooklyn, desires services of an up-to-date man who is also first-class accountant; state experience, age, salary, and if at present employed. O 331 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Bright young man, about 19 years, to assist in office of mercantile house in Brooklyn; must not be afraid of hard work; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 329 Times Downtown.

PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42d St., HAVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR GROCERY ORDER CLERKS, BUTTER MAN, AND BASKET BOYS FOR DELIVERY DEPARTMENT; STEADY WORK, WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLEAN-CUT, CAPABLE YOUNG MEN.

PURCHASING MAN who has bought and knows printing, to take charge of our purchasing and printing department. We are a small, growing advertising agency. We want a man who thoroughly knows printing in all its branches, and who is a good buyer, who is good at organizing details, and yet has sufficient initiative and comprehensive ability to take a job through from an idea to the finished product. He must have good education and ability to keep work moving fast. He must accept entire responsibility for his department. For such a man there is hard work, a moderate salary, and an opportunity for an executive position. We have had three men in this job within the past year. We have had more than 100 applicants, but we have yet to find the man with the force and ability to organize this end of our business. If you think you can qualify, write a complete letter, stating age, education, experience, salary you have made, and salary you desire. M 47 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE POSITION.
Wanted—Young man capable of managing AUTOMOBILE SALES DEPARTMENT of large import house in Russia; need not apply unless perfectly familiar with technical and sales end of business; salary and commission. G 303 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN RAILROAD POSITION.
Wanted—Young man capable of handling RAILROAD SHOPS AND TRACK DEPARTMENT of a large import house in Russia; need not apply unless perfectly familiar with technical and sales end of business; salary and commission. G 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
for
WASH GOODS SECTION
required by
LORD & TAYLOR.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Superintendent's office, seventh floor.

SALESMEN WANTED
to work direct written inquiries exclusively; great number of new leads received this week requires immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 25-45; earnings, $75-$130; references necessary. Call at once Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—The Vindex Co. of Baltimore want an experienced shirt salesman to sell their high-grade line of shirts and underwear in territory immediately adjacent to New York City; must be acquainted with best furnishing goods trade; drawing account against commissions. Apply to S. S. Shapard, sales manager, at company's office, 260 Church St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED DRAPERY; ABLE TO ESTIMATE ON SLIP COVERS AND LIGHT DRAPERY WORK; GOOD ADVANCEMENT; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED; RETAIL STORE. L. WERTHEIMER DEPT. STORE, INC., 627 WEST 181ST.

SALESMAN, high grade, qualified to represent old-established line of merchandise to drapery department buyers of large New York stores; want only man acquainted with this trade; state firm with whom now or formerly associated; liberal salary to right man. O 69 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real man who has a backbone and ability to convince, produce business, instead of excuses; no time for "weak sisters"; if you are a "ball hitter" we want you; $100 a week minimum average comission; no advances. Call, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 50 East 42d St., Suite 901.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability will lead to rapid promotion; commission, drawing account; leads and co-operation. Address, in confidence, Force, C 70 Times.

SALESMAN. — Commission house desires bright young man to buy and sell; must have had selling experience and quick to learn values; state experience, age, salary expected, and present line. O 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with New York City architects to sell electric cooking and heating appliances on liberal commission basis. Address, stating age, experience, &c., O 92 Times.

SALESMEN to handle a new furniture polish as side line; salary and high commission; only gentlemen with proved ability to sell. Then Chemical Company, 676 54th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted to sell gas mantels as side line in New England and Southern States; commission basis. O 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on coats, to handle line of pile fabrics and cloth coats on commission basis. K 124 Times.

SALESMAN on aprons; one who has an established trade; commission basis. L 337 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted as salesman; salary and commission. O 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Shoe, retail, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 974 3d Av.

SALESMAN wanted to sell stock in chemical concern; liberal commission. O 83 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; must be good marker; no other need apply. 326 Hudson St., 4th floor.

SOLICITORS
For department store representative in Rockaway and the nearby beaches; an individual residing and possessing a large acquaintance in this locality preferred; fixed salary and additional commission to right party; give references, age, nationality, and experience. L 320 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR wanted by insurance brokerage office about to establish the co-operative plan; man of quality and character and actual producer only will be considered; submit full details, which will be treated in strict confidence; salary and or commission. L 334 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced man for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 16 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.

WANTED, MEN, WORKING NEW YORK OR GOING OUTSIDE, TO TAKE OUT THE BEST MADE PATRIOTIC EMBLEM; MOST SUCCESSFUL SIDE LINE; BUTTON OR PIN, WROUGHT AS FINELY AS A PIECE OF JEWELRY; QUICK SELLER; READILY TAKEN UP WHEREVER THERE'S A COUNTER; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL AFTERNOONS. HENRY W. FISHEL & SONS, 126 WEST 22D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with some experience in export department of a large manufacturing concern. Reply, stating age, religion, salary expected, and references. G 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted as stenographer in a busy office; must be accurate at figures; first-class reference essential; in reply state age, experience, and salary. L 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, for large import and export house; closed Saturdays; good opportunity for advancement; answer fully, stating age, qualifications, salary desired. M 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary wanted; reply kept confidential. G 346 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK wanted in wholesale upholstery establishment; previous experience absolutely necessary. Upholstery, L 139 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist for progressive insurance brokerage office; adaptability for filing and other details essential; submit full application. L 333 Times Downtown.

TENNIS RACKET RESTRINGER.—One who is fully competent. Write, stating experience and salary desired, to M 62 Times.

TYPIST.—Young man about 18 years old as general office assistant to do filing, copy work on typewriter, and occasionally write letters; young man who understands stenography, or studying stenography, preferred; salary, $10 per week. Address X 381 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER.
G. FOX & CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
REQUIRE SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN AS WINDOW TRIMMER, HAVING HAD FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE. APPLY TO MR. STERN, CARE J. T. LEONARD & CO., 355 4TH AV., FRIDAY, BETWEEN 10:30 AND 1 O'CLOCK.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates; must be 18 years old or over, strong, healthy, for work in warehouse as stock selectors; to young men of ability and tact we offer unusual opportunities for advancement and promotion. Apply 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN with high school education for clerical position with large organization; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; $8 per week to start; give age and telephone number. X 390 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; good at figures and knowledge of typewriting; to one that qualifies a good opportunity is offered; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. G 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stock salesman and order clerk in first-class garage; must furnish proof of intelligence and honesty in answering; write salary to start and history fully. G 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, possessing some education, mechanical purchasing experience preferred; splendid opportunity learn machinery export business; moderate salary. Write all about yourself, age, education, experience, &c. O 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in receiving and shipping department in manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary. M 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office work, wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn cutting music stencils; references, $8 to start. Address Music, M 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 17, for export sample department. Address M. Z., L 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in insurance office. Apply in own handwriting. G 298 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that William Jay Griffin has severed his connections with the undersigned and that he has no further right, authority, or agency to contract any bills, debts, or enter into any contracts for or on behalf of the undersigned company, engaged in business at Nos. 143-145 Varick Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that no credit is to be extended to him in any manner whatsoever for or on behalf of this company, and it hereby disclaims any liability therefor.
Dated, March 30th, 1917.
HENRY C. GRIFFIN & CO.

A. LIPSHITZ OF 48 MANHATTAN AV., Brooklyn, N. Y., sold the entire store and stock to M. SCHULLMAN, 1,133 Broadway, N. Y., consisting of silks, dress goods.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN with experience in machine shop practice to work into efficiency work in plant manufacturing sheet metal and brass products; position will also include some inspection work; technical training desired, but not essential; state experience and salary expected. Address D. S., Box 254 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.
MANY BANK OPENINGS for clean-cut, well-educated, (high school or college,) AMERICAN young men, in various departments; EXCELLENT SALARIES. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. JUNIOR CLERKS for Banks and Insurance Companies, $420-$600 and lunches.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

$1,500-$2,000—BUYER thoroughly experienced in Latin American export trade; knowledge of Spanish an aid.
1,300 and expenses—SALESMEN (5 or 6)—Openings for aggressive, clean-cut young men to travel in Middle West; must have sales ability.
540-$1,000—Several openings for junior salesmen, retail, local, and traveling.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 2.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS, $75-$18, downtown; five, $12-$15; J. C., $60; bookkeeper, insurance, $30; clerks, boys. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books.
Graduates in demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability.
PROF. BODEE is known as one of the Greatest Mechanical Dentists in America.
SEE ALL SCHOOLS.
Then let US convince you by FACTS.
Visit, write, or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19.
It tells how to earn while learning.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.
Supervision of University of N. Y.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
In 3 months learn mechanical dentistry, a professional trade of growing importance. Individual instruction, any time; laboratory training; no book study; easy payments. After seeing other schools, come in, let us prove to YOU why ours is by far the most reliable, complete, and efficient. Write us today for free booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. FIRST licensed by State Board of Education. Under supervision of N. Y. State University.

MEN DESIROUS OF LEARNING mechanical dentistry, protect yourselves! After seeing other mechanical dentistry schools, come in, let us prove to YOU why ours is by far the most reliable and complete. Write for Free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

LEARN MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY in few weeks; earn a good salary; trained men in demand; fascinating employment; day or evening classes; easy terms. Write or call for booklet. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 2100-B, 141 West 36th.

LEARN MOTION-PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY in a few weeks; earn a good salary; trained men in demand; fascinating employment; day or evening classes; easy terms; write or call for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 2100-K, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

Billy Sunday the Man and His Message, Mr. Sunday's authorized book; low price; big terms; salesmen making profits; sample book and instructions free. International Bible Press, Dept. N, Philadelphia.

AGENTS Wanted.—Opportunity for refined women to earn excellent income at congenial and pleasant work; success assured to willing workers. Apply afternoons, 68 West 71st St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS.
A large foreign manufacturing concern, with branches in New York and Chicago, and covering entire U. S., being unable to bring their goods over freely to this country at the present time, account war conditions, but desirous of maintaining existing organization of office and selling staff, is in position to attend to entire marketing of a limited number of high-class specialty products of individual merit, which could be sold either to the grocery, drug, or confectionery trades; have thousands of current customers throughout the U. S. amongst the classes of trade mentioned; in position to employ own capital in the exploitation work; also prepared to develop any arrangement into a permanent one, even after conditions on our product should have become normal. Address, with fullest particulars, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, "Organized," O 34 Times.

Capital required for the formation of a strong private syndicate for developing the most marvelous and interesting scientific invention of the age, which, after completion, will revolutionize the cinematograph world. Write to Scientific, 441 West 22d St., New York City.

Exceptional opportunity for investment in long-established retail concern just off Fifth Avenue, making ladies' waists and gowns; also has men's department; large, profitable business on hand; no rent to pay; additional capital required, $10,000. Gilman, 19 West 46th St.

MANUFACTURERS AGENCIES WANTED. Energetic, reliable business man, will be in New York for few days to arrange for one or two good agencies for Canada, Toronto territory preferred; bank and mercantile references. O 298 Times Downtown.

Steamfitters' and engineers' supplies; well-known, established business for sale; situated good district; fine stock, absolutely new material, and equipped for doing big business; stand fullest investigation; excellent opportunity. O 99 Times.

Young man connected in executive capacity with a well-established house has capital and service to invest in a manufacturing or jobbing concern; state capital required. Y. M., 236 Times Downtown.

Beauty, massage parlor and school for sale in nearby large city; valuable name; $5,000 yearly profit; no license is needed; $1,500 required; lifetime opportunity. Professor Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

Live trade publication in unusually profitable field; most attractive proposition for publisher or active business man to procure a winner at a sacrifice; will stand most rigid investigation; quick action necessary. M 53 Times.

MILL AGENCY wanted; merchandise pertaining to wholesale millinery, ladies' hat manufacturer, dry goods, and manufacturing trades; have salesroom and selling force. C 182 Times.

Cafe.—A corner without opposition; best neighborhood in Tremont; best suited for Irishman; long, favorable lease. Apply or address George Kern, 4,203 3d Av., Bronx.

Have some money to invest in established hardware manufacturing plant. Write particulars, J. J. Schlesinger, 404 East Fordham Road.

$15,000 will buy well-paying novelty manufacturing concern; large yearly income; good reasons for selling; highest references. O 81 Times.

Established mail order business, selling advertising specialty to rated concerns; goodwill and fixtures, $750. G 336 Times Downtown.

Contractor's engineer wants financial partner to attend finances and office; contracting; eight years' N. Y. experience; a hustler; can secure business. C 48 Times.

For sale, well equipped woodworking plant in New York City; suitable for big and small work; owner will sacrifice. O 339 Times Downtown.

Lunch.—Modern, quick dairy lunch, perfectly equipped, excellent location; owner forced to leave city. O 93 Times.

Young man, 29, good selling ability, will invest $500 and offer services to reliable concern. Hustler, O 321 Times Downtown.

Machine shop for sale; fully equipped for tool and die work; no dealers. See Mr. Strong, 217 Centre St., New York City.

Liquidating estate, will sell $200,000 gilt-edge 6% real estate first mortgages at par. Executor, 193 Times.

DEPENDABLE Multigraph Letters; 25 Multigraphs. Phone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 13 Park Row.

Theatrical weekly paper for sale; good opportunity. Apply Bertram Levy, 27 Cedar St.

Have $1,000 to invest with services; write particulars. B. F., 323 West 28th St.

Business Notices.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights. Protect your ideas. Four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Building, or 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS covering Eastern Canada with good connection would like to represent reliable firm. Excelsior Import Co., 810 Unity Building, Montreal.

Clients' interests confidential, paramount. Printing-Economists' Service Bureau, 121 West 54th St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The storm central Tuesday night over Kansas is advancing slowly eastward, and Wednesday night its centre was over the Middle Mississippi Valley. It has been attended by general rains and thunder storms throughout the Gulf States, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Georgia, and rains and snows in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. Rains were also reported from the North Pacific Coast.

Temperature has risen generally over the Rocky Mountain and west plateau regions and the Pacific States, while cooler weather has overspread the West Gulf and Middle Plains States.

Indications are that the storm that is now over the Middle Mississippi Valley will advance eastward, and will be attended by general rains Thursday and Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and Thursday night and Friday in New England and New York. In the lake region there will be rain and snow Thursday, followed by clearing weather on Friday. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee showers Thursday will be followed by clearing and cooler weather Friday. In the East Gulf States the weather will be fair and cooler Thursday and fair Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east and southeast, overcast, followed by rain; Middle Atlantic States, fresh southeast and south, rain; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southeast and south, overcast and showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England — Overcast Thursday; rain Thursday night and Friday; moderate temperature.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast and probably showers Thursday and Friday.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, followed by rain Thursday night and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	37	39	4 P. M.	38	55
6 A. M.	27	38	6 P. M.	39	49
9 A. M.	35	45	9 P. M.	40	45
12 M.	37	49	11 P. M.	39	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 46; maximum temperature, 58 degrees, at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 6:50 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.41 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
5:20—764 Tinton Av.; George Mier.....Slight
9:00—842 Columbus Av.; Harry Zimmerman.....Slight
10:15—34 W. 135 St.; James Rose.....Slight
11:10—274 2 St.; Israel Orphan Asylum.Slight
11:19—Tremont & University Avs.; not given.....None
11:15—Strang & Bell Avs.; not given...None
11:45—245 E. 30 St.; Hugh Cavanagh..None
P. M.
1:43—190 Chrystie St.; Petro Clarazino.Slight
1:45—Spencer Av. & 261 St.; not given..None
2:00—Front 326 E. 95 St.; L. Danunies..None
2:00—Daly & Sedgwick Avs.; not given.None
3:20—602 St. Ann's Av.; N. Toliezman.Slight
3:40—420 E. 75 St.; F. Charpek.....Slight
4:00—Kingsbridge Road & University Av.; not given.....None
4:10—Broadway & 145 St.; A. Van Buren & Co.....Slight
4:16—Bolton Road & 214 St.; not given..None
4:20—White Plains Av. & 221 St., (lot;) not given.....None
4:35—35 Water St.; N. Y. Lubricating Co. Not given
5:15—White Plains Av. & 232 St.; not given.....None
6:15—238 W. 13 St.; M. North.....Slight
7:20—Bowery & Houston St.; 3d Av. R. R. Co.....None
7:25—818 E. 228 St.; Z. Kesicke.....Slight
11:35—Pier 47, N. R., (lighter;) Lackawanna Railroad.....Slight
11:40—91 South St.; J. Lopez.....$500

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 5: Lieuts. A. Dagner, 29, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs.; J. E. McGrath, 63, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs. Patrol., from 161 to 149: H. C. Bilms, M. Hildebrand, G. H. Rivers, J. Griffin, P. H. Lyons, W. J. O'Keefe, S. Obraytys, E. J. E. Itzstein. From 163 to 149: H. J. Feis, J. Bauman, W. Beckler, G. M. Klub, J. Moskowitz, J. Hock, M. E. Hackett.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. C. F. O'Brien, 2, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., April 6; W. S. Eason, 39, to 5 I. D., clerical duty, 10 days, 4 P. M., April 7.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. H. J. McCrossen, 151, 4 days, 12 P. M. April 15; B. Hozinsky, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. April 6.

Death: Patrol. F. McNierney, 22, at 1:10 A. M. April 3.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alaram Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, 8 A. M. April 5: Firem. 1st gr. F. M. McNally, Eng. 50.

Temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, 8 A. M. April 5: Firem. 1st gr. O. Dobrenz, Eng. 71.

Temp. details, while on sick report, to Fire Alarm Telegraph Bur., 157-159 East 67th St., 9 A. M. April 5: Eng. of Steamer W. Hall, Eng. 39; Firem. 1st gr. J. Du Bois, H. & L. 1; Firem. 1st gr. P. J. Smith, H. & L. 43. (They will report to T. F. Dougherty, Chief of 10th Battalion.)

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: April 9, at 10 A. M., Eng. 18; at 1 P. M., Eng. 245; April 10, at 10 A. M., Eng. 59; at 1 P. M., Eng. 230; April 11, at 10 A. M., Eng. 38; at 1 P. M., Eng. 227; April 12, at 10 A. M., Eng. 46; at 1 P. M., Eng. 253; April 13, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 14; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 140; April 14, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 42; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 144.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer W. F. Goetz, Eng. 152, 12 hours, 8 A. M. April 7; Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Marshall, H. & L. 7, 36 hours, 8 A. M. April 7; Firem. 1st gr. S. Feiman, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 P. M. April 6.

Estates Appraised.

GOLDMANN, PHILIPP, (Oct. 11, 1916.) Total assets, $105,870. Annie Lewin, niece, received $34,918; Carrie Woythaler, niece, $5,130; Meyer Goldman, nephew, $6,069; Willie Abrams, nephew, $5,000; Dorothy Muller, not related, $10,000; Lottie S. Fyle, not related, $10,000; Violet Lawrence, not related, $10,500; Charles Schoenfeld, decedent's bookkeeper, $2,000. A small legacy was provided for each employe of decedent. The will directed the executor to expend $100 for refreshments for the friends and relatives who attend the funeral immediately after the interment, and authorized the expenditure of $250 for a "dinner or banquet, and that my wish is that they should spend a pleasant evening in their recollection of me, as I do not regard mourning as desirable or sensible or with approbation of any kind." There were several bequests to institutions and relatives. Assets: Bank, $1,806; life insurance and personalty, $2,427; stocks and bonds, $96,354, and the cap manufacturing business, 54 East 9th St., value $5,282.

HARRISS, Mrs. VALERIA LAMAR, (April 12, 1916.) The bulk of decedent's estate was her interest in a trust fund created under the will of her brother, Henry J. Lamar, deceased, of Macon, Ga., which had materially decreased in value since it was set aside in 1896. The appraised value of the trust fund at the date of decedent's death was $19,336. Dr. John A. Harriss, husband, was the beneficiary. The premises, 58 and 60 East 94th St., appraised at $90,000, stood in the name of the decedent, but the three mortgages exceed the assessed value; the premises, 88 West 103d St., were in decedent's name, appraised at $20,000, but there were mortgages which exceeded the appraised value; 141 Riverside Drive is owned by the decedent, and John A. Harriss as tenants in entirety.

PAULSEN, JACOB F., (Oct. 20, 1913.) Total assets, $169,791. Mrs. Augusta F. Paulsen, widow, was the beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $90,000, in 441 and 443 East Tremont Av., Bronx, appraised at $100,000; equity, $26,930, in 445 East Tremont Av., Bronx, appraised at $42,000; 2,085 and 2,087 Washington Av., $15,500; 221 Echo Place, $7,500; plot, east side Webster Av., near St. Paul's Place, $10,500; farm near Hunter, Greene County, $2,000; bank, $2,125; promissory notes, $12,630; personalty, $230; stocks, $2,375.

Will for Probate

MADDEN, ELIZABETH, (Dec. 2.) Value of estate, more than $10,000 in realty and more than $10,000 in personalty. The residue goes to decedent's sister, Mary Carroll, of 88 Elm St., Stamford, Conn. Nellie Moss, another sister, of 1,144 Second Avenue, receives $500. The Church of St. Joseph, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, receives $900.

FOR SALE

Adding Machines.—We offer at attractive prices several Burroughs adding and listing machines; these have been turned in by users in part payment for Burroughs ledger posting and statement machines, and carry the same same guarantees as a new model.
C. C. Prest, Manager, 217 Broadway. Cortlandt 6120.

Hardman player piano, half cost; also magnificent Sheraton dining room set. Owner, L 340 Times Downtown.

ANTIQUE Irish harp, (Egan;) good condition. Call Walsh, 422 West 48th St.

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Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
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The United Service

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Promotion of following 1st Lts. of C. A. C. to Captains is announced: N. M. Beardslee, W. C. Whitaker, J. A. Brice, J. L. Dunsworth, D. H. Crissy, F. G. Delano, R. R. Nix, J. L. Walsh, H. H. Maiven, J. E. L. Kelly, T. Hughes, C. B. Meyer, F. A. Mountford, F. L. Perego, P. S. Gage, M. J. Hickok, F. Hanna, T. M. Chase, W. C. Koenig, A. C. Wimberly, H. W. Stephenson, H. H. Acheson, W. Snippam, F. A. Vuell, F. D. Applin, R. L. Tilton, and J. K. Jemison.

1st Lt. W. A. Robertson, cav., is detailed to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as a junior military aviator.

Major R. Field, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

Capt. R. Butler, 8th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.

Major N. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to Alton, Ill., via Springfield, Ill., to inspect material.

Commanding officer, Frankfort Arsenal, will make two visits to Baltimore, Md., to inspect material.

Commanding officer, Watertown Arsenal, will make two visits to Lowell, Mass., to inspect material.

Major G. H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to Middletown, Conn., to inspect material.

Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, will make one visit to Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, will make one visit to following places to inspect material: Ansonia, Conn.; Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; Hastings, N. J.; Torrington, Conn.; Harrison, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn., and Bayonne, N. J.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, will make two visits to New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., to inspect material for Ord. Dept.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, will make one visit to Forts Monroe and Wood, Va., to inspect armament and fire-control material installed at these places and work of mechanics thereon.

Major J. E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., will visit Rock Island Arsenal and Alton, Ill., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept.

Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, will make the number of visits specified to places named below, pertaining to inspection of material: Two visits to Syracuse, N. Y.; two to Kingston, N. Y.; two to Mount Union, Penn.; two to Emporium, Penn.; three to Parlin, N. J.; three to Gillespie, N. J., and two to Kenvil, N. J.

Commanding Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, will make one visit to Watertown, N. Y., to inspect material.

Major G. H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., will make four visits to Hartford, Conn., to inspect material.

Maj. L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., will visit Harrisburg, Penn., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept.

Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, will make two visits to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept.; Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, one visit to coast defenses of Long Island Sound and one visit to coast defenses of Narragansett Bay to inspect armament installed on those defenses and work of mechanics thereon.

Capt. A. W. Maish, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to Carney's Point, N. J., to inspect material being procured by Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. G. D. Deshon, M. C., from present duties to Boston and report on May 1 to Commanding General, Northeastern Dept., for duty as Surgeon of that dept.

Resignation of 2d Lt. A. Smith, 5th Inf., Georgia N. G., accepted.

The transfer on March 21 of following 2d Lts. on mutual applications and their assignment to regiments are announced: L. R. Hathaway, 16th Cav., assigned to 6th Inf.; A. B. Ellis, 6th Inf., to cav. arm, assigned to 16th Cav.; E. S. Dollarhide, 5th F. A., assigned to 26th Inf.; G. N. Ruhburg, 26th Inf., assigned to 5th F. A.; F. C. Dose, 7th F. A., assigned to 7th Inf.; E. M. Smith, 7th Inf., assigned to 7th F. A.; A. Durant, 12th Inf., assigned to 6th F. A.; B. R. Legge, 6th F. A., assigned to 34th Inf.

Majs. C. F. Craig and H. J. Nichols, M. C., now on duty on Southern Dept., will report to Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 2, Ft. Bliss, Tex., for temp. duty.

Col. G. S. Young, inf., will report to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination by board.

Capt. R. D. Black, Corps of Engrs., will report to Col. F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., President of examining board at Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion, then to his station.

Following Colonels of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment, will sail on transport to leave New York for Cristobal, Canal Zone, about June 20, and upon arrival assume command of Coast Defenses indicated after their names: G. F. Landers, Coast Defenses of Balboa, and O. I. Straub, Coast Defenses of Cristobal.

Following officers of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment, will sail from New York for Cristobal about June 20, and upon arrival report to Commanding Officer of Coast Defenses indicated for duty: Lt. Col. T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Defenses of Cristobal, and Chaplains J. G. Breden, Balboa, and E. J. Griffin, Cristobal.

Lt. Col. J. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., will visit Philadelphia and South Bethlehem, Pa., on business in connection with procurement of ordnance material for Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. W. G. Schauffler, Jr., Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., report to Commanding Officer, 3d Aero Squadron, for duty.

1st Lt. T. R. Petch, Med. Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, and will report to Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with station at San Francisco.

2d Lt. H. G. Foster, Q. M. C., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment.

Orders of Feb. 19, directing 1st Lt. W. R. Gruber, 5th F. A., to report to Commanding Officer, Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to accompany a detachment of recruits to Southern Dept., amended to direct him, upon expiration of present leave, to report to Commanding Officer, Columbus Barracks, O., and accompany a detachment of recruits to Ft. Bliss, Tex., and upon arrival will join his regiment.

Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, General Staff, from present duties, to Charleston, S. C., and report on May 1 to Commanding General, Southeastern Dept., for duty as Chief of Staff of that dept.

2d Lt. H. A. Stuart, Q. M. C., from further temp. duty in Southern Dept. and from station at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report to Commanding Officer, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster.

Lt. Col. J. A. Cole, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Capt. W. H. Oury, Q. M. C., to Bay City, Mich., on business pertaining to Q. M. C., then to his station.

Capt. J. Casper, M. C., from further duty in Southern Dept. and assigned to station at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

1st Lt. A. J. Hanlon, 34th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn. He will proceed at once to Middletown and report to the President of Wesleyan Univ. for duty.

Leaves: Major F. R. Ward, C. A. C., 4 days; Capt. C. L. Pitney, Philippine Scouts, 10 days' extension; Chaplain W. R. Scott, 17th Inf., 20 days' extension; Major R. B. Miller, M. C., 10 days, and Capt. J. G. Quekemeyer, 7th Cav., 1 month.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for Calculating Machine Operator (Powers machine) will be received until 4 P. M. on April 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Practical test, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least 16 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are seventy-two vacancies in the Finance Department for about six months at $2 a day.

United States.

The commission announces for April 24 an examination for copperplate map engraver, for men only. A vacancy in the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. at $1,620 a year and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability and samples of engraving. Applicants must submit with their applications samples of their own engraving, which must show work in lettering, water lines, contour lines, hill shading, sanding, culture, and other map features. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

Miriam Finn Scott, founder of "The Children's Garden, will speak at the annual meeting of the Parents' Association of the Horace Mann School, Teachers College, 120th Street, West, on April 10, at 3:15 P. M., on "Training in the Home; Habits."

The Aldermanic committee which is investigating conditions in the public schools will hold a public meeting at 8 P. M. today in Room 14, Supreme Court Building, opposite Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

A military training school has been organized at the Evander Childs High School.

The Teachers' Council will hold a meeting at 4:30 P. M. on April 26 in the Board of Education Hall, to elect a member in place of William F. Roantree, resigned.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended to the Committee on Buildings that if classrooms are constructed of uniform size throughout a school building the total number of children should not exceed an average of forty-five for each classroom.

Dr. James P. Haney will speak at 3 P. M. on Sunday in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum on "Corot and His Friends."

The revival of alumnae day celebration at Hunter College yesterday, after a lapse of several years, brought a large number of alumnae from New York and New Jersey to attend classes, club meetings, and the basket ball game between alumnae and undergraduates.

CITY CLUB RENEWS ATTACK ON SWANN

Charges to Governor Say District Attorney Coerced Witnesses Against Him.

REMOVAL AGAIN ASKED

Prosecutor Said to Have Imprisoned Men Who Refused to Testify as Directed — Swann Issues a Denial.

The City Club asked Governor Whitman yesterday to remove District Attorney Edward Swann on the ground that he was guilty of malfeasance in that he had used his office to intimidate and coerce persons who were to appear as witnesses in the hearing of the City Club's original charges against him, filed in January as the result of the memorandum attacking him made by Judge James A. Delehanty of General Sessions on Dec. 31, 1916.

In its charges yesterday the club, through its President, Nelson S. Spencer, alleged that the District Attorney had corraled the witnesses concerned; had used unfair pressure to have them change their testimony in his favor; had, after persuading some of them to make affidavits that they had sworn falsely to the Grand Jury, and after they had pleaded guilty to perjury, caused them to be secretly released, and that he had held in prison those who refused to change their stories in his favor. Counsel for the City Club has had conferences with the witnesses alleged to have been coerced, and it is said to be in possession of affidavits from them in support of its allegations.

In a letter to the Governor Mr. Spencer asked him to have the Attorney General take over from the District Attorney all proceedings against persons in any way connected with the charges filed against Mr. Swann to prevent, he said, further intimidation.

It was said that the City Club was in possession of information to the effect that District Attorney Swann planned to ask for indictments against Judge Delehanty on a charge of subornation of perjury because of his memorandum on Judge Swann's conduct of the labor leaders' cases.

After reviewing the history of the original charges, the formal charges, signed by Mr. Spencer referred to the memorandum by Judge Delehanty in which he accused Mr. Swann in connection with his failure to prosecute certain labor leaders and referred to the part of Lucian S. Breckinridge, who as Assistant District Attorney gathered the evidence against the labor leaders and who supported the contentions of Judge Delehanty. It then charges that District Attorney Swann took into custody A. L. Wilson and held him in heavy bail until he changed his story so that Mr. Swann obtained an indictment against Mr. Breckinridge. The charges cite that on Jan. 6, 1917, Wilson was taken into custody as material witness, and on Jan. 8 was released on bail of $1,000.

"Immediately thereafter," the charges alleged, "said Wilson was taken into custody by representatives of said Edward Swann as District Attorney aforesaid, and an attempt was then made to compel him to change statements theretofore made by him with respect to said Breckinridge. On or about Jan. 9, 1917, said Edward Swann publicly declared to representatives of various newspapers published in the City of New York that said Wilson was a criminal. On Jan. 11, 1917, at the instance of said Edward Swann or his representatives, said Wilson's bail as a material witness was increased from $1,000 to $10,000, in default of furnishing which he was committed in custody thereupon. On or about the same day said Edward Swann as District Attorney aforesaid procured or caused to be procured the issuance by a City Magistrate of a summons directed to said Lucien S. Breckinridge, requiring him to appear before Magistrate William McAdoo on a charge of soliciting and accepting a bribe, stating in his application for such summons that the said Breckinridge has received from a certain association the sum of $500, payment thereof being made through said A. L. Wilson.

"On or about Jan. 17, 1917, said Wilson, who had been held in custody until that date in bail in the sum of $10,000, was released on bail furnished at the solicitation of said Edward Swann personally or through one of his assistants."

The charges then took up the action of District Attorney Swann in procuring indictments against the witnesses who testified against the labor leaders in 1914, whose non-trial formed the basis of the Delehanty memorandum. The charges set forth that among these witnesses indicted for perjury were Max Silkessfor, Isaac Levine, David Monashewitz, Benjamin Finkel, Sam Schlitten, Wolf Ehrenberg, Harmet Engel, William Levine, and Benjamin Polar. Then the charges continued:

"All or some of the persons so indicted and held in custody in default of bail were informed by said Edward Swann, as District Attorney aforesaid, or by his assistants or some of them, that unless they altered their testimony which they had theretofore given, and told the story which said assistants urged them to tell, they would be held indefinitely in prison, whereas, if they would alter their story, they would be at once released. Pressure was constantly exerted by said Edward Swann, as District Attorney, or his assistants or some of them, upon said persons so indicted or some of them, with the result that some of them altered their stories, entered pleas of guilty, and gave evidence which was false and known by said Edward Swann to be false, and were thereupon released from custody without bail and permitted to go at liberty. Whereas, those persons who refused to alter their stories as requested by said Edward Swann or his said assistants or some of them, and to enter such plea, were held in prison under large bail and told their trials would be indefinitely postponed; and their trials were postponed from time to time until on or about the 28th day of March, 1917, when, upon the motion of said Edward Swann, as District Attorney aforesaid, their cases were transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and the trial thereof thereby indefinitely postponed and subject only to the motion of the District Attorney."

The last count of the charges dealt with the case of Leonora E. Reinhardts, who in August, 1916, filed with the Governor charges against Mr. Swann. William E. Murphy was her counsel, and later filed in January charges against the District Attorney. It was in connection with this case that it was alleged that Mr. Swann called Miss Reinhardts a "pie-faced liar."

In his statement in reply to the charges District Attorney Swann said:

"Since the referee was appointed I have been demanding an early and speedy hearing and have been ready at all times, and the City Club has been manoeuvring for delay. The filing of these charges on the eve of the hearing, which is set for next Tuesday, is a final attempt to delay the proceedings. I will immediately stipulate to permit them to consolidate the alleged additional charges with the original charges, and shall insist that they proceed without further delay to the hearing and determination of the issues next Tuesday.

"That the motive is political from the inception of the charges and these additional charges is evidenced by the fact that those purporting to represent the City Club have not hesitated to maliciously attack the integrity and honor of the Court of General Sessions and the Grand Jury of the County of New York by alleging a conspiracy between the District Attorney and the two honorable Judges of the Court of General Sessions and the Grand Jury.

"It seems incredible that any one would believe that five men indicted for perjury would plead guilty and get upon the witness stand in open court and admit their perjury with circumstantial detail and yet be believed by the City Club to be innocent."

ROB HOUSE OF DEATH OF $30,000 IN GEMS

Thief, Acting as Florist's Messenger, Gains Access to Home of E. W. Humphreys.

COLLODION BAFFLES POLICE

Robber Coats Finger Tips to Hide Prints—Door Maid Unable to Give a Clue.

Jewelry worth $30,000 was stolen on Tuesday afternoon from the home of E. W. Humphreys, President of the Mississippi Glass Company, who lives at 9 East Sixty-fifth Street. The jewels belonged to Mrs. Humphreys.

They disappeared under circumstances that made the loss peculiarly distressing to Mrs. Humphreys. On Monday her sister, Mrs. Arthur Duane, died. The funeral took place yesterday. On Tuesday the body of Mrs. Duane lay in a room on the first floor of the Humphreys home. All through the day flowers and messages of condolence were received. Most of the flowers were brought by messengers, who were directed at the door by a maid, some being sent to a room on the second floor and some being kept on the first floor.

About 4 o'clock Mrs. Humphreys went to her room and saw one of her jewel boxes lying bottom up on the floor, empty. She had last looked at her jewelry on Monday afternoon when it was safe in two boxes in a dresser drawer. When she saw one box on the floor, she went to the dresser and found that the other box, containing a diamond necklace of great value, had not been taken.

Mrs. Humphreys notified her husband, and they communicated with the police. Detectives went over the house from top to bottom. On the floor of Mrs. Humphreys's room they found an empty bottle which had held collodion. No one in the household knew anything of the bottle, and it is the theory of the police that the thief coated his finger tips with the preparation to prevent finger-print identification.

The detectives believe that one of the messengers bringing flowers was the thief. The maid who tended the door, and who had been in the employ of the family for five years, was questioned at length, but she said she did not remember that any person had aroused her suspicion. The room on the second floor to which flowers were taken was near the bedroom of Mrs. Humphreys. The detectives are confident that some one took advantage of the grief in the home to commit the theft. None of the ten servants is suspected.

The missing jewels included a pearl necklace worth $25,000; a diamond tiara, a diamond-studded watch, a diamond and emerald ring, a diamond bracelet, a diamond collar, and a pearl necklace.

ZEALANDIA IS LOST AT SEA.

Captain and Crew of the Old Freighter Reported Saved.

The freighter Zealandia, which was built in 1875, has been wrecked in the Atlantic, according to a cable dispatch received yesterday from Liverpool by her owners, the Universal Transportation Company, 29 Broadway. The message did not tell where or how the steamship was lost, but said that Captain Henrahan and his crew of forty men, of whom twenty-five are Americans, had all been landed safely at a British port.

The Zealandia, which was unarmed, left New York on March 18 for Liverpool. She was at one time a passenger liner trading from San Francisco to New Zealand, and was brought to New York at the beginning of the war when her cabins were ripped out to make room for horses. At that time she was said to have been bought by Charles W. Morse.

FRANCE TO PROTECT ALSATIANS HERE

Measures Taken to Prevent Their Internment as Germans When War Begins.

WILL APPLY LANGUAGE TEST

Consuls Throughout the Country to Receive Pledges of Loyalty to French Republic.

The French Government has begun a census here to determine the number and status of natives of Alsace-Lorraine, who have not become citizens of the United States, with the view of putting them under the protection of France pending the outcome of the war.

Many Alsatians bear German names, and while they generally assert that they are French in sentiment and also politically, since France has captured and holds part of Alsace-Lorraine, yet the larger part of the old French territory is still in German hands, so, should the United States find it necessary to interne enemy Germans it might become difficult to discriminate in favor of Alsatians loyal at heart to France.

Ambassador J. J. Jusserand a few weeks ago called this situation to the attention of the French Government and received a reply authorizing him to provide in any way possible for the protection of these people. It was found that certain definite measures must be taken to prevent Germans from obtaining the benefit of this protection, and the French Ambassador has referred the matter to the Society of Friends of Alsace-Lorraine, at 589 Fifth Avenue, with authority to proceed with the work.

Each applicant will be required to sign a sworn statement concerning himself and his parents covering the place of his birth and his movements and military service from the time he left his home to the time of his arrival here. But the real test, to which the statement will be supplementary, will be an expert consideration of the applicant's spoken and written French.

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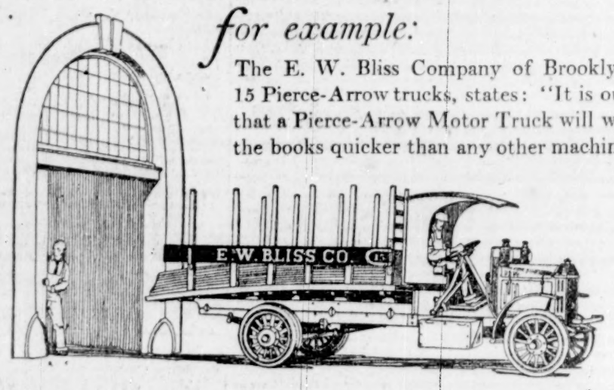

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LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, with fine platinum lace work studded with small diamonds surrounding and to either side of sapphire; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:15 A. M. Wednesday, March 22, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., City. Telephone John 2759.

LOST—DIAMOND BAR PIN. GENEROUS REWARD FOR RETURN TO A. R. LATSON, JR., 33 JOHN ST.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside. Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Pa.a. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2759.

LOST—Brooch, circle of diamonds with a diamond V centre, either at Nemo Theatre, 110th St., or between 101st and 110th; generous reward. Apartment 5B, 205 West 101st St.

$50 REWARD for diamond spray brooch, lost April 2, between Madison Av., 43d St., and West 44th St., near Broadway. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 59th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST—Chamois bag, containing rings and jewels; liberal reward will be paid for return or information. Koch, 158 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Passbook No. 135,357, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank. Finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST.—Yellow and black handbag, probably at Claremont, containing money, checks, letters, and keys. Reward upon presentation to Room 201, Waldorf.

LOST—Blue enamel fleur de lys pin with some brilliants; valued as keepsake; reward. Superintendent, 16 East 96th.

LOST—Silk bag, Roman stripes, containing large pocketbook and papers; reward. Return to "Woodward Hotel," 55th and B'way.

LOST—About March 27, 22-diamond platinum bar pin; reward. Apt. 10-E, 301 W. 100th.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of three stone diamond pendant, lost Monday. Apt. 75, 517 West 113th.

LOST.—Tuesday, 145th and 7th subway, black fox satin muff. "O" 88 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD for return large diamond solitaire diamond screw earring. Rosenfield, 705 Times Building.

REWARD.—Diamond crescent pin. Wanamaker's Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., basement to subway, to 14th. J. Jackson, 41 Pinehurst Av., city.

REWARD.—Carved ivory pin, 5th Av. or bus. Madison Arms, 41 West 58th.

$20 REWARD for return gold bracelet chain watch, marked "J. S. T. W. S. Mizpah," inside clasp; lost Monday evening, between Shubert Theatre, Plaza Hotel. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

$50 REWARD
for brooch, miniature of child surrounded with diamonds, lost Saturday evening in Barnum's Circus. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for return of large pearl earring, lost March 29. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD, no questions, platinum diamond bracelet, March 28, 1917. 854 West 180th. Apartment 1.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Small fox terrier, white, with two black spots on back, black head, with white patch; reward if returned. 132 East 66th St.